

4-331 (Rev. 11-13-75)

62-116395-477

**BULKY ENCLOSURE**

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(44 USC 2107 Note).  
Case#: 17-55063 Date:  
11-17-2017

477

(C) CUBAN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES - EFFORTS TO RECRUIT CUBAN REFUGEES TO GATHER INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION -- During recent months, a number of Cuban refugees residing in the United States have received unsolicited mimeographed letters which requested the addressee to cooperate with the Cuban Government by gathering information of an intelligence nature which the addressee was requested to furnish to the Cubans by means of secret-writing letter. All of the letters received by the refugees to date have been postmarked at New York City and the sender has utilized fictitious names although a number of the return addresses utilized actually exist.

The above mineographed letter sets forth an accommodation address in Cuba to be utilized by the addressee as well as detailed information concerning the preparation and mailing of secret-writing letters to the accommodation address.

In most cases, the recipients of these letters have recently been in contact with Cuban authorities regarding permission to visit Cuba or other matters requiring action by a Cuban Government agency. The FBI Laboratory has determined that all mimeographed letters received to date were prepared on the same mimeograph machine and investigation is being conducted in an effort to identify the person or persons responsible for this activity.

Since it appears that efforts to recruit Cuban refugees for the purpose of gathering intelligence information on behalf of the Cuban Government may become widespread, the code name "CUBREC" has been assigned and communications regarding investigation of the above-described activity should be so captioned. Bureau file in this matter is 65-69402. Offices receiving information concerning the above-described activity should promptly bring this information to the attention of the Bureau and any pertinent material obtained should be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for appropriate examination.

6-29-65

SAC LETTER NO. 65-36

(D) SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATION - PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY - PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT -- SAC Letter 64-39 dated July 30, 1964, furnished the field with a characterization of the Progressive Labor Movement. At its recent first national convention this organization changed its name to the Progressive Labor Party.

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\* \* \* \* \*

The source is NY 4661-S who has furnished reliable information in the past. After careful consideration it was deemed necessary to conceal the source.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER NO. 64-39

July 30, 1964

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

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7-27-94  
Classified by SP8MAC/EAH  
Declassify on: OADR JFK  
Pg 5,6 only

RE: SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATIONS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Set forth below are up-to-date thumbnail sketches of organizations and publications, each of which is of use to various field offices. No attempt is made to include all sketches which have been furnished to the Bureau for approval; only those sketches which are believed to have field-wide application are set forth.

In the event an office needs to characterize an organization not mentioned in this letter, listed in the various issues of the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" published by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, or designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450, a request should be made of the office of origin to furnish the required characterization. In describing a local affiliate of a national organization, in addition to characterizing the local affiliate, it will be necessary to set forth separately the characterization of the parent organization.

The evaluation and identities of the sources should be handled in accordance with instructions set forth in Part I, Section 49B 2m (1)(d), page 65, of the FBI Handbook.

For the purpose of evaluation all sources utilized in the preparation of the sketches listed below should be described as having furnished reliable information in the past. In each sketch utilized below, the field office submitting the sketch has advised that careful consideration was given to each source concealed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT SENT TO  
NATIONAL ARCHIVES (JFKARCA)  
DATE 8/5/94 ca

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AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION

The April, 1964, issue of the "ACA News," official publication of the American Communications Association (ACA), shows that the ACA is located at 18 John Street, New York, New York.

The "Report of the International Executive Board ACA, CIO" at the 5th National Convention, Chicago, Illinois, April 8 through 13, 1940, discloses that the ACA had its origin at the 3rd National Convention of the American Radio Telegraphists Association (ARTA) held in New York City, in August, 1937. At this convention, it was agreed to change the name of the union from ARTA to ACA. This change was ratified by the union members on March 10, 1938.

The "Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1955," published by the United States Department of Labor, lists on page 4, unions expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) on charges of communist domination. ACA was listed as having been expelled on June 15, 1950.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, Herbert Aptheker stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on history, science, physics, archeology and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised in December, 1959, that Herbert Aptheker was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in December, 1959.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, Herbert Aptheker spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. Aptheker

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stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source advised on May 15, 1964, that as of that date AIMS was located on the fifth floor west at 20 East 30th Street, New York, New York.

Sources: BS 665-S  
NY 2760-S\*  
NY 1587-S  
NY 2750-S

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell,' the Rosenbergs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case!...'"

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 20, 1964, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" (CSJMS) as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

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CROSS WORLD BOOKS AND PERIODICALS, INCORPORATED,  
also known as Midwest Book House, Midwest Book  
Store

Records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section (FARS), Justice Department, Washington, D. C., disclose statements were filed by Rose Rose for the Cross World Books and Periodicals (CWBP) as agent for Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga (MK) (International Book), Moscow, USSR, from May, 1959, until she sold the business in October, 1960. The address of the CWBP was given as 333 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, and the purpose of the business was given as importing Russian books and periodicals for profit.

In January, 1961, a source advised the CWBP would be the propaganda center Rose was unable to establish and would become a reality through new owners.

A second source in May, 1944, advised that Rose was then a member of the Rogers Park Professional Branch, Communist Party (CP), Chicago.

The new CWBP groups, with Alexander Svenchansky, President; Gregory Lotsman, CWBP Manager; and others, filed registration statement number 1457 on June 19, 1961, with the FARS as agent for foreign principal MK to distribute and sell "Russian language books, recordings, periodicals, film strip, and visual aid..." and act as subscription agents for Soviet periodicals and newspapers. The CWBP was incorporated in Illinois on January 3, 1961.

On September 3, 1963, the CWBP filed a supplemental registration for the six-month period ending June 19, 1963, indicating no change in its status.

Svenchansky was linked with a Soviet espionage ring in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on November 2, 1953, by Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy.

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On December 21, 1953, a third source said Lotsman was in the CP for a short period in the mid-1940's and was suspected by the CP as being disloyal as of December 21, 1953. Source knew nothing else concerning him or his recent activities.

Sources: [CG 6731-S](c)  
Anonymous source  
CG 5824-S\*

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. Charles A. Santos-Buch identified himself and Robert Taber as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and Taber obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that Vincent "Ted" Lee, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no

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intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that Lee believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. Lee did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator Dodd was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-Castro FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-Castro street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-Castro American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by Castro's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin Lee H. Oswald.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. Lee had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

Sources: [NY 3164-S](c)  
[NY 3467-S]  
[NY 3367-S](c)

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FOUR CONTINENT BOOK CORPORATION

According to the records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., the Four Continent Book Corporation, 156 5th Avenue, New York City, is registered under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 as amended. One of the foreign principals listed in this registration is the Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga (International Book), Moscow, Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

In the November 4, 1963, issue of "The Militant," a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Fourth International (FI) was described as the world organization of revolutionary socialists founded by Leon Trotsky. It was set forth that the major sectors of the FI were reunited in the Summer of 1963 after a long split and are represented by the United Secretariat of the FI.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1964, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the

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hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by James Jackson, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

Sources: NY 2359-S\*  
NY 694-S\*

#### FRUIT OF ISLAM

On May 8, 1964, a source advised that the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of male members of the NOI. The purpose of the FOI is to protect officials and property of the NOI, assure compliance of members with NOI teachings and to prepare for the "War of Armageddon." Members of the FOI are required to participate in military drill and are afforded the opportunity to engage in judo training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein the members are controlled by general orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

Source: CG 6021-S

(The thumbnail sketch of the NOI must be utilized when using the above sketch.)

#### "INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW"

The November 27, 1961, issue of "The Militant," a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), described the "International Socialist Review" as "a magazine reflecting the viewpoint of the SWP."

The Spring, 1964, issue of "International Socialist Review" described the magazine as a quarterly publication located at 116 University Place, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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LABOR TODAY

In January, 1962, a source advised that on January 13, 1962, Gus Hall, whom the source described as General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, remarked that the Party-supported trade-union publication would be issued in the near future and would appear under the name "Labor Today."

- On January 5, 1962, records in the Assumed Name Section of the County Clerk's Office, Wayne County, Detroit, Michigan, indicated that Certificate Number 145344, issued for conducting business under an assumed name, was issued to "Labor Today" (a bimonthly publication) having a business address at 12065 Wyoming, Detroit 4, Michigan. A certificate was filed January 2, 1962, and the names of the persons listed as owning, conducting and transacting the business were:

Charles H. Walters  
9309 Memorial  
Detroit, Michigan

Eve Neidelman  
19972 Marlowe  
Detroit, Michigan

A second source advised on December 15, 1961, that Charles Walters was then a member of the Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) State Committee. This source advised on September 18, 1959, that Eve Neidelman was then a member of the MDCP State Committee.

A third source advised on September 21, 1961, that as of September 17, 1961, Eve Neidelman was a member of the North-West Section Club of the MDCP.

The Founding Statement contained in the first issue of "Labor Today" (Spring, 1962) indicated that two additional issues would be forthcoming in 1962 and beginning in 1963, "Labor Today" would appear regularly as a "bi-monthly journal."

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The masthead of bimonthly "Labor Today," Volume 3, No. 1, February - March, 1964, issue, describes the publication as "An Independent Journal of Discussion." Its managing editor is Charles H. Walters and business and editorial offices are located at 12065 Wyoming, Suite 5, Detroit 4, Michigan.

Sources: CG 5824-S\*  
DE 251-S  
DE 550-S

MONROE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

A source advised on February 16, 1962, that Gerald Quinn, a member of the Workers World Party (WWP) from New York, was sent to Cleveland, Ohio, in October, 1961, by the Monroe Defense Committee (MDC) of New York to organize an MDC in Cleveland, and that Quinn, with the aid of Ted and Frances Dostal, members of WWP, and Willie Mae Mallory, organized an MDC in Cleveland with headquarters at 1289 East 115th Street.

On March 3, 1964, this source related that the purpose of the MDC in Cleveland was to aid in the support of Willie Mae Mallory in her fight against extradition to Monroe, North Carolina. Following her extradition in January, 1964, headquarters of MDC was moved from Cleveland to Monroe, North Carolina.

A second source advised March 12, 1964, that the purpose of MDC is to obtain support and funds to aid in the continued defense of Willie Mae Mallory, Richard Crowder and Harold Reape who were convicted in Superior Court, Monroe, North Carolina, February 27, 1964, on charges of kidnaping Mr. and Mrs. G. Bruce Stegall in Monroe on August 27, 1961, following a race riot in that city.

This source stated on May 21, 1964, that headquarters of MDC is located at 605 Brown Street, Monroe, North Carolina, with Clarence Seniors as chairman.

A third source in September, 1963, identified Clarence Seniors as a member of WWP.

Sources: CV 489-S  
CE 1931-PSI  
LA 4107-S

(The thumbnail sketch of the WWP must be utilized when using the above sketch.)

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MUSLIM GIRLS TRAINING

On May 19, 1960, a source advised that the Muslim Girls Training (MGT) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) and is composed of all female members of the NOI. The MGT is similar in structure to the Fruit of Islam (FOI), which is composed of male members of the NOI, in that the MGT has officers similar to military organizations to whom other female members are accountable. MGT members receive instructions in homemaking, hygiene, calisthenics and other subjects such as Muslim history and the English language. There also exists a Junior MGT which is composed of female members of the NOI who are between the ages of 15 and 19 and who are afforded military-type drill.

Since 1957 various officers and "sisters" of the MGT have at meetings of the MGT used the term MGT so that it also means General Civilization Class. General Civilization Class refers to classes conducted within the MGT.

The above refers to activities of the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood, Chicago, Illinois.

On May 7, 1964, another source advised that the MGT is a group within the NOI which is composed of all female members of the NOI. The MGT is similar in structure to the FOI which is composed of male members of the NOI. In theory, the MGT exists in all Temples of the NOI and is patterned after the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, Chicago. General Civilization Class refers to the collective group of classes held within the MGT.

Sources: Former CG 6176-S  
CG 6205-S

(The thumbnail sketches of the NOI and FOI must be utilized when using the above sketch.)

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NATION OF ISLAM, formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam," (NOI) and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 8, 1964, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the NOI; Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

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On May 7, 1964, a third source advised Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

Sources: CS PG 147-S  
CG 6021-S  
CG 6205-S

NEWS AND LETTERS COMMITTEES

A source on August 1, 1958, stated that as a result of the split in the Johnson-Forest Group (JFG) which occurred in 1955, two factions emerged, the Johnson Faction and the Forest Faction. According to the source, the Johnson Faction was composed of the followers of C.L.R. James, also known as James Johnson, and the Forest Faction was composed of the followers of Rae Dwyer, also known as Freddie Forest. The cofounders of the JFG were C.L.R. James, known as Johnson, who was deported from the United States as an undesirable alien in 1953, and Rae Dwyer known as Forest.

The JFG has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On March 3, 1964, another source advised that the Forest Faction of the JFG is publicly known as the News and Letters Committees (NLC). The national headquarters of the NLC is located at 8751 Grand River, Detroit, Michigan.

According to the second source and a third source, the Detroit Local of the NLC carries out the instructions and policies issued by the National Headquarters of the NLC.

Sources: DE 487-S  
PG 139-S  
PG 140-S

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PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT, also  
known as Progressive Labor Party  
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where Milton Rosen acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. Rosen stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a framework for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces, expand and improve political activities, win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism, develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party, and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, page ten, column three, reported the expulsion of Milton Rosen, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of Milton Rosen. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive

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Labor Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

Sources: PH 214-S\*  
BU 241-S\*  
BU 210-S\*  
NY 4399-S\*  
NY 4407-S\*

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CULTURAL  
EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

A source advised on July 11, 1961, that from its inception in June, 1955, until May, 1960, the Russian-American Cultural Educational Committee (RACEC) operated as a fund raising organization of the Russian Club of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. In May, 1960, the Russian Club, CP of Illinois, was enlarged to include Ukrainians and Poles and this united club became a unit of the Nationalities Section, CP of Illinois. During that period the RACEC served as a fund raising organization for the Russian element of the Polish-Ukrainian-Russian Club of the Nationalities Section, CP of Illinois.

In December, 1961, it was decided that the Russians, Ukrainians and Poles would again be separated into individual clubs within the Nationalities Section, CP of Illinois.

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As of May 12, 1964, the source advised that the RACEC was composed of members of the Russian Club, CP of Illinois, and functioning as a fund raising organization for that club.

Meetings of the RACEC are held irregularly, as the occasion demands, and are held at the residences of its various members. In the event of a fund raising affair open to the public, arrangements are made for a hall in which to hold the affair.

Source: CG 5851-S

## SOVFOTO

According to the records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., the Sovfoto Agency, 24 West 45th Street, New York, New York, is registered with the Department of Justice as agent for Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga (International Book), USSR, for the sale of Soviet books, articles, stories and plays for publication in the United States and Canada. Sovfoto is also registered agent for Tass (the telegraphic agency of the USSR) for the sale of Soviet newspapers and photographs and for fourteen other foreign principals. Other names also used by Sovfoto are Eastfoto Agency, East Music Agency and AM-RUS Literary and Music Agency.

## TASS NEWS AGENCY

The Tass News Agency is the official Soviet Government news-gathering organization with headquarters in Moscow, USSR, and branches throughout the world.

## "THE MILITANT"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

The "UE Shop Steward Guide," United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) Publication Number 212, Sixth Edition, 1952, discloses on pages 32-34, "UE - the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America" was established in 1936 at a convention in Buffalo, New York. At that time the organization was called the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America. Shortly thereafter a large group of American Federation of Labor machinists' locals joined the UE and the full name became the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE).

"The UE is known as an 'International Union' because companies of both the United States and Canada are under contract."

"100 Things You Should Know About Communism and Labor," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., 1951, relates the following information. In 1944, the Committee on Un-American Activities found the "United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO)" to be one of the unions which was described as having "Communist leadership... strongly entrenched." The "United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America" was listed as one of the unions which was expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1950 because of its communist domination.

The "Internal Security Annual Report for 1957, Report of the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws, of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate," on page 61 refers to UE as "one of the strongest Communist controlled unions in America."

The International Headquarters of UE is located at 11 East 51st Street, New York, New York, according to the April 20, 1964, edition of "UE News," official organ of UE.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve

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complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

Philip Chapin Davis - President  
Carl Ellenger Bloice - Publications Chairman

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962, Philip Davis attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that Carl Bloice, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

Sources: CG 6474-S  
SF 2686-S  
SF 2502-S  
SF 2466-S

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"WORKERS WORLD"

On May 13, 1964, a source advised that the "Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party, published twice monthly, with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

Source: NY 3527-S

(The thumbnail sketch of the Workers World Party must be utilized when using the above sketch.)

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member Sam Ballan, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of Leon Trotsky and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

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On April 27, 1964, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sources: NY 711-S  
NY 3527-S

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" (YS) is a monthly publication self-described in the April-May, 1964, issue of this newspaper as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance.

The YS maintains the mailing address of Post Office Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York, 10003.

(The thumbnail sketch of the Young Socialist Alliance must be utilized when using the above sketch.)

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

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The source further advised on May 6, 1964, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source: NY 711-S

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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1965

~~RW~~

Excised by R.M.

Also see Robert Moore  
excisions attached to  
this package

RWUTS



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

PERSONAL  
NO NUMBER SAC LETTER 64-B  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

April 1, 1964

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

RE: DANIEL LIEBER QUEEN

Daniel Lieber Queen is a member of the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois. He has been trained in and is currently engaged in the electronics field in the Chicago area.

Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, has instructed Queen to perfect an instrument which would locate listening devices and which can be used for the purpose of checking Party offices and residences of various Party leaders. Queen is working on such an instrument and has stated that at this stage his instrument probably will not locate listening devices unless the FBI has insecurely installed such devices. Queen is continuing to perfect his instrument and feels he is capable of developing an instrument which will be able to make a thorough security check of the various Party offices, meeting places and residences of Party leaders.

The Chicago Office should alert the Bureau and any interested offices when it is known that Queen will be traveling to another territory. This matter should be brought to the attention of appropriate investigative personnel and each office must be constantly alert for Queen's activities in its area and take necessary steps to neutralize his effectiveness and protect our sensitive sources at all times.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director



PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER NO. 65-47  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

August 25, 1965

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

(A) SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATIONS - INTERNAL SECURITY - C -- Set forth below are up-to-date thumbnail sketches of organizations and publications, each of which is of use to various field offices. No attempt is made to include all sketches which have been furnished to the Bureau for approval; only those sketches which are believed to have field-wide application are set forth.

In the event an office needs to characterize an organization not mentioned in this letter, listed in the various issues of the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" published by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, or designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450, a request should be made of the office of origin to furnish the required characterization. In describing a local affiliate of a national organization, in addition to characterizing the local affiliate, it will be necessary to set forth separately the characterization of the parent organization.

The evaluation and identities of the sources should be handled in accordance with instructions set forth in Part I, Section 49B 2m (1) (d), page 65, of the FBI Handbook.

For the purpose of evaluation, all sources utilized in the preparation of the sketches listed below should be described as having furnished reliable information in the past. In each sketch utilized below, the field office submitting the sketch has advised that careful consideration was given to each source concealed.

AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION

The April, 1965, issue of the "ACA News," official publication of the American Communications Association (ACA), shows that the ACA is located at 18 John Street, New York, New York.

The "Report of the International Executive Board, ACA, CIO" at the 5th National Convention, Chicago, Illinois, April 8 through 13, 1940, discloses the ACA had its origin at the 3rd National Convention of the American Radio Telegraphists Association (ARTA) held in New York City in August, 1937. At this convention, it was agreed to change the name of the union from ARTA to ACA. This change was ratified by the union members on March 10, 1938.

The "Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1955," published by the United States Department of Labor, lists on page 4 unions expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) on charges of communist domination. ACA was listed as having been expelled on June 15, 1950.

"AMERICAN DIALOG"

A source stated during June, 1964, Joseph Felshin advised former subscribers to the magazine "Mainstream" that "Mainstream" had ceased publication with its August, 1963, issue and had been replaced by a new bimonthly publication entitled "American Dialog" with Joseph North as editor.

It is to be noted that the July-August, 1964, issue of "American Dialog," Volume I, Number I, contains the statement in its masthead, "American Dialog is published bimonthly by Dialogue Publications, 853 Broadway, New York... Copyright 1964, by Dialogue Publications, Inc...."

A second source advised during December, 1959, that on December 13, 1959, Joseph Felshin attended the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), held from December 10, 1959, through December 13, 1959, in New York City.

This second source advised on May 27, 1963, that Joseph North was present at an enlarged meeting of the National Executive Committee of the CP, USA, held in New York City on May 23, 1963.

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The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 6, 1965, lists Dialogue Publications, Inc., as being located at 853 Broadway, New York, New York.

(The characterization of "Mainstream" contained in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities dated December 1, 1961, must be used whenever the above thumbnail sketch is utilized.)

Sources: CSSF 2670-S\*  
CG 5824-S\*

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the New England District Committee, Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in Boston, Massachusetts, Herbert Aptheker stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on history, science, physics, archeology, and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised in December, 1959, that Herbert Aptheker was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in December, 1959.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, Herbert Aptheker spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. Aptheker stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source advised that as of May 7, 1965, AIMS was located at 20 East 30th Street, New York City.

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Sources: BS 665-S  
NY 2760-S\*  
NY 1587-S  
NY CS Stanley Kalfus

AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION

Amtorg Trading Corporation (ATC), according to records of the New York County Clerk, is a New York corporation formed in 1924. It has acted since then as a buying and selling agency in the United States for the Soviet Government. Since 1949, it has been registered with the United States Department of Justice under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell, the Rosenbergs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and then the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'..."

("Guide to Subversive Control Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 6, 1965, lists the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell as being located at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

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FOUR CONTINENT BOOK CORPORATION

According to the records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., the Four Continent Book Corporation, 156 5th Avenue, New York City, is registered under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. One of the foreign principals listed in this registration is the Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga (International Book), Moscow, USSR.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Winter, 1965, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement," published by Freedomways Associates, Inc., 799 Broadway, New York City. This issue lists John Henrik Clarke as Associate Editor, Esther Jackson as Managing Editor and John L. Devine as Art Editor of the publication.

A source made available information on July 1, 1964, disclosing that John Henrik Clarke attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was held on December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964.

This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, disclosing Clarke is an "associate" of AIMS.

The Winter, 1963, issue of "Freedomways," page 44, states that Esther Jackson became one of the leaders of the Southern Negro Youth Congress (SNYC), which existed from 1937 to 1949. The SNYC has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

According to a second source, Esther Jackson is the wife of James Jackson, whom the source identified on October 14, 1964, as being a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA).

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On January 30, 1961, Sylvia M. Brenner Devine, 415 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that her former husband, Jack Devine, mentioned on December 17, 1960, he was still in the CP and the CP is his whole life.

On July 24, 1963, a third source described John Devine as a CP member.

On May 24, 1961, a fourth source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, held on that date. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, the fourth source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CP, USA, by James Jackson.

Sources: NY 4535-S\*  
NY 694-S\*  
NY 1587-S\*  
NY 2359-S\*

#### FRUIT OF ISLAM

On May 7, 1965, a source advised the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of male members of the NOI. The purpose of the FOI is to protect officials and property of the NOI, assure compliance of members with NOI teachings, and to prepare for the "War of Armageddon." Members of the FOI are required to participate in military drill and afforded the opportunity to engage in judo training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein the members are controlled by general orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

Source: CG 6021-S

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"INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW"

The November 27, 1961, issue of "The Militant," a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), described the "International Socialist Review" as "a magazine reflecting the viewpoint of the SWP."

The Spring, 1965, issue of "International Socialist Review" described the magazine as a quarterly publication located at 116 University Place, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

INTOURIST ✓

Intourist, 355 Lexington Avenue, New York City, on June 23, 1959, in registering with the United States Department of Justice under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, listed its business as "travel" and its principal as "V. A. O. Intourist, Moscow, USSR."

"LABOR TODAY" ✓

In January, 1962, a source advised that on January 13, 1962, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, remarked that a Party-supported trade-union publication would be issued in the near future and would appear under the name "Labor Today."

On January 5, 1962, records in the Assumed Name Section of the County Clerk's Office, Wayne County, Detroit, Michigan, indicated Certificate Number 145344, issued for conducting business under an assumed name, was issued to "Labor Today" (a bimonthly publication) having a business address at 12065 Wyoming, Detroit 4, Michigan. A certificate was filed on January 2, 1962, and the names of the persons listed as owning, conducting and transacting the business were: Charles H. Walters, 9309 Memorial, Detroit, Michigan, and Eve Neidelman, 19972 Marlowe, Detroit, Michigan.

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A second source advised on December 15, 1961, that Charles Walters was then a member of the Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) State Committee. This source advised on September 18, 1959, that Eve Neidelman was then a member of the MDCP State Committee.

A third source advised on September 21, 1961, that as of September 17, 1961, Eve Neidelman was a member of the North-West Section Club of the MDCP.

The Founding Statement contained in the first issue of "Labor Today" (Spring, 1962), indicated two additional issues would be forthcoming in 1962 and beginning in 1963 "Labor Today" would appear regularly as a "bi-monthly journal."

The masthead of "Labor Today," Volume 4, Number 2, April-May, 1965, issue describes the publication as "An Independent Journal of Discussion." Its managing editor is Charles H. Walters and business and editorial offices are located at 12065 Wyoming, Suite 5, Detroit, Michigan.

Sources: CG 5824-S\*  
DE 251-S  
DE 550-S

#### MARXIST YOUTH PUBLICATIONS, ASSOCIATES

The masthead of "Communist Viewpoint" discloses it is published by Marxist Youth Publications, Associates, 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York. It is self-described as a publication of the Youth Division, Communist Party, United States of America.

#### MAY 2 MOVEMENT

A source advised on March 3, 1965, as follows:

The May 2 Movement (M2M) is the name used by the May 2 Committee which was organized on March 14, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut, by a group of young people participating in a symposium, "Socialism in America," being held at Yale University. The original aim of the M2M was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, demanding withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam.

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The M2M is dominated and controlled by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and has as its aims and purpose the embarrassment of the United States Government by meetings, rallies, picketing demonstrations and formation of university-level clubs at which a Marxist-Leninist oriented approach and analysis are taken of United States domestic and foreign policies.

This source advised on May 19, 1965, that the current headquarters of the M2M is 640 Broadway, New York City, Room 307.

Source: NY 4661-S

#### MUSLIM GIRLS TRAINING

On May 19, 1960, a source advised the Muslim Girls Training (MGT) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) and is composed of all female members of the NOI. The MGT is similar in structure to the Fruit of Islam (FOI), which is composed of male members of the NOI, in that the MGT has officers similar to military organizations to whom other female members are accountable. MGT members receive instructions in homemaking, hygiene, calisthenics and other subjects, such as Muslim history and the English language. There also exists a Junior MGT which is composed of female members of the NOI who are between the ages of 15 and 19 who are afforded military-type drill.

Since 1957, various officers and "sisters" of the MGT have, at meetings of the MGT, used the term MGT so that it also means General Civilization Class. General Civilization Class refers to classes conducted within the MGT.

The above refers to activities of the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam, Number 2, 5335 South Greenwood, Chicago, Illinois.

On May 3, 1965, another source advised that, in theory, the MGT exists in all temples of the NOI and is patterned after the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam, Number 2, Chicago.

Sources: Former CG 6176-S  
CG 6205-S

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## NATION OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 7, 1965, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam Number 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 3, 1965, a third source advised Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI.

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This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

Sources: Former CS PG 147-S  
CG 6021-S  
CG 6205-S

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE  
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists."

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC).

A second source advised on June 28, 1965, that as of that date the NCAHUAC continued to function with headquarters at 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

Sources: CG 6474-S  
LA 3512-S

"POLITICAL AFFAIRS"

"Political Affairs" is self-described as the theoretical journal of the Communist Party, United States of America.

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PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

(Utilize the current approved thumbnail sketch set forth in SAC Letter 65-36 (D), dated June 29, 1965.)

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of Robert F. Williams, now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the nonwhite races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding Williams, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, Williams fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader" from Havana.

This source in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely nonwhite in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World," that is, the nonwhite races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

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On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from an RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of Don Freeman, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin." Freeman served as RAM Chairman, with Maxwell Stanford, now of New York City, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

This source stated in May, 1965, there has been no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM but that headquarters have been with Freeman since he has played such a dominant role in the leadership of and has directed the policies and activities of the organization.

Within recent months, according to the second source, dissension within RAM has become evident and some dissatisfaction with Freeman's leadership has arisen. So far as is known, however, he remains the titular leader of RAM.

To date, according to the second source in May, 1965, RAM has organized units and membership in several of the larger cities in the United States east of the Mississippi River and the organization is currently active in attempting to recruit new members and expand its sphere of influence.

Sources: CG 6796-S  
CG 6797-S

#### SOVFOTO AGENCY

According to the records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., the Sovfoto Agency, Room 1008, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, New York, is registered with the Department of Justice as agent for Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga (International Book), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), for the sale of Soviet books, articles, stories, and plays for publication in the United States and Canada. Sovfoto is also registered as an agent for Fotokhronika Tass (the telegraphic agency of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) for the sale of Soviet newspapers and photographs and for eleven other foreign principals, including China Photo Service, Peking, China. Other names also used by Sovfoto are Eastfoto Agency and Am-Rus Literary and Music Agency.

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STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl," weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 12, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays." This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College, and the University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks' stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The Committee accepted the offer and applied to the State Department of the United States for passport validation which was refused; however, over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and go to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, it was learned the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group.

A second source advised on September 13, 1963, that during the Summer of 1963, fifty-nine individuals traveled to Cuba; the leaders of the group were members of the Progressive Labor Movement; and the trip was planned and organized by Progressive Labor Movement members.

A third source advised on October 9, 1963, the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was utilizing Post Office Box 2178, New York, New York, as its mailing address.

On March 12, 1965, Philip Abbott Luce, 504 West 55th Street, New York, New York, a self-admitted member of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba Executive Committee and the Progressive Labor Movement National Coordinating Committee, advised as follows:

The Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC) was formerly known as the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba and the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

Luce was a leader and participant of the 1963 trip to Cuba and an organizer of the 1964 trip to Cuba and both trips were sponsored by the SCTC.

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By the Spring of 1964, the Executive Committee of the SCTC was considered to be members of the Progressive Labor Movement.

No trip to Cuba or China was being planned by the SCTC for 1965.

Sources: NY 711-S  
SF 2540-S  
Nicholas Nucito, Postal Inspector's  
Office, New York City (Concealed on his  
request)

TASS NEWS AGENCY

The Tass News Agency is the official Soviet Government news-gathering organization with headquarters in Moscow, USSR, and branches throughout the world.

"THE MILITANT"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), which has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

The "UE Shop Steward Guide," United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) Publication Number 212, Sixth Edition, 1952, discloses on pages 32-34, "UE - the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America" was established in 1936 at a convention in Buffalo, New York. At that time the organization was called the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America. Shortly thereafter, a large group of American Federation of Labor machinists' locals joined the UE and the full name became the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE).

The UE is known as an "International Union" because companies of both the United States and Canada are under contract.

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"100 Things You Should Know About Communism and Labor," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., 1951, discloses the following information: In 1944, the Committee on Un-American Activities found the "United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO)" to be one of the unions which was described as having "Communist leadership...strongly entrenched." The "United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America" was listed as one of the unions which was expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1950 because of its communist domination.

The "Internal Security Annual Report for 1957, Report of the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate," on page 61, refers to UE as "one of the strongest Communist controlled unions in America."

The international headquarters of UE is located at 11 East 51st Street, New York, New York, according to the April 19, 1965, edition of "UE News," official organ of UE.

#### "YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published five times a year by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, indicates that this magazine succeeded the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can."

The newspaper "Young Socialist" has been described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance.

The "Young Socialist" maintains headquarters at Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City, and the mailing address is P. O. Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York, 10003.

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" ("YS"), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication "YS."

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the "YS" have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 7, 1965, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City, by youth of various left-socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 7, 1965, YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA is located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source: NY 711-S

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source advised on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of

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a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the Founding Convention for the new youth organization was held during the period of June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

The constitution further states this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or, if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

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The second source advised in April, 1965, the headquarters of the organization continues to be located at 1953 1/2 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

Both sources have advised that at the Founding Convention two officers were elected: Philip Chapin Davis - President; Carl Ellenger Bloice - Publications Chairman.

A third source advised on October 26, 1962, Philip Davis attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source advised that Carl Bloice, reporter for the "People's World," was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

Sources: CG 6474-S  
SF 2686-S  
SF 2502-S  
SF 2466-S

"WORKERS WORLD"

On May 3, 1965, a source advised the "Workers World," published twice monthly, is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party, with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

Source: NY 3527-S

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member, Sam Ballan, split from the SWP.

The source stated this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy

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differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of Leon Trotsky and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery - individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocates unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 3, 1965, a second source advised the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sources: NY 711-S  
NY 3527-S

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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PERSONAL ATTENTION

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

June 27, 1967

(A) IDENTIFICATION MATTERS - CHANGE OF PROCEDURE INVOLVING FBI NUMBERS AND ELIMINATION OF FORM 1-1 - (RECORD OF ADDITIONAL ARREST) - FBI FORM BOOK -- To stimulate greater participation among fingerprint contributors in placing the FBI number on fingerprint cards the requirement to submit a full set of fingerprints, 10 rolled impressions plus plain impressions of the thumbs and 4 fingers of each hand, is being rescinded in those instances where the FBI number is placed on the submitted fingerprint card. Instead of a full set of fingerprints, only the plain impressions of the 4 fingers of the right hand need be placed in the proper block on the fingerprint card for purpose of making a positive identification. The standard arrest fingerprint card, form FD-249, should continue to be used. If copy of record is NOT desired, check block on fingerprint card provided for this purpose. If copy of record IS desired place such notation under this block. Form FD-249 has been revised to include blocks for both such notations; however, available stocks of present form will be used until exhausted.

Since this procedure will eliminate the time-consuming process of taking a full set of fingerprints and provide choice as to requesting copy of the record when reporting an additional arrest with FBI number, form 1-1 (Record of Additional Arrest) is being eliminated. Remove sample 1-1 from FBI form book and any unused copies should be destroyed. This procedure is being placed in effect immediately and manual changes will be forthcoming.

(B) COUNTERFEIT MOTOR VEHICLE TITLES - INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE - INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY -- A recent Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle - Ring case, which was successfully investigated, involved a number of stolen vehicles to which vehicle identification number plates stolen from similar vehicles were affixed. The public identification numbers were then altered to coincide with the stolen plates.

The vehicles were sold and retitled by using counterfeit motor vehicle titles from another state.

The indictment in which the subjects were charged and later convicted contained one count charging conspiracy in knowingly transporting counterfeit securities in interstate commerce in violation of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute, Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 2314. The securities transported were the counterfeit stolen motor vehicle titles. It should be noted that the definitions portion of the Statute, Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 2311, in defining securities does not specify motor vehicle titles but does include "instrument or document or writing evidencing ownership of goods, wares, and merchandise."

This should be brought to the attention of all investigative personnel who are to be alert to the existence of similar violations during the investigation of Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle cases. Insure each situation indicating a violation of this type is brought to the attention of the United States Attorney for prosecutive consideration.

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(C) DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES - FALSE REPORT (DAMV - FR) - BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS - FEDERAL TRAIN WRECK STATUTE - CRIME ON THE HIGH SEAS: -- Recently a number of cases have been reported to the Bureau under the Bombing Matters - Threats classification that should have been handled in accordance with existing instructions covering the DAMV - FR Statute.

You are reminded that the DAMV - FR Statute (18 USC 35) covers not only aircraft, motor vehicles, and their facilities as mentioned in Chapter 2 of Title 18, but it also covers false reports relating to violations mentioned in Chapters 97 and 111 of Title 18. Chapter 97 prohibits certain acts in connection with railroads (Federal Train Wreck Statute). Chapter 111 contains numerous criminal provisions pertaining to shipping (Crime on the High Seas). The False Report Section of the DAMV Statute therefore includes all the various transportation facilities mentioned in Chapters 2, 97, and 111 of Title 18. . . You should note, for example, that placing a bomb or explosive on any vessel of the United States, including ships of the U. S. Navy and Coast Guard, is a violation as set forth in Chapter 111 (18 USC 2275) and a false report to bomb such ships would therefore be a violation of the DAMV - False Report Statute.

Bring this to the attention of all investigative personnel.

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(D) DESERTER MATTERS - INTERVIEWS AND CONFESSIONS --  
Recent decisions of the U. S. Court of Military Appeals hold that the Miranda decision applies to questioning for evidence of guilt in military cases. If a deserter suspect or subject is subjected to custodial interrogation for any statement which might be used against him on a charge of desertion or other military offense, he must first be given the full Miranda warning. If he does not then give an affirmative and voluntary waiver of the rights specified in that warning, no interrogation shall be conducted.

The rule stated in U. S. vs. Holder, explained in SAC Letter 59-38, remains unchanged. No warning of rights is necessary so long as the interrogation of the deserter suspect or subject is confined to identification only.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

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(E) LATIN AMERICAN SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION (LASO) CONFERENCE - HAVANA, CUBA, 7/28/67 - 8/5/67 -- LASO was founded January 16, 1966, at conclusion of First Tri-Continental Conference held in Havana, Cuba, and represents communist revolutionary and terrorist groups from 27 Latin-American countries. Its avowed purpose is to plan ways and means to overthrow United States "imperialism" in Latin America by revolutionary violence. Credentials of groups dedicated to this purpose will be accepted at captioned conference which has been called by LASO's Organizing Committee, headed by Haydee Santamaria, long-time Cuban communist who serves as permanent Secretary General.

Approximately 197 opposition groups in Latin-American countries were circularized concerning agenda and objectives of conference and over 700 Cubans reportedly have been analyzing results so final proposals for overthrow of imperialism in Western Hemisphere can be presented. Possible impact of massive, vitriolic action as result of conference dictates that we seize every logical opportunity to develop data as to identities of those attending and intelligence information concerning methods projected by conference to accomplish its sinister purposes.

Report all pertinent data under above caption. Character is IS - CU - Latin America, Bufile 105-149973. Recipients with sources having logical opportunity to visit Cuba in connection with LASO Conference, July 26th Movement Celebration, or otherwise, submit recommendations promptly and outline security factors involved. Consider all logical possibilities as to source coverage and coverage through other means, such as interviews of arriving refugees and returning visitors, as well as monitoring of public Cuban radio and television transmissions covering conference.

Submit all significant information developed by expeditious means, utilizing teletype dissemination procedures where warranted. If teletype is not deemed justified, forward to the Bureau by airtel letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

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(F) SOVIET NONOFFICIAL VISITORS WHO COME INDIVIDUALLY TO THE UNITED STATES -- There has been an ever-increasing number of Soviet citizens who are traveling to the United States to visit relatives or friends. These individuals are granted B-2 visas. In almost all cases they apply for these visas through the American Embassy in Moscow. Occasionally they have applied at the American Embassy in Canada and in the future it will be possible for them to apply for a visa at the American Embassy in Mexico or the American Embassies in Europe as well.

Most Soviet nationals coming to the United States are subject to a system of travel restrictions which requires them to notify the Department of State of intended travel plans 48 hours in advance and which closes about 25 per cent of the country to them. In 1962, individual Soviet tourists and exchange visitors were exempted from these regulations, but the Department of State retained a degree of control over their travel. Individual tourists were required to notify the Department of State of their travel plans outside the area specified in their visa.

The Department of State has advised that a new reporting system has been developed. Henceforth, Embassies issuing visas to private Soviet visitors coming to the United States to visit relatives and friends will mark the visa of these visitors "Valid for travel to (first destination in U. S. ) and within a 25 mile radius thereof. Inform the local office United States Immigration and Naturalization Service of travel plans outside the area." Holders of such visas will be informed that there is no restriction on their travel in the United States but that they are required to keep the Immigration and Naturalization Service District Office nearest them informed in advance of intended travel more than 25 miles from their first destination.

These new travel regulations apply only to Soviet citizens coming to the United States for the purpose of visiting friends or relatives.

Immigration and Naturalization Headquarters is presently formulating plans as to how this new procedure will be implemented

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and what records will be maintained. When these plans are finalized you will be furnished complete details. In the meantime, Immigration and Naturalization Service District Offices will advise the Bureau field offices when information is obtained concerning travel of these Soviet visitors. Instructions in Section 105E, Manual of Instructions, pertain to the investigative coverage to be given to these individuals. It will not be necessary to advise the Bureau on an individual basis when information of such travel is furnished your office by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

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(G) STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY -- The Chicago Police Department recently advised the Chicago Office that information was received by that department indicating that Jobs or Income Now, the community action group of the Students for a Democratic Society, has now purchased two used panel trucks which are to be utilized for discreet photographic assignments.

It is possible that these panel trucks could be made available to the Students for a Democratic Society in order that they might make use of them to compromise or embarrass Special Agents. You should alert all Special Agent personnel to this potential source of harassment and to take the necessary precautions and be most circumspect when conducting investigations of the Students for a Democratic Society and its members. Advise the Bureau promptly of any information coming to your attention regarding this matter.

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(H) SOVIET-BLOC ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN U. S. MAPS -- The Soviet-Bloc Intelligence Services have placed considerable emphasis upon the procurement of U. S. maps. Soviet-bloc agents have used both open and covert activity to obtain such data, and their efforts in this regard are constantly increasing.

Recently, a U. S. Department of State official advised that the Hungarian Government is directing letters to major cities throughout the U. S. and is requesting appropriate civic officials of such cities to forward to Hungary detailed maps of the cities contacted. Such maps, according to the Hungarian Government, will be part of an International Exhibition to be held in Budapest, Hungary, in November, 1967.

According to the State Department official, the State Department is very much concerned over this activity by the Hungarian Government and has written letters to 20 major cities in the U. S. suggesting that these municipal governments refrain from providing maps to the Hungarian Government. The State Department is keenly interested in receiving any information disclosing Soviet-bloc efforts to obtain U. S. maps and has requested that any information received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in this connection be brought to the State Department's attention.

This matter should be brought to the attention of all personnel in each office who handle Soviet-bloc matters. Any information received disclosing Soviet-bloc efforts to obtain U. S. maps should be promptly furnished to the Bureau in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. The letterhead memorandum should be captioned "Soviet-Bloc Attempts to Obtain U. S. Maps."

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(I) PLANT INFORMANT PROGRAM - KEY FACILITIES  
LIST -- The Department of Defense has issued a revised Key  
Facilities List referred to as KFL (Q) dated April 1, 1967.  
Appropriate state sections of this list, which replaces KFL  
(P), have been forwarded to the field for use in connection with  
the Plant Informant Program.

It will be noted that the new list does not contain a  
listing of the agency having security responsibility for each key  
facility as did previous Key Facilities Lists. The Department  
of Defense has advised this deletion was made due to the fact  
that the Army has now been designated the agency having security  
responsibility for all key facilities, and it is, therefore, not  
necessary to identify the responsible agency for each individual  
key facility on the Key Facilities List.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
AC LETTER 67-50

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

August 21, 1967

RE: SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATIONS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Set forth below are up-to-date thumbnail sketches of organizations and publications, each of which is of use to various field offices. No attempt is made to include all sketches which have been furnished to the Bureau for approval; only those sketches which are believed to have field-wide application are set forth.

In the event an office needs to characterize an organization not mentioned in this letter, listed in the various issues of the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" published by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, or designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450, a request should be made of the office of origin to furnish the required characterization. In describing a local affiliate of a national organization, in addition to characterizing the local affiliate, it will be necessary to set forth separately the characterization of the parent organization.

The evaluation and identities of the sources should be handled in accordance with instructions set forth in Part I, Section 49B 2m (1), page 65, of the FBI Handbook.

For the purpose of evaluation, all sources utilized in the preparation of the sketches listed below should be described as having furnished reliable information in the past. In each sketch utilized below, the field office submitting the sketch has advised that careful consideration was given to each source concealed.

✓  
AFRO-AMERICANS AGAINST THE ✓  
WAR IN VIETNAM

On May 17, 1967, a source advised as follows:

Afro-Americans Against the War in Vietnam (AAAWV) was formed as an "Anti-War" Committee in January, 1966, at the initiative and under the control of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

AAAWV is comprised of the "Negro fraction" of the SWP and, in addition to providing this fraction with an activity, it gives the SWP an opportunity to link its "Negro struggle" with its protests against United States policy abroad.

AAAWV attempts to discourage Negro support for the Vietnam war effort.

AAAWV Chairman is Paul Boutelle, an SWP member in New York City. The AAAWV mailing address is P. O. Box 384, Cathedral Station, New York, New York.

AAAWV has sponsored and supported a number of protest demonstrations against United States policy in Vietnam.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source: NY 4253-S

A.  
AFTON TOURS, INCORPORATED

Records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section (FARS), Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., disclose that Alexander Svenchansky registered Package Express and Travel Agency, Incorporated, Brooklyn, New York, on February 24, 1958, as an agent of Intourist Limited, Moscow, USSR. The purpose of the business was given as transmitting parcels to citizens of the USSR. Svenchansky named Afton Tours, Incorporated, 1776 Broadway, New York City, as a branch of Package Express and Travel Agency.

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FARS records further disclose that Afton Tours was registered individually as an Intourist agent from May 1, 1959, to December 24, 1960, when the registration was terminated by action of the FARS. Package Express and Travel Agency, as of February 24, 1967, continued to be registered with the FARS.

A source advised during April, 1967, that Afton Tours, Incorporated, continues to operate from 1776 Broadway, New York City. The source stated that the majority of the tours arranged by the firm are for individuals or groups traveling to the Soviet Union and other East European countries. According to the source, some of the individuals who have used Afton Tours are publicly known as Communist Party members. The source added that many of the group tours handled by Afton Tours have been organized by groups recognized as communist front organizations.

Alexander Svenchansky was linked with a Soviet espionage ring in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on November 2, 1953, by Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy.

The 1966-1967 New York Telephone Directory lists Afton Tours at 1776 Broadway, New York City.

Source: NY 5282-S

(The characterization of Intourist should be used in conjunction with the characterization of Afton Tours.)

AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION  
THE COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF  
TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN  
AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

The "Report of the International Executive Board ACA, CIO" at the Fifth National Convention, Chicago, Illinois, April 8 through 13, 1940, disclosed that the American Communications Association (ACA) had its origin at the Third National Convention of the American Radio Telegraphists Association (ARTA) held in New York City (NYC), in August, 1937. At this convention it was agreed to change the name of the union from ARTA to ACA. This change was ratified by the union members on March 10, 1938.

The "Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1955," published by the United States Department of Labor, lists on page four, unions  
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expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) on charges of communist domination. ACA was listed as having been expelled on June 15, 1950.

The November, 1966, issue of the "ACA News," official publication of the ACA, the Communications Division of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (IBT), reported that the affiliation of the ACA with the IBT was unanimously approved by the General Executive Board of the IBT, which met in Hollywood, Florida, the week of October 17, 1966. The ACA was designated as the Communications Division of the IBT.

The March, 1967, issue of the "ACA News" shows that the ACA, the Communications Division of the IBT, is located at 18 John Street, New York City.

"AMERICAN DIALOG," ALSO KNOWN AS  
"AMERICAN DIALOGUE," "DIALOGUE"

A confidential source reported during June, 1964, that Joseph Felshin advised former subscribers to the magazine, "Mainstream," that "Mainstream" had ceased publication with its August, 1963, issue and had been replaced by a new bimonthly publication entitled, "American Dialogue," with Joseph North as editor.

The November-December, 1966, issue of "American Dialog," Volume 3, Number 3, contains the statement in its masthead that "American Dialog" is published bimonthly by Dialog Publications, 32 Union Square, Room 804, New York City.

On July 2, 1966, a second source advised that Joseph Felshin attended the 18th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held in New York City from June 22 through June 26, 1966, as a delegate.

A third source advised on July 27, 1966, that Joseph North, a delegate to the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA, held in New York City from June 22 through June 26, 1966, was elected to the National Committee of the CPUSA on June 26, 1966.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company, on March 20, 1967, lists "Dialogue Publications, Inc." as being located at 32 Union Square, New York, New York.

Sources: CSSF 2670-S\*  
MM 1070-S\*  
NH 320-S

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(The characterization of "Mainstream" contained in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" should be used in conjunction with the characterization of "American Dialog.")

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, Herbert Aptheker stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology, and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised on June 30, 1966, that Herbert Aptheker was elected to the National Committee, CPUSA, at the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA held June 22-26, 1966, in New York City.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, Herbert Aptheker spoke at the CP of New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. Aptheker stated AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source reported on August 29, 1966, that AIMS issues a "Newsletter" every other month. This source also made available the information that AIMS issues publications and holds symposiums concerning Marxism.

A fifth source advised on May 9, 1967, that as of that date, AIMS was located at 20 East 30th Street, New York City.

Sources: BS 665-S  
CG 5890-S  
NY 1587-S  
CSNY 1057-S  
NY 5617-S

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AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION

Amtorg Trading Corporation, according to records of the New York County Clerk, is a New York corporation formed in 1924. It has acted since then as a buying and selling agency in the United States for most of the foreign trade organizations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Since 1949, it has been registered with the United States Department of Justice pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

CASA DE LAS AMERICAS

On May 1, 1967, a source advised that the Casa de las Americas, an organization composed of pro-Fidel Castro and pro-communist individuals, formed in April, 1964, has moved its headquarters to the fourth floor, 876 Broadway, New York City, effective April 30, 1967. Source described this organization as a successor to the old Casa Cuba Club (CCC) with a changed name to avoid overt affiliation with Cuba. The CCC has been composed of persons belonging to the now defunct 26th of July Movement, a revolutionary organization founded and led by Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, until its dissolution in 1962.

A second source advised that the CCC, originally founded as a social club by New York area residents of Cuban extraction, was sympathetic to Castro during his struggle for power. Subsequent to January 1, 1959, as it became apparent that communism was the form of government in Cuba, the leaders of the 26th of July Movement assumed control of CCC and its membership declined.

The first source above advised that Casa de las Americas is also ostensibly formed as a social club, but in effect it acts as a focal point for revolutionary peoples sympathetic to the Cuban government. Although it is not directly controlled by the Cuban Mission to the United Nations (CMUN), many Cuban personnel attend its functions and at least an indirect link with CMUN is present. Casa de las Americas has fund-raising affairs and contributes money to the CMUN. Casa de las Americas also gives financial support to other revolutionary groups representing countries other than Cuba. Through CMUN, various propaganda materials of a communist nature are found at Casa de las Americas. This same source also stated that some executive committee members, as well as general members of Casa de las Americas, are members of the Spanish Section of the Communist Party, USA. Source feels that although there is no direct link

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between Casa de las Americas and the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), an indirect link does occur at Casa de las Americas in that it is used as a staging ground prior to entry into CPUSA. Further, source indicates that membership in Casa de las Americas prepares an excellent background for persons desiring to return to Cuba.

This same source stated that although there exists in Cuba a social club called Casa de las Americas supported by the Cuban government, there appears to be no connection between the two and no reason to believe that the Casa de las Americas in New York was named after the one in Cuba.

Sources: NY 3367-S  
NY 3042-S (Former)

COMMITTEE TO FREE MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell,' the Rosenbergs' co-defendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'..."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the name "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" first appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In August, 1966, the name "Committee to Free Morton Sobell" first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, published by the New York Telephone Company on March 20, 1967, lists the above Committee's address as 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
MARXIST-LENINIST, (CPUSA, M-L)

On August 24, 1965, a source advised that the West Coast Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (WCPOC) was formed in Los Angeles, California, on August 23, 1965, under the leadership of Mike Lasky. Although similar in name, the newly organized WCPOC had no connection whatsoever with the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) or the latter's West Coast POC.

On September 7, 1965, the above source advised that a National Conference of the newly formed WCPOC was held over the September 4-5, 1965, weekend in Los Angeles. At that meeting the name WCPOC was dropped and the CPUSA, M-L, was formed under Lasky's leadership. The CPUSA, M-L, has the following aims and purposes:

1. To conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms;
2. To organize CPUSA, M-L, cells in the South, to exploit all "racial situations" that might arise there, to agitate the population, and create situations which would require the use of Federal troops so that Americans would be fighting Americans;
3. To establish and maintain an accelerated recruiting program to include acceptance of anyone who is an anti-imperialist.

On May 5, 1967, the above source advised that the CPUSA, M-L, continued to exist.

Source: LA 4107-S'

COMPASS PUBLICATIONS, INCORPORATED

Compass Publications, Incorporated, was registered with the New York County Clerk's Office on August 27, 1965, and was issued incorporation number 9830-65. At the time of incorporation, the avowed purposes of this organization were listed as follows:

"To edit and publish periodicals and pamphlets and

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other printed material in the English language and in foreign languages.

"To prepare and edit materials for publications and publishers, educational institutions, or private individuals."

On April 7, 1966, a source advised that Compass Publications, Incorporated, is located at 221 East 17th Street, New York City, and that Jean Karsavina is listed as president.

On August 2, 1966, and January 4, 1967, a second source advised that checks drawn on the account of "Soviet Life" at the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., have been deposited to the account of Compass Publications, Incorporated, Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City. The total amount of these checks was \$20,000.00.

On October 21, 1965, a source advised that since assuming her new duties as president of the above-captioned organization, Jean Karsavina has ceased her close association with the New York District Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), organization and has attempted to give the impression that she is no longer officially connected with the CP.

On June 8, 1966, Compass Publications, Incorporated, filed a registration statement under the Foreign Agents Registration Act and on the same date Jean Lamprecht Karsavina filed a short form registration statement in support of the registration statement of Compass Publications, Incorporated. This registration statement disclosed that the Novosti Press Agency, 2 Pushkin Square, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), was the "foreign principal" involved in this registration.

At the present time, the above-captioned organization is publishing a biweekly booklet entitled "Reprints from the Soviet Press," which bears the following inscription inside the front cover:

"Reprints from the Soviet Press is a biweekly information service published by Compass Publications, Incorporated, Box 47, Old Chelsea Station, New York, New York. All views expressed are those of the authors or original publications. Subscriptions: \$15.00 per year; single copies, \$.60. By air-mail (United States, Canada, and Mexico) \$30.00."

Sources: Charles Clines, Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City.  
E. W. Stearns, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.  
NY 694-S\*

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CONTACT MAILING SERVICE, Formerly  
Known as BRADFORD BINGHAM MAILING  
SERVICE

A source advised that Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), in March, 1962, stated he wanted to set up an office in New York for the centralization of "our mailing lists" so that mailing lists could be furnished to CP groups or CP front groups which need them. The CP would invest money in this business and Bradford Bingham would operate it ostensibly as a private enterprise.

The source advised in January, 1964, that Bradford Bingham is a chauffeur and general handyman for Gus Hall and that Bingham, because of his position, has attended important meetings wherein CP national and state leaders have been present.

On May 12, 1964, a second source furnished information reflecting that the Bradford Bingham Mailing Service conducts a mailing service business in Room 636 at 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

In March, 1966, the first source advised that Stephen Perlmutter had replaced Bradford Bingham as Gus Hall's chauffeur. This source advised that Gus Hall had stated that the CP had succeeded the Bradford Bingham Mailing Service with the Contact Mailing Service and that Stephen Perlmutter would operate the Contact Mailing Service ostensibly as a private enterprise. This source advised that Gus Hall had stated that the Contact Mailing Service would serve the same purpose and function in the same manner as the Bradford Bingham Mailing Service.

On April 3, 1967, a second source advised that the Contact Mailing Service was presently operating in Room 636 at 799 Broadway, New York, New York, where the Bradford Bingham Mailing Service has previously been doing business.

Sources: 694-S\*  
CSNY 4000-S

FEDERACION DE UNIVERSITARIOS PRO INDEPENDENCIA  
(Federation of University Students for Independence)  
(FUPI)

The FUPI was organized in October, 1956, at the University of Puerto Rico (UPR), Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, as a student organization working to obtain independence for  
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Puerto Rico. A source advised on May 28, 1962, FUPI was elected an integral member of the International Union of Students (IUS), Prague, Czechoslovakia, in October, 1960.

On August 25, 1966, Alberto Perez Perez was interviewed by public news media and he stated he was President of FUPI; had just returned from travel to Moscow, USSR, on an official FUPI trip, and subsequent conferences of the IUS in Bulgaria; Cairo, Egypt; and Havana, Cuba; FUPI continues to be affiliated with the IUS; and he and FUPI advocate independence for Puerto Rico, preferably without violence, but would resort to violence to obtain independence if it appeared other methods would fail.

When interviewed on April 8, 1966, Jose Rafael Varona Berrios stated he was the Secretary of International Affairs of FUPI; FUPI is affiliated with the IUS; and he believed in violence as a method of obtaining independence for Puerto Rico if conditions indicated violence might succeed, or aid, in obtaining Puerto Rican independence. Varona reportedly was injured during a bombing raid by U. S. planes while he was visiting North Vietnam in April, 1967.

The IUS has been cited by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1956 as being among "international communist fronts functioning at the present time," and by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, in 1951, as one of the "long established Soviet-controlled international organizations."

Source: SJ 452-S

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

The April 19, 1965, edition of "The Militant," a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), set forth the following:

"Founded under the leadership of Leon Trotsky in 1938, the Fourth International is an organization embracing revolutionary socialist parties and groups throughout the world. In the United States, the SWP stands in political solidarity with the Fourth International..."

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the Certificate of Incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro Movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, a second source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by James Jackson.

The First Quarter, 1967, issue of "Freedomways," self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City, lists the following as its editorial staff:

John Henrik Clarke, Associate Editor  
Esther Jackson, Managing Editor  
J. H. O'Dell, Associate Managing Editor  
John L. Devine, Art Editor

A third source made available information on July 1, 1964, indicating that John Henrik Clarke attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was held on December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964. This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, indicating that Clarke is an "Associate" of AIMS.

On March 16, 1966, the second source advised that James Jackson, accompanied by his wife, Esther Jackson, was scheduled to depart on March 25, 1966, from the United States en route to Moscow to attend the 23rd Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union. This source described James Jackson as a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

On July 26, 1966, a fourth source identified J. H. O'Dell as a member of the CP.

On January 30, 1961, Sylvia M. Brenner Devine, 415 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that her former husband, Jack Devine, mentioned on December 17, 1960, that he was still in the CP and that the CP is his whole life.

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On July 24, 1963, a fifth source described John Devine as a CP member.

Sources: NY 2359-S\*  
NY 694-S\*  
NY 4535-S\*  
BA 975-S  
NY 1587-S

(A characterization of AIMS should be utilized with the above characterization.)

FRUIT OF ISLAM

On May 5, 1967, a source advised that the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of male members of the NOI. The purpose of the FOI is to protect officials and property of the NOI, assure compliance of members with NOI teachings, and to prepare for the "War of Armageddon." Members of the FOI are required to participate in military drill and are afforded the opportunity to engage in judo training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein the members are controlled by general orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

Source: CG 6021-S

"INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW"

The November 27, 1961, issue of "The Militant," a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), described the "International Socialist Review" as "a magazine reflecting the viewpoint of the SWP."

The March-April, 1967, issue of the "International Socialist Review" identified this magazine as a bimonthly publication located at 873 Broadway, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

INTOURIST

Intourist, 355 Lexington Avenue, New York City, in registering with the United States Department of Justice pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, listed its purpose as: "Promoting tourism between the USSR and the USA.

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Maintaining contacts with travel companies which have agreements with Intourist. Publishing information on tourism in the USSR for individuals, companies, and organizations." The foreign principal was listed as "VAO Intourist, 16 Marx Avenue, Moscow, USSR."

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"JEWISH CURRENTS," Formerly  
Known as "JEWISH LIFE"

"Jewish Life" for October, 1957, announced that after the October issue, and with the next issue to be published in January, 1958, the magazine was changing its name to "Jewish Currents" because of the claim to the name "Jewish Life" by the magazine "Orthodox Jewish Life."

The May, 1967, issue reported that "Jewish Currents" is published by Jewish Currents, Incorporated, Room 601, 22 East 17th Street, New York City.

Concerning "Jewish Life," the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, and prepared by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, stated:

- "1. Cited as a Communist-front which 'first appeared in November, 1946, as a monthly published by the Morning Freiheit Association, publishers of the Yiddish Communist daily...Morning Freiheit. The first issue contained this announcement of policy: Jewish Life dedicates itself to strengthening the friendship of the Jewish people with the Soviet Union...' Its Editor, Louis Harap, has been identified as a Communist in sworn testimony. (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, page 93.)"

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"LABOR TODAY"

In January, 1962, a source advised that on January 13, 1962, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, remarked that a Party-supported trade-union publication would be issued in the near future and would appear under the name "Labor Today."

On January 5, 1962, records in the Assumed Name Section of the County Clerk's Office, Wayne County, Detroit, Michigan, indicated Certificate Number 145344, issued for conducting business under an assumed name, was issued to "Labor Today" (a bimonthly publication) having a business address at 12065 Wyoming, Detroit 4, Michigan. A certificate was filed on January 2, 1962, and the names of the persons listed as owning, conducting, and transacting the business were Charles H. Walters, 9309 Memorial, Detroit, Michigan, and Eve Neidelman, 19972 Marlowe, Detroit, Michigan.

A second source advised on December 15, 1961, that Charles Walters was then a member of the Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) State Committee. This source advised on September 18, 1959, that Eve Neidelman was then a member of the MDCP State Committee.

A third source advised on September 21, 1961, that as of September 17, 1961, Eve Neidelman was a member of the North-West Section Club of the MDCP.

The Founding Statement contained in the first issue of "Labor Today" (Spring, 1962), indicated two additional issues would be forthcoming in 1962, and beginning in 1963, "Labor Today" would appear regularly as a "bimonthly journal."

The masthead of "Labor Today," Volume 6, Number 2, April-May, 1967, issue describes the publication as "An Independent Journal of Discussion." Its managing editor is Charles H. Walters and business and editorial offices are located at 12065 Wyoming, Suite 5, Detroit, Michigan.

Sources: CG 5824-S\*  
DE 251-S  
DE 550-S

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LAWYERS COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN  
POLICY TOWARDS VIETNAM

The "Congressional Record" of September 23, 1965, contains a memorandum on the international law aspects of the Vietnam War. This memorandum criticizes, from a legal viewpoint, the United States intervention in Vietnam. This memorandum was prepared by the Lawyers Committee on American Policy Towards Vietnam (LCAPTIV).

The "Congressional Record" sets forth the address of the LCAPTIV as 38 Park Row, New York, New York, and lists as officers:

William Standard	Chairman
Carey McWilliams	Vice-Chairman
Joseph H. Crown	Secretary

During 1953, Maurice Malkin, an admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP) from 1919 to 1936, advised that during the 1930's, William Louis Standard was a member of the CP.

Louis Budenz, former Managing Editor of "The Daily Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, which suspended publication on January 13, 1958, advised in 1950, that Carey McWilliams was under CP discipline from 1939 through 1945.

The February, 1965, issue of "Rights," a publication of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), lists Joseph H. Crown as a member of the National Council of the ECLC.

On November 3, 1965, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ascertained from Joseph H. Crown, 250 Park Avenue, New York City, by means of a suitable pretext, that the LCAPTIV is a group of lawyers, who got together in the Summer of 1965 to prepare a legal brief and to put this brief in the "Congressional Record." This brief is, according to Crown, on the national law and constitutional law aspects of American "intervention" in Vietnam, and deals with the illegality of this intervention. Crown stated that this is an ad hoc-type committee, one of the purposes of which is to get an ad placed in the "New York Times" on the Vietnam issue.

A source advised on April 13, 1967, that the LCAPTIV is located in Room 606, 38 Park Row, New York, New York.

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Source: Bernard Curtis

(A characterization of "Rights" and the ECLC should be used in connection with the above characterization.)

"LRAPER"

"Lraper" (The Armenian Herald) is a four-page newspaper published twice a week. Three pages are composed of articles, many of which originated in periodicals in Soviet Armenia, printed in the Armenian Language. The fourth page bears the title "The Armenian Herald" and contains material printed in English.

The October 1, 1966, issue of "Lraper" stated that it is owned by the Armenian Progressive League of America (APLA).

The APLA has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 18, 1967, a source advised that "Lraper" is located on the 5th floor, 42 East 12th Street, New York, New York.

Source: NY 4477-R

"LUDOVE NOVINY"

"Ludove Noviny" (Peoples News) is a Slovak-language newspaper published weekly since 1951 at 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A source advised on May 15, 1967, that since its inception to the present time, this newspaper has been communist dominated, has followed the Communist Party line, and has given publicity and support to Soviet Russia and its satellite Czechoslovakia. It also has given publicity and support to various communist front organizations. This newspaper was also the official organ of the Slovak Workers Society (Slovak Section of the International Workers Order (IWO)).

The IWO has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source: CG 5961-S

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"L'UNITA"

A source on May 19, 1958, advised that "L'Unita" is the successor to the Italian language newspaper "L'Unita del Popolo." It is a procommunist Italian-American progressive monthly, published by a group of Italian-American communists. The administrative committee of "L'Unita," in March, 1958, approved a resolution and submitted it to the National Committee of the Communist Party approving the policies of that Committee.

The source advised on May 15, 1967, that Post Office Box 45, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003, is the mailing address of "L'Unita." The source said "L'Unita" uses office space on the second floor of 130 East 16th Street, New York City, for their monthly meetings and certain other occasions.

Source: NY 2124-S

MARXIST YOUTH PUBLICATIONS, ASSOCIATES  
(PUBLISHERS OF "COMMUNIST VIEWPOINT")

The masthead of the "Communist Viewpoint" discloses it is published by Marxist Youth Publications, Associates, 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York. It is self-described as a publication of the Youth Division, Communist Party, USA.

MERIT PUBLISHERS, Formerly  
PIONEER PUBLISHERS

A source advised on May 24, 1967, that Merit Publishers, formerly Pioneer Publishers, is operated and controlled by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). It publishes material by SWP members and distributes literature sympathetic to the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint.

Merit Publishers is located at 5 East 3rd Street, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source: NY 4253-S

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MOVIMIENTO PRO-INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO  
(PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT) (MPIPR)

The MPIPR was organized in November, 1959, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, to work for the independence of Puerto Rico. It has an estimated membership of between 1,000 and 1,300 people with missions throughout the island of Puerto Rico, and in New York, New York; Chicago, Illinois; and Buffalo, New York.

At the time the MPIPR was organized it was indicated that it did not advocate violence but would accept members who did. Juan Mari Bras, the founder and dominant leader of this organization, in a speech during March, 1964, threatened violence comparable to that in Algeria if Puerto Rico became a state within the United States. A source reported in 1966 that a leader of the MPIPR indicated that "the Revolution would soon begin" and another source advised that another official of this organization had attempted to obtain a number of automatic pistols.

Articles praising Fidel Castro and the Cuban Government regularly appear in MPIPR publications. In 1961, the MPIPR adopted a resolution expressing 100 per cent approval of and solidarity with the Cuban revolution. It sent a delegation to the Tri-Continental Conference of African, Asian, and Latin American People, held in Havana, Cuba, during January, 1966, and it maintains a permanent delegate to the Secretariat located in Havana.

The press of Puerto Rico has reported that the MPIPR has held numerous demonstrations protesting compulsory military service for Puerto Ricans and United States policy in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

In December, 1966, the Governor of Puerto Rico signed into law a bill calling for a plebiscite on July 23, 1967, to determine the future political status of Puerto Rico. The press reported that this plebiscite has been denounced vociferously by the MPIPR as "an act of Yankee imperialism to maintain the colonial status of Puerto Rico." Juan Mari Bras stated that the MPIPR had asked the Cuban Government for "militant solidarity with our struggle, in all international forums to which Red Cuba has access."

Sources: NY 4325-S\*  
NY 5565-S\*

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MUSLIM GIRLS TRAINING

On May 19, 1960, a source advised the Muslim Girls Training (MGT) is a group within the Nation Of Islam (NOI) and is composed of all female members of the NOI. The MGT is similar in structure to the Fruit of Islam (FOI), which is composed of male members of the NOI, in that the MGT has officers similar to military organizations to whom other female members are accountable. MGT members receive instructions in homemaking, hygiene, calisthenics, and other subjects such as Muslim history, and the English language. There also exists a Junior MGT, which is composed of female members of the NOI who are between the ages of 15 and 19 and who are afforded military-type drill.

Since 1957, various officers and "sisters" of the MGT have, at meetings of the MGT, used the term MGT so that it also means General Civilization Class. General Civilization Class refers to classes conducted within the MGT.

The above refers to activities of the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood, Chicago, Illinois.

On May 4, 1967, another source advised that, in theory, the MGT exists in all Temples of the NOI and is patterned after the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, Chicago.

Sources: CG 6176-S (Former)  
CG 6229-S

NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly Referred to as  
THE MUSLIM CULT OF ISLAM, also known  
as MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLES OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 5, 1967, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

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The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised Muhammad had, in early July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

Sources: PG 147-S (Former)  
CG 6021-S  
CG 6205-S (Former)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR REPEAL OF THE MC CARRAN ACT.  
Formerly Known as National Committee to Repeal  
The McCarran Act (1963)

A source advised on April 18, 1967, that the National Committee for Repeal of the McCarran Act (NCRMA) maintains a mailing address of Room 318, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A second source advised on July 18, 1966, that the NCRMA was the outgrowth of an Ad Hoc Committee of Initiators, headed by Professor Clyde Miller of New York, who solicited signatures to a petition to the President of the United States in 1962 which called for the repeal of the McCarran Act. The NCRMA held its formation meeting at Chicago on May 18, 1963; the  
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stated purpose of the committee is to seek repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950, as amended.

A third source advised on May 15, 1967, that the Communist Party (CP) interest in NCRMA had been to give it full support and approval and the CP took the position that the committee's composition must be extremely broad and the Party's direct influence must be kept to a minimum. The CP believed the new committee would serve its purpose in fighting the McCarran Act alone and the CP had everything to gain by taking this position. Lillian Berman, NCRMA Executive Secretary, is not a CP member but knowingly accepts support and advice from the CP leadership on behalf of this committee. Berman moved from Chicago to New York, New York, in 1965, and continues to operate the committee from that city.

Clyde Miller, according to the "Daily Worker" issue of March 5, 1941, was a signer of a statement to the President defending the CP.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist daily newspaper which ceased publication January 13, 1958.

Sources: CS CG 5806-S  
CG 6674-S (Former)  
CG 5824-S\*

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH  
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC):

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as communists.

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, page 5)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the

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House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963.

A second source advised on May 11, 1967, that as of that date the NCAHUAC continued to function with headquarters at 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

Sources: CG 6474-S  
LA 3512-S

"NOVA DOBA"

A source advised on May 15, 1967, that "Nova Doba" was founded about 1934 in New York City and at that time was called "Obrana" (Worker). He advised the paper later moved to Chicago and sometime between 1936 and 1940 changed its name to "Nova Doba."

The source stated that "Nova Doba" is a Czech-language weekly newspaper published at 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois, and is communist dominated and follows the Communist Party line. "Nova Doba" frequently prints articles which give publicity and support to Czechoslovakia, Soviet Russia, and other satellite countries.

Source: CG 5971-S

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN  
UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU)

On June 28, 1964, Malcolm X Little, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all-Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held by the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by Malcolm X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African Heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

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A recording of the remarks of Malcolm X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights," while the initial objective is to "internationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. Little condemned the nonviolent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes in education, politics, culture, economics, and social reform.

Malcolm X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, New York City.

On April 13, 1965, a source advised that on March 26, 1965, the OAAU filed a Certificate of Incorporation with the Department of State, State of New York, Albany, New York, and henceforth the organization's true name would be Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated.

On February 28, 1966, a second source advised that the president and head of the OAAU is Ella Collins, a half-sister of the late Malcolm X, who resides in the Harlem Section of New York City.

On May 8, 1967, the first source advised that the headquarters of the OAAU is located at 224 West 139th Street, New York, New York, which is the residence of Ella Collins.

Sources: NY 4605-S  
Former NY 2846-S

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

"Political Affairs" is self-described as the theoretical journal of the Communist Party, USA.

PRAGA PRESS

A source advised on May 15, 1967, that Praga Press, Incorporated, 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois, was organized as a printing company in January, 1943. At that time, the company regularly printed "Nova Doba," a Czech-language publication, and about 31 other publications which were, for the most part, union shop newspapers for labor unions.

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A second source advised on May 15, 1967, that this organization at the present time primarily concerns itself with the printing of "Nova Doba," "Ludove Noviny," and "Narodni Glasnik," Czech-, Slovak-, and Croatian-language weekly newspapers, respectively, which are communist dominated and follow the Communist Party (CP) line. In addition, Praga Press has in the past printed the "Party Forum," which was the official monthly organ of the CP, Illinois District.

Sources: CG 5971-S  
Fabian Janecek, Source of Information

### PRENSA LATINA

Prensa Latina (PL) is a Cuban news agency organized June 16, 1959, with headquarters in Havana, Cuba, and branches throughout the world. Its New York office is located in Room 367, United Nations Secretariat Building, New York City. It follows an editorial policy which is anti-United States and pro-Soviet Union.

On April 16, 1962, PL filed a statement with the United States Department of Justice conceding that the agency receives the sum of \$125,000 (Cuban) monthly from Radio Difusora Nacional, an agency of or under the supervision of a ministry of the Government of the Republic of Cuba.

On April 18, 1962, PL entered a plea of nolo contendere in Federal District Court, Washington, D. C., to a charge of failure to comply with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, and was fined \$2,000.00.

### PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP would have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

"The New York Times," City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary Socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers

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were identified as Milton Rosen, New York, President, and William Epton of New York and Mort Scheer of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the Party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. Rosen and Mr. Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party, USA, for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "Challenge," a monthly New York City newspaper; and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The April, 1967, issue of "Challenge," page 14, states that "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life—where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government of every level."

A second source advised on September 26, 1966, that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

Sources: NY 4661-S (Former)  
NY 5535-S

#### REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of Robert F. Williams, then residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism; that is, one involving the struggles of the nonwhite races of the world against exploitation and

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enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding Williams, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, Williams fled the United States to Cuba, where he published a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader" from Havana. As of December, 1966, Williams was residing in Peking, China.

This source, in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States by violence, if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely nonwhite in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World"; that is, the nonwhite races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of Don Freeman, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin." Freeman served as RAM Chairman, with Maxwell Stanford (now of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) serving as RAM Field Chairman.

On May 12, 1967, a third source advised that the RAM still remains active; however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for the RAM. The source advised that Maxwell Stanford of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is considered the leader of RAM and if an RAM headquarters ever existed, it would most likely be where Stanford resides.

Sources: CG 6796-S (Former)  
CG 6797-S (Former)  
NY 5011-S

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CULTURAL  
EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

A source advised on July 11, 1961, that from its inception in June, 1955, until May, 1960, the Russian-American Cultural Educational Committee (RACEC) operated as a fund-raising organization of the Russian Club of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. In May, 1960, the Russian Club, CP of Illinois, was enlarged to include Ukrainians and Poles and this united club became a unit of the Nationalities Section, CP of  
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Illinois. During that period the RACEC served as a fund-raising organization for the Russian element of the Polish-Ukrainian-Russian Club of the Nationalities Section, CP of Illinois.

In December, 1961, it was decided that the Russians, Ukrainians, and Poles would again be separated into individual clubs within the Nationalities Section, CP of Illinois.

In March, 1966, it was decided that the Russians and Ukrainians would again be in a joint club.

As of May 8, 1967, the source advised that the RACEC was composed of members of the Russian element of the Russian-Ukrainian Club, CP of Illinois, and was functioning as a fund-raising organization for that club.

Meetings of the RACEC are held irregularly, as the occasion demands, and are held at the residences of its various members. In the event of a fund-raising affair, open to the public, arrangements are made for a hall in which to hold the affair.

Source: CG 5851-S

SOCIETY FOR RELATIONS WITH POLAND  
(TOWARZYSTWO LACZNOSCI Z POLSKA)

A source advised on June 17, 1957, that the Society for Relations with Poland, under the sponsorship of the "Glos Ludowy," was organized on June 7, 1957, for the purpose of starting an organization which would render aid to Poland; maintain contact with the Government and Polish officials in Warsaw; represent the Polonia (Polish community) before the Polish authorities; and receive guests in the United States from Poland.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., on page 189, cites "Glos Ludowy," (People's Voice, Polish), as a publication published in Detroit, Michigan, which "has never faltered in this program of active cooperation with the Soviet regime. \*\*\*Two men who have been responsible for directing the policy of 'Glos Ludowy' are avowed members of the Communist Party, USA. \*\*\*'Glos Ludowy' stops at nothing in its frantic efforts to glorify the Soviet Union.\*\*\*

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"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report, 1951, on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 68, 70, and 71.)"

Above source on April 13, 1967, advised that the Society for Relations with Poland is currently active and its current officers are strong CP sympathizers.

Source: DE 265-S

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

SPARTACIST LEAGUE (SL) Formerly  
Known as the REVOLUTIONARY  
COMMITTEE OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

A source advised on September 9, 1964, the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI) was also known as the Spartacist Committee and the Spartacist Group. The source described the RCFI as being composed of former members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) who were led by James Robertson.

A second source advised on March 4, 1964, that Farrell Dobbs, National Secretary of the SWP, sent a letter to all SWP branches in February, 1964, in which he advised that James

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Robertson announced on February 10, 1964, that his faction would publicly criticize the SWP and had followed this with a public organ called "Spartacist" in which they attacked the SWP.

A third source advised on September 7, 1966, that the RCFI held a Founders' Conference of the Spartacist League (SL) at Chicago, Illinois, from September 3-5, 1966. On September 4, 1966, it was stated that the objective of the SL was to destroy the capitalist system and the capitalist society and create a workers' class system and a workers' class society.

The May-June, 1967, issue of "Spartacist" discloses it is published by the Central Committee of the Spartacist League.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sources: NY 711-S  
LA 4000-S  
NO 1392-S

TASS NEWS AGENCY

The Tass News Agency is the official Soviet Government news-gathering organization with headquarters in Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), and branches throughout the world.

"THE MILITANT"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

TRI-CONTINENTAL INFORMATION CENTER

A source advised on February 18, 1967, that on that date, during an Executive Board meeting of the Communist Party (CP), Minneapolis, Minnesota, it was announced that Mike Myerson was forming an anti-imperialist center (Tri-Continental Information Center).

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A second source advised on June 30, 1966, that Mike Myerson attended the 18th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held in New York City (NYC) from June 22, 1966, to June 26, 1966, as a non-Party visitor from Brooklyn, New York.

A copy of Volume I, Number I, May, 1967, issue of the "Tri-Continental Information Center Bulletin" (TCICB), published by the Tri-Continental Information Center (TCIC), listed Mike Myerson and Joan Levenson as Editors.

A third source advised on March 6, 1967, that Joan Levenson attended a New York County CP "Peace Caucus," held on March 3, 1967, in Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, NYC.

The above-mentioned issue of the TCICB contained an article entitled "Tri-Continental Information Center Founded" which stated in part as follows:

"The Tri-Continental Information Center has been established to raise, through education and information, an anti-imperialist consciousness in the United States--particularly within the growing movements for peace, human rights and democracy.

"The Center has built up contacts and exchange of publications with anti-imperialist organizations and movements throughout the world, and will publish a monthly bulletin on international developments. It will collect and disseminate historical and current data on areas suffering from U. S. colonialism and neo-colonialism. It will publish pamphlets, and in some cases books.

"It will send fact-finding missions to such areas as Indonesia, Puerto Rico, and Thailand and will arrange U. S. tours for speakers from liberation movements around the world. It will also plan conferences to discuss these questions among mass audiences. And it will aid publicity for various international initiatives--conferences, boycotts, petition campaigns or fund drives--to combat and debilitate U. S. foreign policy."

A fourth source advised on May 11, 1967, that the TCIC, which is located in Room 640, 1133 Broadway, NYC, was formed by Mike Myerson and is a CP front organization supported by CP funds.

Sources: MP 2249-S  
NY 2017-S\*  
NY 2705-S  
CG 5824-S\*

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"UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN"

A source advised on July 27, 1965, that a new newspaper entitled "Ukrainian-American" (UA) was being printed at the Chene Printing Company, 5856 Chene Street, Detroit, Michigan. According to this source, the newspaper appeared to follow the Communist Party (CP) line.

Articles of Incorporation Number 120712, when reviewed at the Wayne County Clerk's Office, City County Building, Detroit, Michigan, revealed that the UA Publishing Company, 5221 Oakman Blvd., Dearborn, Michigan, filed on April 23, 1965, an Application for Incorporation. The stated purpose of the corporation is:

"To publish, print, distribute, and circulate weekly or monthly a newspaper in the English language in the City of Detroit."

Volume 1, Number 1, of UA, dated April 1, 1965, states in the masthead that the publication was published monthly by the UA Publishing Company, 5221 Oakman Boulevard, Dearborn, Michigan.

A second source advised during May, 1965, that a "new communist line" publication called UA was being published in Dearborn, Michigan.

A third source advised on March 10, 1966, that the new English language Ukrainian Progressive newspaper, UA, would be moved to New York City.

A fourth source advised on October 12, 1966, that the UA initially started publication in Detroit, Michigan, sometime about the Summer of 1965. It is presently being published monthly by the Slavic-American Publishing Corporation, Post Office Box 706, Times Square Station, New York, New York. The source stated that this newspaper is definitely and without a doubt controlled and dominated by individuals who, from their writings published in this newspaper, are extremely procommunist and pro-Soviet.

The masthead of the April 1, 1967, issue of the UA discloses that it is published monthly by the Slavic-American Publishing Corporation, Post Office Box 706, Times Square Station, New York, New York, 10036.

Sources: CSDE 794-S  
PH 210-S  
DE 265-S  
NY 3391-S

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UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN LEAGUE, INCORPORATED

A source provided information on July 21, 1955, which discloses that as of December 29, 1947, the Ukrainian-American League, Incorporated, 85 East Fourth Street, New York, New York, was a corporation chartered under New York laws in 1940. The function of this firm was to publish the "Ukrainian Daily News," now known as "The Ukrainian News."

Another source advised on March 20, 1951, that the activities of the Ukrainian-American communists occur within the general orbit of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), of which Ukrainian communist organizations are a part. One of these organizations, according to the source, is the Ukrainian-American League, Incorporated, 85 East Fourth Street, New York, New York. The source advised that this League loosely united various communist camps, singing societies, political and social centers, and operates as the official publisher of "The Ukrainian News."

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "Ukrainian Daily News:"

- "1. Cited as Communist.  
(Committee on Un-American Activities  
House Report 1951 on the American Slav  
Congress, April 26, 1950, originally  
released June 26, 1949, p. 15)."

The 1966-1967 Manhattan Telephone Directory discloses a listing for the Ukrainian-American League, Incorporated, at 85 East Fourth Street, New York City.

Sources: CSNY - 1  
Former CSNY 353-S (Deceased)

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

The "UE Shop Steward Guide," United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) Publication #212, 6th Edition, 1952, discloses on pages 32-34, "UE-the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America" was established in 1936 at a convention in Buffalo, New York. At that time, the organization was called the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America. Shortly thereafter, a large group of American Federation of Labor machinists' locals joined the UE and the full name became the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE).

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"The UE is known as an 'International Union' because companies of both the United States and Canada are under contract."

"100 Things You Should Know About Communism and Labor," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., 1951, relates the following information: In 1944, the Committee on Un-American Activities found the "United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO)" to be one of the unions which was described as having "Communist leadership....strongly entrenched." The "United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America" was listed as one of the Unions which was expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1950 because of its communist domination.

The "Internal Security Annual Report for 1957, Report of the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws, of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate," on page 61, refers to UE as "one of the strongest Communist-controlled unions in America."

The International Headquarters of UE is located at 11 East 51st Street, New York, New York, according to the April 17, 1967, edition of "UE News," official organ of UE.

#### W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

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The second source advised on May 1, 1967, that the current officers of the DCA, as well as all members of the DCA National Executive Committee, are members of the CP and that the CPUSA furnishes the major financial support for the DCA national office.

The second source advised that in September, 1966, Franklin Alexander, DCA National Chairman, stated that the DCA is now in fact a functioning young communist league. Also, in September, 1966, Mike Zagarell, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA.

The second source advised that in September, 1966, Daniel Rubin, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries, and Marxism, and in April, 1967, Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated that the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

As of May, 1967, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

Sources: CG 6474-S  
CG 7019-S

WORKERS LEAGUE, Formerly Known as AMERICAN  
COMMITTEE FOR THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

On April 17, 1967, a source advised as follows:

Tim Wohlforth, when a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) National Committee, led a minority group of ten accusing the majority of losing revolutionary perspective. The Wohlforth group adhered to the views of British Trotskyists, with whom it secretly consorted, and with certain co-thinkers in the International Committee of the Fourth International (FI), a world Trotskyist organization. It accused the leadership of adopting views of these within the FI who favored "bureaucratic" revolution over the genuine "revolutionary working-class outlook" of Leon Trotsky. Domestically, the Wohlforth faction opposed SWP orientation toward student activity, feeling the Party should place major emphasis on trade unions and participation in the civil rights struggle.

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Although tolerated for some time, the Wohlforth group was expelled from the SWP in July, 1964.

Following expulsion, the Wohlforth group formed the American Committee for the Fourth International and planned to work with other radical and militant organizations, concentrating on the civil rights movement, which to them is a basic "class" struggle. It plans to build a political party around a publication and classes of instruction in Marxism.

During November, 1966, the organization's name was changed to Workers League. Headquarters is 243 East 10th Street, New York, New York. Its publication is the "Bulletin of International Socialism."

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source: NY 711-S

"WORKERS WORLD"

On May 1, 1967, a source advised that the "Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party, published twice monthly, with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

Source: NY 3527-S

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member Sam Ballan split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of Leon Trotsky and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

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The minority program, according to source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1967, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York City, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sources: NY 711-S  
NY 3527-S

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published five times a year by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can."

The "Young Socialist" newspaper was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

The "Young Socialist" maintains office space at the headquarters of the YSA, Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City, and has a mailing address of Post Office Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

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The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source: NY 4253-S

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A source advised on March 29, 1965, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the Summer of 1962 to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

A second source advised on October 23, 1964, that a flyer distributed by the YAWF described that organization as a militant organization of young workers and worker-students for combating war and fascism.

The first source advised on May 1, 1967, that the YAWF maintains its headquarters at 58 West 25th Street, New York City, and publishes a magazine called "The Partisan."

Sources: NY 3527-S  
NY 4444-S (Former)

Very truly yours,

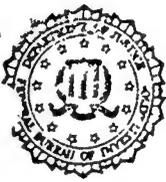
John Edgar Hoover

Director

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

October 24, 1967

(A) ARREST AND ARRAIGNMENT -- The Department of Justice long has held and expressed the view that the showing of probable cause necessary at a preliminary hearing can be made by hearsay evidence. This means that if an Agent arrests the subject in one place and the subject is then taken to a different place for a preliminary hearing, it is not necessary for the arresting Agent to travel to the place of hearing to give direct testimony on the facts of probable cause. His testimony can be given, instead, by an Agent assigned to the city in which the hearing is held. The latter Agent simply takes the official reports submitted by the arresting Agent in the form of reports, teletypes, airtels, et cetera, and testifies to the facts of probable cause shown in those communications.

Despite the position taken by the Department of Justice, we continue to encounter cases in which the United States Commissioner refuses to accept hearsay evidence at the preliminary hearing and insists upon the direct testimony of the Agent, however distant, who learned the facts of probable cause from his own investigation. The result is that the latter Agent must be transported from his city of assignment to the city of preliminary hearing at whatever cost is required in time and money.

On September 29, 1967, the Department sent a form memorandum to all United States Attorneys concerning the problem discussed above. The Department asks for answers to specific questions, and obviously is interested in the extent to which Commissioners permit hearsay evidence to be used in establishing probable cause.

Should you have any recent cases in which a Commissioner within your territory has insisted upon an Agent being brought in from another city to show probable cause at a preliminary hearing, rather than allow probable cause to be shown by the hearsay testimony of an Agent assigned locally, you should promptly advise the United States Attorney so that he may call these cases to the attention of the Department.

Also bring these same cases to the attention of the Bureau and advise on a continuing basis of future cases in which the Commissioner refuses to accept hearsay testimony of an Agent assigned locally.

Advise all investigative personnel.

(B) UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS -- In their concern over the crime problem and the administration of criminal justice, many states are now recognizing the need to establish centralized state systems of criminal statistics. The pending Federal crime legislation calls for the establishment of planning units at state level to implement the provisions of the crime legislation, particularly financial assistance. Without a collection of statistical information--police, courts and corrections--states are in no position to plan nor to make intelligent decisions affecting the criminal justice system.

The FBI has administered the Uniform Crime Reporting Program since 1930. It is the only nationwide collection of crime data. There are no national court statistics or complete correctional statistics on a national basis. Recommendations have been made, particularly by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, to implement a national collection from the courts and corrections. The FBI's experience of operating a national program of data collection is, therefore, unique.

In my Preface to Uniform Crime Reports - 1966, I pointed out very clearly the need for the states to develop central reporting systems. The FBI stands ready to assist state agencies in setting up procedures, methods and policies in connection with crime reporting programs. This training and the sharing of knowledge, which the FBI has gained from experience, have been afforded to state agency representatives both here at the Seat of Government, as well as in the field.

You will be kept informed as to the progress of the pending legislation in this area, which will accelerate the growth of state systems. Contacts are to be established and maintained at the state level so that appropriate state authorities are fully aware of the FBI's desire to render assistance.

In your contacts with local police agencies, you should stress the necessity of maintaining records for administrative and

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investigative use. You should encourage all police agencies which are not doing so to submit crime reports to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Lists identifying agencies not reporting to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program have been forwarded to the appropriate Special Agent in Charge. In your next contacts with the heads of these agencies they should be urged to contribute crime reports to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

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(C) SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATION - CONTACT MAILING SERVICE -- SAC Letter 67-50, dated August 21, 1967, provided a subversive organization characterization for the Contact Mailing Service. This characterization is being amended to show that it is currently being operated by Stanley Goodman. Set forth below is an up-to-date characterization of the Contact Mailing Service which replaces the one in SAC Letter 67-50.

A source advised that Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, in March, 1962, stated he wanted to set up an office in New York for the centralization of "our mailing lists," so that mailing lists could be furnished to Communist Party groups or Communist Party front groups which needed them. The Communist Party would invest money in this business and Bradford Bingham, a general handyman for Gus Hall, would operate it ostensibly as a private enterprise.

On May 12, 1964, a second source furnished information indicating that the Bradford Bingham Mailing Service conducts a mailing service business in Room 636 at 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

In March, 1966, the first source advised that Gus Hall had stated that the Communist Party had replaced the Bradford Bingham Mailing Service with the Contact Mailing Service which would serve the same purpose and function in the same manner as the Bradford Bingham Mailing Service.

On September 20, 1967, the second source advised that the Contact Mailing Service was presently being operated by Stanley Goodman in Room 636 at 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

On November 23, 1963, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed Stanley Goodman enter a meeting hall at 61 Rivington Street, New York, New York, where, according to a third source, a meeting limited to Communist Party members was being held.

Sources: NY 694-S\*  
CSNY 4000-S  
NY 1587-S

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(C) SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATION - CONTACT MAILING SERVICE -- SAC Letter 67-50, dated August 21, 1967, provided a subversive organization characterization for the Contact Mailing Service. This characterization is being amended to show that it is currently being operated by Stanley Goodman. Set forth below is an up-to-date characterization of the Contact Mailing Service which replaces the one in SAC Letter 67-50.

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Sources: NY 694-S\*  
CSNY 4000-S  
NY 1587-S

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(D) RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES -- Although the season for violent racial turmoil, which appears to have become a summer phenomenon, may be over there is no guarantee that serious outbreaks of racial violence will not occur in the fall and winter months. This is particularly true when militant Negro agitators of the H. Rap Brown variety continue to go about the country fanning the fires of racial discord and animosity. It is essential, therefore, that there be no-slackening in our coverage of the racial situation through racial, criminal, and security informants, sources, and in-depth liaison with law enforcement officials so that we will be completely knowledgeable of trouble spots and any indications of outbreaks of violence.

For your information, the Department of Justice by communication dated October 3, 1967, advised all United States Attorneys that the Department will retain the Communications Center established by it at the beginning of the summer to receive current reports of civil disturbances and disorders from all areas on a 24-hour basis. The Department requested the United States Attorneys to continue reporting to the Communications Center all relevant information relating to possible civil disturbances in their communities.

You should make certain that your coverage of possible civil disturbance situations continues to be such that the Bureau will be kept fully advised of all pertinent developments by the most expeditious means warranted. This is absolutely essential in order that the Bureau may answer any inquiries received and carry out its racial intelligence dissemination responsibilities to the Department and other interested Government agencies on a timely basis. You should, of course, also make appropriate local dissemination in accordance with existing Bureau instructions.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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During your investigative coverage of all militant black nationalists, be most alert to any foreign travel. Advise the Bureau promptly of such in order that appropriate overseas investigations may be conducted to establish activities and contacts abroad.

In addition, each office should submit a letterhead memorandum with the above caption within 30 days setting forth all information contained therein having a bearing upon this matter. The information is to include indications of foreign support, direction, guidance or influence, as well as a listing of individual black nationalists residing in the territory covered by your office who have traveled to communist countries within the past two years. Each office should open a control file captioned as above to which should be directed copies of all information developed along these lines.

A control file has been established at the Bureau with the above caption. Bureau file 157-8141.

The semimonthly memorandum entitled "Possible Racial Violence, Major Urban Areas" submitted for the purpose of keeping the Bureau and interested agencies apprised of the potential for violence in the United States should set forth any pertinent data developed on a current basis concerning foreign influence in these matters. When you have information to be reported in this regard it should be set forth under the caption of this SAC Letter.

This matter should receive your close, personal attention on a continuing basis.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that Jarvis Tyner is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

A fifth source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

Sources:

- 1st - CG 6474-S
- 2nd - CG 7019-S
- 3rd - CG 7015-S
- 4th - PH 61-S
- 5th - NY 2010-S\*

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SAC LETTER 67-62

(F) TRAVEL MATTERS - CUBA -- Recently a Cuban alien who had entered the United States as the holder of a visitor's visa volunteered to us information concerning his recruitment in Cuba for an intelligence mission in the United States. A visitor's visa had been issued to him and his mother in a Caribbean country. They had been permitted to leave Cuba to seek medical assistance for the mother.

Our procedures to detect intelligence agents among Cuban refugees who enter this country under provisions of the United States Government's Cuban Refugee Program (CRP) (SAC Letters 67-8 (F) and 67-52 (I) are not applicable to Cuban aliens with visitors' visas as they do not come within the purview of CRP.

To assure prompt notification to us of such Cuban aliens, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is instructing its offices to notify the nearest FBI Office on a daily basis as to the admittance (and departure when known) of all nonimmigrant Cuban nationals except crewmen. In order to neutralize the possible intelligence assignment in the United States of such Cuban aliens, investigation of them is to be conducted in accordance with provisions of Section 105E3b (4), Manual of Instructions, relating to nonofficial visitors from the USSR. Manual changes are being prepared.

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SAC MEMORANDUM # 1-75 (66-04-4030) 1/7/75

(A) F.F.I.L.E.B. (JHC) 94-3-1  
Police Departments, General 66-6353

SAC MEMORANDUM # 3-75 (66-04-4032) 1/21/75

(A) Young American Medal for Service (WMM)  
94-44139

SAC MEMORANDUM # 2-75 (66-04-4038) 1/14/75

A. Retirement (RJS) 66-2523  
Leave 66-2087

B. F.B.I.N.A. Associates Sectional Retraining (JVC) 94-59765

C. Police Training-General (JTS) 1-1152

SAC MEMORANDUM # 4-75 (66-04-4031) 1/23/75

(A) Special Agent and Clerical Recruitment Programs (CKA) Personnel

1975

SAC MEMORANDUM # 5-75 (66-04-4033) 1/28/75

- A. Special Agent Recruitment Program (LGB)  
Personnel
- B. Transfers of Agents (RHC) 66-2344  
~~Personnel~~
- C. Speaking Engagements-General 94-1
- D. Supervision-Bank Fraud and  
Embezzlement (JJO) 29-00
- E. Supervision-Theft of Government  
Property (HWA) 52-00  
General Services Administration 62-95461

SAC MEMORANDUM # 5-75

- F. In-Service School (MAM) 1-19
- G. F.B.I.R.A. (BEP/ELC) 62-26176  
Recreational Activity Program  
in Field Division 66-15459  
Possible Club 66-15180

SAC MEMORANDUM # 6-75 (66-04-4034) 2/4/75

- (A) White Collar Crimes Matters(JJO) 62-116146  
Accounting-General 66-6300

SAC MEMORANDUM # 7-75 (66-04-4035) 2/11/75

- A. Retirement (RJS) 66-2523  
Personnel
- B. Applicant Type Investigations  
(JDD) 66-18938  
Undeveloped Leads 66-2277  
House Committee on Internal  
Security 61-7582
- C. Supervision-Security Informants  
(ALL) 134-00

SAC MEMORANDUM # 8-75 (66-04-4051) 2/18/75

A. Teletypes (SFP) 62-14749

B. Special Accident and Travel Insurance  
(SATI) (MBW) 62-104459

SAC MEMORANDUM # 9-75 (66-04-4037) 2/25/75

- A. Autos-Field Division (RLP) 66-1980-7
- B. Supervision-Atomic Energy Commission  
(REC) 116-00  
Energy Research and Development  
Administration-E.R.D.A. 62-116434  
Nuclear Regulatory Commission-  
N.R.C. 62-116433

SAC MEMORANDUM # 11-75 (66-04-4634) 3/4/75

- A. Recreational Activity Program in  
Field Divisions (RWH) 66-15459  
F.B.I.R.A. 62-26176  
Possible Club 66-15180

SAC MEMORANDUM # 10-75 (66-04-4036) 2/27/75

- A. Investigative Jurisdiction (JAM) 66-3012

SAC MEMORANDUM # 12-75 (66-04-4634) 3/18/75

- A. Freedom of Information Act (JRD) 62-81830
- B. Red Cross Month 62-29804
- C. Supervision, Immigration and Naturalization  
Service 39-00  
Nonofficial Soviet Visitors to U.S.  
105-159727

SAC MEMORANDUM # 13-75 (66-04-4040) 3/25/75

A. Career Development Program - Supervisory  
and Executive Personnel - Resident Agents  
(RWC) Personnel

B. Crime Statistics - General (JAC) 33-1

SAC MEMORANDUM # 15-75 (66-04-4641) 4/8/75

A. Household goods of employees (JDC)  
Transportation 66-2621  
66-2000

SAC MEMORANDUM # 14-75 (66-04-4043) 3/27/75

A. Special Agent Applicants-Bureau Clerical  
Employees (SRB) Personnel

SAC MEMORANDUM # 16-75 (66-04-4644) 4/9/75

A. Opening of Cases (HNB) Personnel

SAC MEMORANDUM # 18-75 (66-04-4045) 4/22/75

A. Equal Employment Opportunity Personnel  
B. Bonds (GWG) 66-14185  
C. Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance (WJD) 63-1270  
D. Assignment Cards-FBI Form Book (JER) 66-2285  
E. Supervision-Laboratory Matters (JC) 95-00

SAC MEMORANDUM # 19-75 (66-04-4046) 4/29/75

A. Equal Employment Opportunity-Plan of Action for 1975 (WGD) Personnel  
B. Firearms Training-Genl. (GEI) 1-29  
C. Vouchers (JHS) 66-2690  
D. Forms (JER) 66-3482

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F. FBINA 1-4  
G. Position Classification Matters - Master Description for Accounting Technician GS-5 (CKA) Personnel  
H. Security Investigations-Gen. (TJM) 100-358086  
Supervision Extremist 157-00

SAC MEMORANDUM #20-75 (66-04- ) 5/6/75

A. Tear Gas (WEA) 62-22694  
B. Autos - Field Divisions (JSL) 66-1980-7

SAC MEMORANDUM # 21-75 (66-04-4052) 5/13/75

A. Household Goods of Employees (RFD) 66-2621  
Transportation 66-2000

B. Characterizations of Subversive-  
Racial, Klan, White Hate &  
Militant Black Organizations (LJB) 100-7254

Characterizations of Subversive  
Organizations 100-482840

SAC MEMORANDUM # 22-75 (66-04- ) 5/20/75.

A. Arrests & Arraignments (TJB)	62-73212
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• Police Department - General	66-6353

SAC MEMORANDUM # 1-74 (66-04-3966) 1/8/74

- A. Position Classification Matters (AMT) Personnel
- B. Press Releases (GWG) 94-8-3
- Fugitives 62-122
- Division Eight 66-1855-L
- C. Reports (FBG) 66-2435
- Safeguarding Official Records 66-7225
- Testimony 62-51542

SAC MEMORANDUM # 3-74 (66-04-3969) 1/16/74

- A. Supervision- Bank Fraud and Embezzlement (OLD) 29-00
- Statistics - General 66-2362

SAC MEMORANDUM # 2-74 (66-04-3967) 1/15/74

- A. Qualifications - Computer Programmer and Computer Systems Analyst (JTH) Personnel
- B. F. B. I. N. A. - Associates -General (JVC) 94-1-666
- F. B. I. N. A. Associates Sectional Re-training Sessions 94-59765
- C. Monthly administrative Report (JJD) 66-2119
- FORMS 66-3482
- Accounting - General 66-6300

SAC MEMORANDUM # 4-74 (66-04- ) 1/22/74

- A. Special Agent Recruitment Program (SRB) Personnel
- B. Teletypes (AGE) 62-14749

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SAC MEMORANDUM # 8-74 (66-04-3977) 2/19/74

A. Household Goods of Employees(JDC) 66-2621  
B. F.B.I.R.A.(RWH) 62-26176  
Recreational Activity Program in Field Div. 66-15459  
C. Mailing List (JBT) 62-21531  
F.B.I.N.A. Newsletter on F.B.I.N.A.  
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D. House Committee on Internal Security(JMS) 61-7582  
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Probation - General 94-7  
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SAC MEMORANDUM #9-74 (66-04-3975) 2/21/74

A. Transfer of Agents (RHC) 66-2344  
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Dissemination of Information - Bureau Policy 66-19110  
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SAC MEMORANDUM # 10-74 (66-04-3974) 2/26/74

A. Vouchers (DEC) 66-2690  
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SAC MEMORANDUM #11-74 (66-04-3976) 2/27/74

A. Federal Employees Health Benefits Program  
(GMM) 63-3824  
SAMBA 94-39513

SAC MEMORANDUM # 13-74 (66-04-3979) 3/12/74

A. Summary Analysis of Executive Management  
Symposiums (GNC) 94-68357 Personnel  
Police Foundation 94-65525  
Office of Planning & Evaluation 66-19144

B. Top Echelon Criminal Informants - General  
(RTB) 66-2542-11  
Top Hoodlum Coverage - General 62-9  
Dissemination of Information - Narcotics  
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C. Investigative Reports(WHF) 66-2435  
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SAC MEMORANDUM # 12-74 (66-04-3978) 3/5/74

A. Automobiles (RBM) 66-1980-7

SAC MEMORANDUM # 14-74 ( 66-04-3980) 3/19/74

A. Safeguarding Official Records(RDC) 66-7225  
Handling of Mail in Field Division 66-16263

SAC MEMORANDUM # 15-74 (66-04-3981) 3/26/74

A. Retirement (DWB) 66-2523  
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SAC MEMORANDUM #17-74 (66-04-3982) 4/4/74

A. Public Law 93-181 (RJS) 66-19150  
Leave 66-2087  
Retirement 66-2523  
Payroll 66-2167  
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SAC MEMORANDUM # 16-74 (66-04-3988) 4/2/74

A. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (BOK) 62-110834  
Personnel  
B. Security Investigations of Individuals \*GEN.  
(RDC) 100-358086  
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SAC MEMORANDUM # 18-74 (66-04-3983) 4/9/74

A. Household Goods of Employees (JDC) 66-2621  
Transportation 66-2000  
B. Legal Instruction - General (JH) 66-19123  
Arrests and Arraignments 62-73212  
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C. Supervision - Criminal Infts. (GML) 137-00  
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SAC MEMORANDUM #19-74 (66-04-3984) 4/16/74

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Physical Fitness Program 66-4982  
B. Criteria for Agents Utilized on  
Special Assignment (RHC) Personnel  
C. Savings Bonds (GWG) 66-14185  
D. Buenos Aires (RAB) 64-4466  
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SAC MEMORANDUM # 21-74 (66-04-3986 ) 4/25/74

A. Classification of National Security  
Information (RDC) 62-116065  
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(A) F.B.I.N.A. (TJB) 1-4  
(B) Retirement (RJS) 66-2523  
Income Tax 66-9681  
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SAC MEMORANDUM #22-74 (66-04-3987) 4/30/74

A. In Service School (CAN) 1-19  
B. Assignment of Clerk-Stenographers to  
\* Resident Agencies (SRB) Personnel  
C. Fugitives (TCK) 62-122  
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D. Retirement(DWB) 66-2523  
Senate Committee on Post Office and  
Civil Service 62-83528  
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E. International Association of Bomb  
Technicians and Investigators(GM) 62-116063  
Police Training-General 1-1152  
F. Supervision-Security Informants(EPG) 134-00  
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SAC MEMORANDUM # 23-74 (66-04-3989) 5/3/74

Special Accident and Travel Insurance (GMM)  
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SAC MEMORANDUM #25-74 (66-04-3991) 5/14/74

- A. Accounting - General(JJO) 66-6300  
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Administrative Reports - General 66-2119
- B. Supervision - Narcotics Act(JEK) 12-00  
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SAC MEMORANDUM #24-74 (66-04-3990)5/7/74

- A. Official Calling Cards (ML) 66-3778  
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- B. Classification of National Security  
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66-16263  
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66-19110

SAC MEMORANDUM #26-74 (66-04-3994) 5/21/74

- A. Daily Register(BOK) 66-2759
- B. Undeveloped Leads(JER) 66-2277
- C. Manual of Rules and Regulations 66-1934
- C. Equal Employment Opportunity Plan of  
Action for 1974(WGD) Personnel
- D. Special Agent Promotional Policy(LLD)  
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- E. Supervision-Federal Tort Claims Act(FGD)  
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- F. Federal Records Act of 1950(JPB) 62-97214
- G. Retirement(RJS) 66-2523

SAC MEMORANDUM # 27-74 (66-04-4004) 5/28/74

A. Accounting - General (TEA) 66-6300  
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SAC MEMORANDUM #29-74 (66-04-3992) 6/4/74

A. Firearms Training-General(TJB) 1-29  
Firearms-General 66-3760  
B. F.B.I.R.A.(BEP) 62-26176  
C. F.B.I.N.A.(JVC) 1-4

SAC MEMORANDUM #28-74(66-04- ) 5/30/74

A. Retirement (RJS) 66-2523

SAC MEMORANDUM #30-74 (66-04-3996) 6/11/74

A. Firearms Training - General(TLK) 1-29  
B. Personally Owned Automobile(DEC) 66-2616  
Travel Cost 62-2000

SAC MEMORANDUM #31-74 (66-04-3995) 6/18/74

- A. Young American Medals Awards(TBC) 94-44139
- B. J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building(REW) 66-11201  
Identification Division 66-1631
- C. Classification of National Security Information(RDC) 62-116065  
Dissemination of Information-Bureau Policy 66-19110  
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SAC MEMORANDUM # 33-74 (66-04-4000) 7/2/74

- A. Supervision \*- General(RSG) ~~66-6200~~ 62-116423  
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Personnel

- B. Mailing List (JBT) 62-21531

SAC MEMORANDUM # 32-74 (66-04-3997) 6/25/74

- A. Vouchers (JDC) 66-2690  
Travel Expenses 66-2000
- B. Supervision \* Security Informants (DRN) 134-00  
Supervision - Extremist Informants 170-00

SAC MEMORANDUM # 34-74 (66-04-3998) 7/9/74

- A. Payroll (RJS) 66-2167  
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- B. F.B.I.N.A. (GWS) 1-4

SAC MEMORANDUM # 35-74 (66-04-4010) 7/16/74

(A) Hours of Duty (LLD) 66-7864  
(B) F.M. Radio Station - General (BPH) 80-648  
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(C) Police Training-General(LJB) 1-1152  
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SAC MEMORANDUM #37-74 (66-04-4006) 7/30/74

(A) E.B.I. Suggestion Program - Fiscal Year 1974 (JER) 66-2765  
(B) Special Agent Recruitment Program  
(JPS) Personnel  
(C) Currency List FD-339 - Supply On Hand  
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SAC MEMORANDUM # 36-74 (66-04-3999) 7/23/74

A. Retirement (RJS) 66-2523  
B. Position Classification Matters - Employee Certification of Review of Position Description (RGH) Personnel

SAC MEMORANDUM # 38-74 (66-04-4001) 8/6/74

A. Personnel Matters-Personal Demeanor and Dress (JH) Personnel  
B. F.B.I.N.A. (JVC) 1-4

SAC MEMORANDUM #39-74 (66-04-4002) 8/13/74

- (A) Federal Tort Claims Act, Public 120-00  
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- (B) Clerical Recruitment Program(SRB) Personnel
- (C) Firearms-General (GEI) 66-3760
- (D) Assignment of symbol Numbers to 134-00  
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SAC MEMORANDUM #41-74 (66-04-4009) 8/20/74

- A. Physical Fitness Program (WCL) 66-4982  
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- B. Age Discrimination in Employment(JPS)  
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SAC MEMORANDUM #40-74 (66-04-4005) 8/14/74

- (A) SPECIAL AGENT RECRUITMENT PROGRAM  
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SAC MEMORANDUM #42-74 (66-04-4003) 8/27/74

- (A) Household Goods - Commutation of expenses  
for Transportation of Household Goods and  
Personal effects (JDC) 66-2521  
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SAC MEMORANDUM # 43-74 (66-04-4007) 9/3/74

A. White Collar Crimes Seminars for Assistant  
U. S. Attorneys (WAF) 62-116146

SAC MEMORANDUM # 45-74 (66-04-4011) 9/17/74

A. Retirement (RJS) 66-2523  
B. Asiatic Flu (VBS) 63-4069

SAC MEMORANDUM # 44-74 (66-04-4008) 9/10/74

A. Plea Bargaining (JH) No main file  
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SAC MEMORANDUM # 46-74 (66-04-4016) 9/24/74

A. SUBMISSION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT AND  
FD-302'S CONCERNING SHOOTINGS AND OTHER  
INCIDENTS WHERE LAWSUITS COULD RESULT (FW)  
66-19157

SAC MEMORANDUM # 47-74 (66-04-4012) 10/1/74

A. Office of Preference Listings(RHC) Personnel

B. Reference Collection of Firearms (EEH)  
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SAC MEMORANDUM # 49-74 (66-04-4017) 10/15/74.

A. F.B.I.N.A. (CSS) 1-4  
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Supervision-Bombing Matters 174-00-

SAC LETTER # 70-17 CON'T.

(F) Sabotage (GHM)  
Supervision - Sabotage 98-00  
New Left Movement -  
Violence 100-446997-73  
Videm - General 105-138315  
Students for a Demo-  
cratic Society - General 100-439048

SAC LETTER # 70- 19 (66-04- 3730 ) 4/10/70

A-Special Accident and Travel Insurance  
(GMM) 62-104459-

SAC LETTER # 70-20 (66-04-3731) 4/14/70

(A) Administrative Reports (DJG) 66-2119  
(B) Savings Bonds (WBH) 66-14185  
(C) F.B.I. National Academy (JVC) 1-4

SSC LETTER # 70-22 (66-04-3734) 4/27/70  
A-

Applicant Fingerprints-Gen (BEP) 32-00-  
Identification Matters \*Bank Employees  
32-17776-

SAC LETTER # 70-21 (66-04-3733) 4/21/70

A-Police Training (JHG) 1-1152-  
Defensive Tactics 1-3395-  
B-Young Workers Liberation  
League (RS) 100-455711-  
W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America 100-441164-  
C-Thumbnail Sketches of Subver-  
sive Organizations 100-7254-

SAC LETTER # 70-23 (66-04-3735) 4/28/70

A-Pos.Class.Teletypewriter  
Operating GS-4 (AMT) Personnel  
B-Household Goods (JDC) 66-2621-  
C-F.B.I.'R.A. (JAS) 66-26176-  
Recreational Activity Program  
in Field 66-15459-  
D-Apprehension Orders (JBE) 66-2271-

SAC LETTER # 70-24 (66-04-3737) 5/1/70

A-Clerical Applicant Recruitment-  
SOG (JBA) Personnel

SAC LETTER # 70-26 (66-04-3738) 5/12/70

A-Appropriations 1971(DJG)	66-19115-
B-Legal Instruction-Gen.(DJD)	66-19123-
C-Police Training-Gen.(TJB)	1-1152-
D-Household Goods (JDC)	66-2621-
E-Bur.App.-Contacts with Colleges and Universites(GLM)	Personnel
F-Bur.App.-Draft Deferment Changes (WEC)	Personnel
G-Supervision-Deserters(ABE)	42-00-
H-Supervision-/ITSMN(JDH)	26-00-
I-Abraham Lincoln Brigade (RS)	105-7060
J*Cabbage (JDM)	105-144424-
Unauthorized Travel to Communist China	105-156647-

*See list cd ITSMV - Amertionis*

SAC LETTER # 70-25 (66-04-3736) 5/5/70

-Photographic Equipment (DMG)	66-6116-
-Supervision- Int. Sec.(EWL)	105-00-
Visitors to Iron Curtain Countries	100-351585-
Nonofficial Soviet Visitors to US	105-159727-
Eastwest Exchange Program	105-42300-
Manual of Instructions	66-1934-

-Visas- Cuba (JTK)	105-7-210-
Cuban Refugee Matters	105-163123

SAC LETTER# 70-26 (

Continued  
J-U.S. Citizens INCommunist China  
( 100-362994-

SAC LETTER # 70-27 (66-04-3739) 5/19/70

A-Federal Records Act of 1950(PFO) 62-97214-  
B-Legal Instruction-Gen.(JAM) 66-19123-  
Search Warrants 62-23833-  
C-Autos-Field Div.(ML) 66-1980-7-  
D-Supervision-Deserter(WJG:ABE) 42-00-  
Supervision-Selective Service 25-00-  
RCMP 62-35717-  
E-Supervision-Deserter(JBE) 42-00-  
Records Management 66-18966-  
Handling of Mail in Field Div. 66-16263-  
F-Characterization of Subversive,  
Racial, Klan, White Hate and Militant  
Black Organizations (RS) 100-7254-

SAC LETTER # 70-28 (66-04-3740) 5/21/70

A-Applicant Fingerprints\*Gen.(LMW) 32-00-

SAC LETTER # 70-27

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F- W. E.B. DuBois Clubs of America 100-441164-  
Young Workers Liberation League-  
General 100-455711-

SAC LETTER # 70-29 (66-04-3741) 5/26/70

A-Equal Employment Opportunity Plan 66  
Action-Discrimination in Housing(RGH)  
Personnel  
B-Supervision-Sel. Serv.(CJD) 25-00-  
C-Accidents -Gen. (LDH) 66-2058-  
D-Police Training-Gen.(EDS) 1-1152-  
E-"JUNE" (MJR) 66-1372-

SAC LETTER # 70-30 (66-04-3742) 6/2/70

A-Automobiles- Field (DMG)	66-1980-7-
B-Household Goods of Employees(JDC)	66-2621-
C-Special Clerk Program (TJF)	Personnel
D-Security Investigations of Individuals (WHF)	100-358086-
Supervision-Security Matter	100-00-
E-Security Investigations of Individuals(WHF)	100-358086-
F-Black Nationalist Movement in US (RLR)	157-8415-

SAC LETTER #70-33 (66-04-3744)6/16/70

A-Supervision-ITSMV(ESM)	26-00-
NCIC	62-110866-
B-Legal Instructions-(DJD)	66-19123-
C-Supervision-Crime Aboard Air- Craft (WLC)	164-00-
D-Communist Party,USA-Gen(RCP)	100-3-
E-Black Nationalist Movement (ABF)	157-8415-

SAC LETTER # 70-31 (66-04-3743) 6/9/70

A-Charge-out Slips' (WMF)	66-7294-
B-Political Activity(JJO)	62-27387-
C-Chinese Aliens Entering the U.S. (LLA)	105-135923-
Chinese Entering the US Claiming US Citizenship	105-12752

SAC LETTER # 70-34 (66-04-3745) 6/30/70

A-Young American Medals For Bravery and Service (JWO'B)	94-44139-
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SAC LETTER # 70-35 (66-04-3746) 7/7/70

A-Retirement (WEC) 66-2523-  
B-Supervision-FAG (LEW) 46-00-

SAC LETTER # 70-37 (66-04-3748) 7/21/70

A - Payroll (MFR) \* 66-2167  
B - Legal Instructors - General  
(DJD) 66-19123  
C - Arrests and Arraignments (DJD) 62-73212  
D - American Federation of Police,  
North Miami, Florida (TJB) 94-46497  
E - National Firearms Act -  
Supervision (AFN) 4-00  
Leads 66-2277

\* (A- cc sent to Personnel)  
also

SAC LETTER # 70-36 (66-04-3747) 7/14/70

A-Police Training (TJB) 1-1152-  
B-Mail (PFO) 66-3665-  
C-Supervision-Deserters (WJG) 42-00-  
NCIC 62-110866  
D-Black Nationalist Movement (WHA) 157-8415-  
Racial Matters. 157-6-

SAC LETTER # 70-38 (66-04-3749) 7/28/70

A-Retirement (RKW) 66-2523-  
B-With-In Grade Increases(LDH) Personnel  
C-Ultra-Violet Matter (WGS) 80-631  
D-Mail (HRH) 66-3665-  
E-Supervision-Espionage(RDC) 65-00-  
Supervision-Int. Sec 105-00-  
F-Supervision- Criminal Informant  
(ABF) 137-00-  
65-63478-  
G-INPRO (ECP)  
Contacts of Soviet, Satellite or  
Yugoslav Officials or Establishments  
by Americans While Abroad 105-81776-

SAC LETTER # 70-39 (66-04-3751) 7/31/70

A-Retirement (JBA)  
Copy to Personnel Records

66-2523-

SAC LETTER # 70-41 (66-04-3752)

A-Visit of Pres. Richard M. Nixon  
to Mexico 8/20-21/70 (VHN) 105-  
Protection of the President 62-86607-  
Relationship between Mexico and  
the United States 62-75748-

SAC LETTER # 70-40 (66-04-3750) 8/4/70

-The Investigator" (MM) 94-3-2-  
-Supervision-Racial Informants  
(JGD) 170-00-  
Supervision-Security Informants 134-00-

SAC LETTER # 70-42 (66-04-3754) 8/11/70

A-Suggestions (JER) 66-2765-  
B-Accomplishments -Gen. (JFH) 66-2362-

SAC LETTER # 70-44 (66-04-3753 ) 8/18/70

A-Legal Instruction(DJD)	66-19123-
B-Federal Employees Compensation (WBH)	62-32384-
C-Security Investigations of Individuals (WHF)	100-358086-
Young Workers Liberation League	100-455711-

SAC LETTER #70-46 (66-04-3756 ) 9/1/70

A - Don Whitehead (RWM)	94-64866
B - Asiatic Flu (WBH)	63-4069
C - Automatic Data Processing (JTH)	66-19095
Supervision-General	66-6200
D - Mail (LEW)	66-3665
E - Holidays (WEC)	62-22536
F - New Left Movement- Violence	100-446997-74
Students For A Democratic Society (RS)	100-439048

SAC LETTER #70-45 (66-04-3755 ) 8/25/70

A - Household Goods (JDC)	66-2621-
B - Technical Surveillance (DJD)	66-8160-
C - Security Investigations of Individuals (WHF)	100-358086-
Photographs of Security Subjects	66-4926

SAC LETTER # 70-47 (66-04- ) 9/8/70

A- Arrests and Arraignments(DJD) 62-73212-  
B-Safeguarding Official Records 66-7225-  
Supervision- Applicants (TJF) 77-00-  
Space 66-2927-  
C-FBINA -(JVC) 1-4-  
D-Press Releases (CJH) 94-8-3-  
E-Newspaper Clippings (TBC) 66-1897-  
F-Safeguarding Official Records 66-7225-  
Telephone Calls (WST) 66-3093-  
G-Supervision-ITSMV (ZSM) 26-00-  
Nat. Crime Info. Center 62-110866-  
H-Supervision-Dest. of Aircraft  
and Motor Vehicles (AFN) 149-00-  
Supervision- Extortion 9-00

SAC LETTER # 70-48 (66-04-3760 ) 9/15/70

A-Legal Instruction-Gen.(DJD) 66-19123-  
B-New Left Movement-Violence(RS) 100-446997-73-  
Black Nationalist Movement-Gen 157-8415-  
Supervision- Security Informants<sup>s</sup> 134-00-  
Supervision- Racial Informants 170-00-  
C-Supervision- Security Informants  
(EPG) 134-00-  
Supervision- Racial Informants 170-00-

SAC LETTER # 70-47 (66-04- ) 9/8/70

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I-Teletypes (ABK) 62-14749-

SAC LETTER #70-49 (66-04-3758) 9/16/70

A - Reserve Officers Training Corps 62-112946  
(WLC)

SAC LETTER # 70-50 (66-04-3763 ) 9/22/70

A-Evidence (DJD) 66-6034-

B-Racial Matters-General (TJD) 157-6-

C-Black Nationalist Movement in  
U.S. (JGD) 157-8415-

SAC LETTER # 70-52 (66-04-3762) 9/24/70

A-Appropriations 1971 (TJF) 66-19115-  
cc to Personnel Records

SAC LETTER # 70-51 (66-04-3761 ) 9/22/70

- Supervision-Crimes Aboard Aircraft  
(WMF) 164-00-

SAC LETTER # 70-53 (66-04-3759 ) 9/25/7-

A- Supervision- Crime Aboard Aircraft  
(HAS) 164-00-

SAC LETTER # 70-54 (66-04-3765) 9/29/70

A-FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin  
(EWW)

94-3-1-

B-Reports (DTP)

66-2435-

C-William A. Millen (BMS)

94-65059-

SAC LETTER # 70-56 (66-04-3766) 10/6/70

A-Accidents-Gen.(LDH)

66-2058-

B-U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

62-105210-

SURVEY (TJB)

1-1152-

Police Training-Gen.

1-4-

F.B.I.N.A.-Gen.

C-Supervision- Crime Aboard Aircraft  
(JRW)

164-00-

Hijacking of Overseas Flights

64-49283-

SAC LETTER #70-55 (66-04-3764) 10/2/70

A - Tear Gas (TJJ)

62-22694

SAC LETTER # 70-57 (66-04-3767) 10/13/70

A-Household Goods of Employees  
(JDC)

66-2621-

B-Supervision- Fed. Reserve Act  
(NKN)

29-00-

Reports

66-2435-

C-New Left Movement\*Gen.(RJS)

100-446997-

SAC LETTER #70-58 (66-04-3768 ) 10/20/70

- (A) Evidence (ML) 66-6034
- (B) Personnel Records (JJO) Pend. Admin. Matters
- (C) Deferment of Prosecution-
  - General (DTP) 66-19112
  - Statistics - General 66-2362
  - Attorneys - United States 62-53438
- (D) I.T.S.M.V. - Supervision (LEW) 26-00
  - Teletypes 62-14749
  - Bureau Codes: - General 66-629

SAC LETTER # 70-60 (66-04-3770) 10/27/70

A-"The FBI"-(Documentary (GTQ) 94-58726-

SAC LETTER # 70-59 (66-04-3769) 10/21/70

A-Applicant Fingerprints-Gen.  
(BEP) 32-00-

SAC LETTER #70-61 (66-04-3772) 11/3/70

A - Leave (WEC) 66-2087  
B - Motion Pictures for  
Training (GTQ) 1-18-1  
Police Training - General 1-1152  
C - Supervision - Bank  
Robbery (GTQ) 91-00  
Motion Pictures for  
Training 1-18-1  
D - Arrests (DJD) 62-73212  
Photographs 66-4926  
E - Legal Instruction (DJD) 66-19123  
F - Supervision - Security  
Informants (VHN) 134-00

SAC LETTER #70-62 (66-04-3773) 11/3/70

RE: Characterization of Subversive,  
Racial, Klan, White Hate, and  
Militant Black Organizations 100-7254  
(Copies placed in individual  
case files) (RS)

SAC LETTER #70-61

Page 2

F (continued)  
Supervision - Criminal  
Informants 137-00  
Supervision - Racial  
Informants 170-00  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
~~XXXXXXXX~~  
G - Black Nationalist Move-  
ment - Canada (ERS) 157-8415-243

SAC LETTER # 70-63 (66-04-3777) 11/5/70

A-Federal Employees Health Benefits  
Program (MBW) 63-3824-

SAC LETTER # 70-64 (66-04-3774) 11/10/70

A-General Services Admin.(FDH)	62-95461-
B-Firearms (HLS)	66-3760-
C-Supervision- Mail Frauds(RKB)	36-00-
Supervision- ITSP	87-00-
D-Agitator Index(WHA)	157-7782-
Security Index	100-358086-

SAC LETTER # 70-66 (66-04-3779) 11/24/70

A-Technical Sureillances(JAM)	66-8160-
Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act	62-111801-
B -Automobiles-Field (RGH)	66-1980-7-
Physical Examinations	66-5403-
C-Legal Instructions-Gen.(DJD)	66-19123-
D-Administrative Reports-Gen.(DJG)	66-2119-
Supervision-Crim. Informant	137-00-
Supervision-Sec. Inft.	134-00-
Supervision-Racial Inft.	170-00-
E-Supervision-General (HAS)	66-6200-
US Attorneys-Gen.	62-53438-

SAC LETTER #70-65 (66-04-3775) 11/17/70

A - Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI - Contacts With the Bureau (JRH)	Pers.Rec.
B - Supervision - Theft from Interstate Shipment (DTP)	15-00
C - Communications Cost (LEW)	66-1861-9
Teletypes	62-1474-9
D - Black Nationalist Movement - General (ERS)	157-8415

SAC LETTER # 70-67 (66-04-3776) 12/1/70

A-Undeveloped Leads(JAM)	63-15096-	66-2277-
B-Household Goods of Emp.(JDC)		66-2621-
C-Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.(WAF)		62-113910
D-Black Exremist Bureau Fugitives (RLR)		157-
* cc in	36-00	56-00
	29-00	58-00
	43-00	72-00
	46-00..	86-00
	52-00	91-00
	55-00	

SAC LETTER # 70-68 (66-04-3781) 12/8/70

A-National Crime Information Center  
(EWW) 62-110866-  
Identification Division 66-1631-  
Wanted Notices 62-24151-  
B -Office Attire -Females(JJO) PersonnelRec.  
C-Recreational Act. Prog. in  
C- Field Divisions(HKL) 66-15489-  
D-Teletypes (GOW) 62-14749-

SAC LETTER # 70-70 (66-04-3778) 12/15/70

A-Supervision-Assaulting Federal  
Officer (DJD) 89-00-  
Arrests and Arraignments 62-73212-  
B-Supervision-ITSMV (JDH) 26-00-  
Accomplishments 66-2362-  
C-Defectors-Gen.(DJD) 100-357681-

SAC LETTER # 70-69(66-04- ) 12/11/70

A-Appropriations 1971 (JH) 66-19115-

SAC LETTER # 70-71 (66-04-3782) 12/2/70  
22

A- Legal Instruction-Gen.(DJD) 66-19123-  
B-Supervision- Mail Fraud(GJF) 36-00-  
Supervision-ITSP 87-00-

12/29/70

A - Beirut, Lebanon (GAD)	66-19131-
Caracas, Venezuela	64-4464
Copenhagen, Denmark	66-19132-
La Paz, Bolivia	64-4500
Managua, Nicaragua	64-4514
Tel Aviv, Israel	66-19133-1
Buenos Aires, Argentina	64-4466
Bonn, Germany	66-18973
Rome, Italy	66-16294
Contacts in Foreign Countries	64-4102

10920

SAC LETTER # 69-1 (66-04-3635) 1/7/69

A-Federal Employees Health Benefits

Act of 1959 (MBW)

63-3824-

Samba

94-39518-

SAC LETTER # 69-3 (66-04-3636) 1/9/69

A-Leave (WEC)

66-2087-

SAC LETTER # 69-2 (66-04-3637) 1/7/69

A-Complaint Desk (DGS)

66-16353

Telephone Calls

66-3182-

Interviews

66-2120

1969

SAC LETTER # 69-4 (66-04-3638) 1/14/69

A-Identification Division(CEG)	66-1631-
Latent Fingerprints	80-12-
B-Bur. App.-Clerical Recruitment (	Personnel
	Records
C-Accomplishments-Gen.(RJG)	66-2362-
D-FBINA Associates-Gen (JVC)	94-1-666
FBINA Assocaites-Sectional Retrain-	
ing	94-59765
E-Supervision- ITSMV(RIS)	26-00-
U.S. Attorneys	62-53438
F-Firearms Training -Gen.(HKL)	1-29-

SAC LETTER # 69-4 ( continued) 1/14/69

G-Supervision-Deserters (WJG)	42-00-
H-National Guard (WB)	62-36016
I-Instructions for the Preparation of	
Explosive and Incendiary Devices by	
Terrorists-Sabotage (JEG)	105-188195-
Supervision-Sabotage	98-00-

SAC LETTER # 69-5 (66-04-3639) 1/21/69  
A-Boy Scouts of America (JHC) 94-1-208-  
B-New Left Movement-Gen. (WNP) 100-446997-  
Police Training-Gen. 1-1152-

SAC LETTER # 69-7 (66-04-3641) 1/28/69

A-New Special Agents School (SRB) 1-1-  
cc to Personnel Records  
B-Supervision- ITSMV (QTJ) 26-00-  
Reports 66-2435-  
Deferment of Prosecution 66-19112-  
C-Supervision-Racial Informants  
(JGD) 170-00  
Blank Panther Party 105-165706-  
D-New Left Movement-Gen. (BAW) 100-446997-  
Dissemination of Information 66-19110-  
Teletypes 62-14749-  
Supervision-Racial Matters 157-00-

SAC LETTER # 69-6 (66-04-3640) 1/21/69  
A-Transfer of Agents (WCJ) 66-2344-  
Transportation 66-2000-  
Household Goods of Employees 66-2621-

SAC LETTER # 69-8 (66-04-3642) 1/29/69

A-Bank Protection Act of 1968 (FDT) 91-19841-  
B-Bur.APP.-Special Agents (JVC) Personnel  
F.B.I.N.A. 1-4-

SAC LETTER # 69-9 (66-04-3643) 2/3/69

A-Leave (HNB)  
F.B.I.R.A.

66-2087-  
62-26176-

SAC LETTER # 69-11 (66-04-3645) 2/11/69

A-John Huminik, Jr. ECP) 134-11640-  
B-Student Agitation (BAW) 62-112228-  
Health, Education and Welfare  
Dept. <sup>69401-</sup>62-~~96402-~~  
C-Political Matters-Cuba (RAM) 109-12-210-  
Supervision-Crime Aboard Aircraft 164-00-

SAC LETTER # 69-10 (66-04-3644) 2/4/69

A-Retirement (MFR)  
B-U.S. Commissioners (JLW)  
C-Payroll (MFR)

66-2523-  
62-67715-  
66-2167-

SAC LETTER # 69-12 (66-04-3646) 2/17/69

A- Reports (JER) 66-2435-  
Supervision- UFAP 88-00-  
Supervision-Probation Violator 76-00-  
Supervision- Deserters 42-00  
Supervision- Ascertainig  
Financial Ability 93-00

SAC LETTER # 69-13 (66-04-3647) 2/18/69

A-Air Force (LFS) 62-85557-  
B-Speaking Engagements-Gen. (JRH) 94-1-  
C-Automobiles-Field (LDH) 66-1980-7-  
D-Performance Ratings(LDH) Personnel  
E-Security Investigationsof  
Individuals-Gen. (WHF) 100-358086-

SAC LETTER # 69-15 (66-04-3655) 3/4/69

A-Alexandria (CQS) 66-298-  
cc to Personnel  
B-Safe Deposit Boxes(JIC) 62-75478-  
Evidence 66-6034-  
C-Undeveloped Leads (JAA) 66-2277-  
D-Federal Criminal Investigators  
Association(JHC) 94-64403-  
E-Student Agitation (BAW) 62-112228-  
New Left Movement ( 100-446997-

SAC LETTER # 69-14 (66-04-3648 ) 2/25/69

A-Harry Overstreet (JVA) 100-114575-  
B-Top Echelon Criminal Informants-  
Gen (JEK) 66-2542-11-  
C-New Left Movement -Gen.(RJS) 100-446997-  
Student Agitation-Gen. 62-112228-

SAC LETTER # 69-16 (66-04-3650) 3/11/69

A-F.B.I.N.A. (JVC)	1-4
B-Leave (WEC)	66-2087-
C-Associated Credit Bureaus, Inc (TJF)	63-15096 94-1-15848-
Leads	66-2277-
D-Handcuffs (MAM)	62-31994-
E-Surveillances (WGS)	66-4151-
<del>Infra-Red Matters</del> <del>Starlight Scope</del>	80-660- 88-834-
F-Supervision-TFIS (RIS)	15-00-
Supervision-TGP	52-00
Supervision-CGR	70-00
Supervision- BR	91-00-

SAC LETTER # 69-16 (66-04- ) 3/11/69

Continued

G-Supervision- Selective Service Act  
)CJD)

25-00

H-Student Agitation (BAW) 62-112228

I-Communist Party , USA -Gen (RCP) 100-3-

J-Radio Moscow (JFM) 105-21381

SAC LETTER # 69-17 (66-04-3649) 3/12/69

A-Visitors to Communist-Bloc Countries  
(FAT) 100-351585-

SAC LETTER # 69-19 (66-04-3652) 3/18/69

A-Advanced Agent Training for  
Surveillance Photography (FEW) 1-10138-  
B-Santo Domingo (HCF) 64-4503-  
de San Juan 66-53-  
C-Supervision- ITSMV (AFN) 26-00-  
Deferment of Prosecution-Gen. 66-19112-

SAC LETTER # 69-18 (66-04-3651) 3/13/69

A- Investigative Clerks (TJF) Personnel  
B-Cuban Refugee Matters-Investigation to  
Detect Intelligence Agents Among  
Refugees (VHN) 105-163123-

SAC LETTER # 69-20 (66-04-3653) 3/25/69

A-Raids (ML) 66-4151-  
Supplies 66-2394-  
B-Legal Instruction-Gen. (DJD) 66-19123-  
Evidence 66-6034-  
\*C-Conference of US Attorneys (JAM) 94-1-10873-  
D-Accounting Matters-Gen. (CTG) 66-6300-  
E-Supervision-SEL.Ser. (CJD) 25-00-  
F-Supervision-Plant Informants (MJR) 135-00-

\*Letter should go in U.D.A. - file for  
District -

SAC LETTER # 69-21 (66-04-3654) 4/1/69

A-Investigator (CBF) 94-3-2-

B-Supervision-Criminal Informants  
(LAW) 137-00-

C-Supervision-Crime Aboard Aircraft  
(PAC) 164-00-

D-Supervision-Interception of  
Communications(DJD) 139-00-  
Wiretapping 62-12114-

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B-Federal Magistrates (DJD) 62-67715-  
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C-Social Security Admin.(JER) 62-40260-

D-In-Service School (TJJ) 1-19-

E-Criminal Intelligence Prog.(JGL) 62-9-

F-New Special Agents School (TJF) 1-1-  
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G-Leads (REP) 66-2277-  
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I-Supervision-Internal Security(LM) 105-00-  
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D-Surveillances (TMJ) 66-4151-  
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E-Supervision- Deserters (JAM) 42-0021-  
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F-Supervision-DesertersWJG) 42-00-

G-Crimdel (JED) 63-4296

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B-Savings Bonds (WBH) 66-14185-

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B-Conferences of U.S. Attorneys  
(JAM) 94-1-10873-  
C-Young American Medals for Service  
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D-Assignment Cards (JER) 66-2285-  
E-TECIP-Gen. (JEK) 66-2542-11-  
F-Panel Source Program(MJR) 134-~~413~~1113-  
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SAC LETTER # 69-27 (66-04-3661) 5/6/69

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B-Household Goods (JDC) 66-2621-  
C-Federal Records Act of 1950(OTB) 62-97214-  
D-Supervision-Bank Robbery(JHT) 91-00-  
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G-Supervision-Racial Informants(JGD) 170-00-  
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A-Bank Protection Act of 1968(JHT) 91-29841-  
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SAC LETTER # 69-28 (66-04-3662) 5/13/69

A-National Bank Robbery Album(JHT) 91-182-  
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B-Supervision-Crime Aboard Aircraft (RKB)	164-00-
C-Supervision- Deserter (CAH)	42-00-
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B-Bookmaking and Crooked Gambling Devices-Gen.(TCW)	80-634-
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C-Supervision-Sabotage(GHM)	98-00-
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SAC LETTER # 69-30 (66-04-3664) 5/27/69

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Telephone Calls	66-3093-
B-U.S. Attorneys*Gen. (JAM)	62-53438-
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C-Students For a Democratic Society -Gen(WNP)	100-439048-
D-Supervision-Racial Inf.(JCM)	170-00-
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A-Leads (PAM)	66-2277-
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B-Police Training-Gen.(WEC)	1-1152-
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B-Telephones Directories (WMF)	62-25443-
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B-Testimony of agents (DJD)	66-3288-

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C-Army(PDF)	62-19253-
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D-Deseco (HDC)	105-71688-
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+

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B-Appropriations 1970(DJG) 66-19114-  
C-Bank Protection Act of 1968(JHT) 91-29841-

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B-Madrød (HCF) 66-16299-  
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C-Supervision-Consumer Credit  
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D-Supervision- Ascertaining  
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*Replies should go in 93-0 if more than one  
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SAC LETTER # 69-38 (66-04-3672) 7/15/69

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B- Telephones (LEW) 62-27353-  
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B-Manila (HCF) 66-42-  
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SAC LETTER # 69-41 (66-04-3674) 8/5/69

A-Flu Inoculation (WBH) 63-4069-  
B- Leads (PDP) 66-2277-  
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C-Quality With-In-Grade Increases  
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B-Equal Employment Opportunity  
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SAC LETTER # 69-44 (66-04-3681) 8/19/69

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B-Supervision- Racial Matters(JCT) 157-00-  
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C-Infiltration of Law Enforcenent  
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SAC LETTER # 69-45 (66-04-3678) 8/26/69

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B-Supervision-AFA(CTG)	93-00-
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SAC LETTER # 69-47 (66-04-3683) 9/9/69

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B-Federal Employees Compensation Act (LLC)	62-32384-
C-New Special Agents School(TJF) cc Personnel Records	1-1-
D-National Crime Information Center (JMC)	62-110866
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SAC LETTER # 69-48 (66-04- ) 9/10/69

A-Press Releases (LJH)	94-8-3-
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SAC LETTER # 69-49 (66-04- ) 9/16/69

A-Juvenile Delinquency-Gen(CJH) 62-26225-  
B-New Rules of Criminal Procedure  
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C-Firearms (HLS) 66-3760-

SAC LETTER # 69-51 (66-04-3687) 9/17/69

A-Supervision@ Criminal Informants  
(SBD) 137-00-  
Supervision-Racial Informants 170-00-  
Supervision-Security Informants 134-00-

SAC LETTER # 69-50 (66-04-3688) 9/19/69

Copy filed in  
CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE, RACIAL  
KLAN, WHITE HATE, AND MILITANT BLACK  
ORGANIZATIONS. (RS) 100-7254-  
excerpts file in  
main files on organizations

SAC LETTER # 69-52 (66-04-3686) 9/18/69

A-BureauApp-Entrance Grade Fingerprint  
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(RGH) Personnel Records

SAC LETTER # 69-53 (66-04-3685) 9/18/69

A- Supervision- Assaulting a  
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SAC LETTER # 69-55 (66-04-3690) 9/26/69

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B-Supervision- Security Informants  
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D - Soviet Intelligence Services 61-3499  
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SAC LETTER 69-57 (66-04-3692) 10-1-69

(A) Evidence 66-3034  
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Latent Fingerprints 80-12

SAC LETTER # 69-59 (66-04-3695) 10/10/69

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B-American Servicemen's Union (RS) 100-452079-  
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SAC LETTER # 69-60 (66-04-3694) 10/14/69

A-Household Goods of Employees  
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B-Statistics-Gen.(DTP) 66-2362-  
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C-Indexing (DGL) 66-5084-  
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SAC LETTER # 69-61 (66-04-3698) 10/21/69

A-Retirement (WEC)

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SAC LETTER # 69-63 (66-04-3697) 10/22/69

A-Supervision-Security Informants  
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SAC LETTER # 69-62 (66-04-3696) 10/21/69

A-Accidents (LDH).

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B-Criminal Records (EWW)

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E-Smab (GAD)

117-268-

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A- Leave (PSD) 66-2087-  
B-Bur.App.-Recruitment of Finger-  
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A-Bur. App. Clerical Recruitment  
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A- National Crime Information Center  
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B- Imprest Funds (WCJ) 66-18943-  
C- Police Training-Gen. (TJB) 1-1152-  
D- Subversive Organizations (RS) 100-7254-  
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100-447368-

SAC LETTER # 69-71 (66-04-3706) 12/2/69

A- Mail (JER) 66-3665-

SAC LETTER # 69-70 (66-04-3705) 11/25/69

A- F.B.I.R.A. (ESM) 62-26176-  
B- Supervision-Deserters (DJD) 42-00-

SAC LETTER # 69-72 (66-04-3707) 12/2/69

A- Per Diem (WCJ) 66-2009-  
B- Police Training -Gen. (EDS) 1-1152-

SAC LETTER # 69-73 (66-04-3708) 12/9/69

A-FBIRA (RLM)	62-26176-
B-Per Diem(DEC)	66-2009-
C-FBINA (JVC)	1-4-
D-Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act (JEK)	62-111801
E-Subversive Organizations(GTT)	100-7254-
Republic of New Africa	157-9079
Revolutionary Action Movement	100-442684-
Student Nat. Coordinating Comm.	100-439190-
F-Students for a Dem Society(WNP)	100-439048-
Subversive Organizations	100-7254-
Progressive Labor Party	100-437041-

SAC LETTER # 69-75 (66-04-3710) 12/17/69

A- US Marshals *Gen.(HAS)	62-53439-
Supervision-Crime Aboard Aircraft	164-00-

SAC LETTER # 69-74 (66-04-3709) 12/16/69

A-Position Classification (GEH)	Personnel
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B-National Crime Information Center (JMC)	62-110866-
C-Police Training -Gen.(JJC)	1-1152-
D-Supervision-Deserters(WJG)	42-00-

SAC LETTER # 69-76 (66-04-3711) 12/23/69

A-Firearms Training (HKL)	1-29-
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B-War Bonds (MFR)	66-14185-
C-Supervision-Bribery(WAF)	58-00-
Supervision-Veterans Admin.	17-00-
Supervision-FAG	46-00-
Supervision-FHAM	147-00-
E-FBI Diaster Squad (BEP)	94-55704-
F-Wiretapping (DJD)	62-12114-
G-Detcom-Gen. ( TPR)	100-356062-
Security Index-Gen.	100-358086-

June 11, 1975

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SAC Letter #61-46 August 30, 1961  
(A) Bureau Applicants - Special Agent

SAC Letter #61-52 September 20, 1961  
(A) Bureau Applicants - Special Agent

SAC Letter #61-59 ~~November~~ <sup>OCTOBER</sup> 18, 1961  
(A) President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity

SAC Letter #62-37 July 10, 1962  
(A) Leave - Sick Leave Controls

SAC Letter #62-52 September 26, 1962  
(A) Personal Conduct of Employees

SAC Letter #63-31 June 26, 1963  
(A) Bureau Mail - "ZIP (Zone Improvement Plan)" - Mail Distribution Plan

SAC Letter #70-32 June 11, 1970  
(A) Assistant to the Director - Investigative

SAC Letter #70-43 August 17, 1970  
(A) Investigation of Extremist Organizations

SAC Letter #71-26 June 16, 1971  
(A) Personal Appearance - Bureau Male Employees and Applicants

SAC Letter #71-27 June 17, 1971  
(A) Security of Bureau Information

SAC Memorandum #17-73 April 19, 1973  
(A) U. S. Savings Bond Campaign - 1973

SAC Memorandum #38-73            September 13, 1973  
Re: Clyde A. Tolson  
    Former Associate Director  
    Illness

SAC Memorandum #58-73            December 12, 1973  
    (A) Closing of Legat, Managua

SAC Memorandum #17-75            April 15, 1975  
Memorandum to All Special Agents in Charge  
    (A) Absence for Maternity Reasons  
    (B) Firearms - Canon - Glaser Safety Slug - Marketed by  
        Deadeye Associates - Opelousas, Louisiana  
    (C) Review of Grand Jury Testimony and/or Material  
    (D) Work-Related Injuries (Field) - Calendar Year 1974

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
IS-3 SECTION

6/11, 1974

- Mr. W. R. Wannall
- Mr. T. W. Leavitt
- Mr. P. L. Mack
- Mr. Boynton
- Mr. Branigan
- Mr. Cregar
- Mr. Deegan
- Mr. Fulton
- Mr. Putman
- Mr. Shackelford

- Mrs. Liskey
- Miss Tweedon
- Miss McFarland
- Mrs. French
- Miss Strachan
- Miss O'Neil
- Mrs. Clark, 4027 JEH
- Miss Winslow, 4027 JEH

SFP

Room \_\_\_\_\_

- Miss Borowick
- Miss Chamberlain
- Miss Dunaway
- Miss Lucey
- Miss Murney

SUPERVISORS

- Mr. Cassidy
- Mr. Horner
- Mr. Larson
- Mr. Ryan, 4426 JEH
- Mr. Sizoo

- Correct
- Please Call Me
- Please See Me

- Mr. Blake
- Mr. Burns
- Mr. Dalseg
- Mr. Deakin
- Mr. Finzel
- Mr. Leffler
- Mr. McCaffrey
- Mr. McWilliams
- Mr. Mallet
- Mr. Maurice
- Mr. J. Miller
- Mr. S. Miller
- Mr. Porter
- Mr. Ross
- Mr. Tullai
- Mr. Watters

- RECORDS SECTION
- Consolidation Unit, 7235
- Special Mail Room, 3219 IB
- Send File
- Place on Record & Return
- Publications Files
- MAIL ROOM, 5531
- Foreign Liaison Unit

*original  
given to  
Dawson  
to review*

for SSC

representative.

Attached completes

our indices re

SAC letters/Memoranda

from 1/1/60 to 5/20/75

June 11, 1975

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SAC Letter #61-59 <sup>OCTOBER</sup> November 18, 1961  
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SAC Letter #70-32 June 11, 1970  
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SAC Letter #70-43 August 17, 1970  
(A) Investigation of Extremist Organizations

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SAC Letter #71-27 June 17, 1971  
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        Deadeye Associates - Opelousas, Louisiana  
    (C) Review of Grand Jury Testimony and/or Material  
    (D) Work-Related Injuries (Field) - Calendar Year 1974

1963

SAC LETTER # 63-4 (66-04-3161) 1-23-63

Copies filed in:

A- Thumbnail Sketches of Klan  
Type Organ. (FHF) 157-7-  
Copies in each organization's file

SAC LETTER # 63-2 (66-04-3159) 1-15-63

Copies filed in:

A-Firearms Training-Gen. (HKL) 1-29-  
B-F.B.I. Law Enforcement Conf. (FDS) 62-108182-  
C-FBINA Associates-Gen. (JVC) 94-1-666-  
D-Typewriters (JER) 66-3679-  
E-Training Documents (CJI) 1-14-  
F-Supervision- Selective Ser.ACT(RHA) 25-00-

SAC LETTER # 63-3- (66-04-3160) 1-22-63

Copies filed:

A-Police Training-Gen. (EDS) 1-1152-  
B-Transportation in Foreign  
Countries (JPD) 64-4631-  
C-Romulo Betancourt (TWL) 64-20517-  
D-U.S. Attorneys (DJD) 62-53438-  
-Reports 66-2435-  
E-Suggestions (JER) 66-2765-  
F-Safeguarding Official Records  
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G-Supervision-Bank Robbery (MEL) 91-00-  
Bank Robbery Conferences 91-7953-

SAC LETTER # 63-1 (66-04-3158) 1/8/63

Copies filed in:

A- Technical Training (ST) 1-30-  
B- F.B.I.R.A. (JIC) 62-26176-  
C-Performance Ratings-Inv. Personnel  
(LRH) Personnel  
D- Probation Flashes (CAH) 62-24151-  
E-Bank Robbery Note File (JLB) 80-813-  
F-Bureau Applicants-Clerks  
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SAC LETTER # 63-7 ( 66-04-3165) 2/5/63

Copies filed in:

A-Speaking Engagements-Gen. (JRH) 94-1-  
B-Contracts (CLR) 66-3941-  
C-Security Investigations (BGLP) 100-358086-  
Supervision- Security Matters 105-00-

SAC LETTER # 63-6 (66-04-3164) 1/29/63

Copies filed in:

A-Firearms Training-Gen. (HLS) 1-29-  
B-Telephones (WST) 62-27353-  
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4-General Services Admin. 62-95461-  
5-Supervision-Bank Robbery (RLR) 91-00-  
Comm. on Long Range Planning to  
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D-Supervision-Criminal Informants  
ABF) 137-00-  
E-Bank Robbery Conferences (TJB) 91-7953-

*Dept. B - Copy also in  
Federal Telecommunications September 62-109308*

SAC LETTER # 63-A ( 66-04-3163) 1/30/63

Copy filed in:  
Bureau Codes (HS) 66-629-

SAC LETTER # 63-5 (66-04-3162) 1/24/63

Copies filed in:

A-Supervision -ITAR (AEH) 166-00-  
Supervision-ITWP 168-00-  
Supervision-ITWI 165-00-  
Interstate Gambling Act.-Gen. 162-1-

(Replies should go in 162-1- with sub for the field.)

Copies filed in:

A-Residents Trip to Costa Rica (ACM) 62-108411-  
 B-SATI (MBM) 62-104459-  
 C-SAMBA (DCM) 94-39518-  
 Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 63-3824-  
 D-Supervision-UFAF (CAH) 88-00-  
 E-Equal Employment Opportunity (RGH) Personnel 88-00-  
 F-Security investigations of individuals (TDR) 100-358086-  
 Internal Security Act of 1950 100-372598-

SAC LETTER # 63-9 (66-04-3166) 2/12/63

SAC LETTER #63-9 (66-04-3167) 2/19/63

Copies filed in:

A-Transportation (DEC) 66-2000-  
 Airplane Transportation 66-3918-  
 Vouchers 66-2690-  
 B-Bar Association-National (JRF) 94-1-369-  
 C-Copies of Correspondence 66-5439-  
 IUMMSW 100-108199-  
 Rev. Edward H. Coleman 100-390593-  
 Personnel  
 D-Position Classification (RGH) Personnel  
 E-Communications Cost (ACF) 66-18649-  
 Telephone Calls 66-3095-  
 F-F.B.I.R.A. (WST) 62-26176-

SAC LETTER # 63-9

2/19/63

Copies filed in: (continued)  
 G-Committee for the Investigation of  
 the Department of State-(RWG) 100-439510-  
 Post Office Box 710-Midland, Tex.  
 H-Supervision- F.A.G. (WJH) 46-00-  
 I-Supervision- C.G.R. (HAS) 70-00-  
 Supervision -Bank Robbery 91-00-

SAC LETTER # 63-B (66-04-3169)

2/27/63

Copy filed in:

Bureau Codes (HS) 66-629-

SAC LETTER # 63-C (66-04-3170) 3/6/63

Copy filed in:  
Bureau Codes (HS) 66-629-

SAC LETTER # 63-11 March 5, 1963 66-04-31

Copies filed in:

A. Franked Envelopes (JOC)	62-22605
B. Paris (GAD)	66-16300
C. Supervision - TFIS (CBF)	15-00
D. Supervision, FAG (WJH)	46-00

SAC LETTER #63-12 (66-04-3171) 3/6/63

A-Bureau Clerical Applicants-  
Interviews (TJF) Personnel

SAC LETTER # 63-10 (66-04-3168) 2/26/63

Copies filed in:

A-Post Office Department (WCJ)	62-20602-
B-Safeguarding Official Records (JER)	66-7225-
C-Investigative Jurisdiction (RLK)	66-3012-

SAC LETTER #63-D 66-04-3175 3/25/63

Copy filed in:

Telephones (CKC) 62-27353-

SAC LETTER # 63-13

3/12/63

H-Supervision- Sabotage (RDS) 98-00-

SAC LETTER # 63-14 (66-04-3174) 3/19/63

Copies filed in:

A- FBINA (JVC) 1-4-  
B- Supervision-APACS (CPH) 73-00-  
Identification records 66-3761-  
C-Military Service Record Checks (WEC) Personnel  
D-Investigative jurisdiction (HAS) 66-3012-  
Cooperation with Local Authorities 66-6353-  
E- Supervision- Security Informants (SFP) 134-00-  
Security Investigations 100-358086-

SAC LETTER # 63-13 (66-04-3173) 3/12/63

Copies filed in:

A-F.B.I.N.A-Gen. (JVC) 1-4-  
B-Lucille Crockett (JWOB) 62-106928-  
C-Daily Reports (HHA) 66-2759-  
F.M. Radio Stations -Gen. 80-648-  
D-Photographic Equipment (JER) 66-6116-  
E-Supervision- Sel. Service (RHA) 25-00-  
Sel. Service Registration Outside  
the U.S. 25-64-  
F-Supervision- Security Informants (JER) 134-00-  
Supervision- Internal Security 100-00-  
G-Labor Today (RDS) 100-437063-  
Subversive Groups 100-7254-

SAC LETTER # 63-17 (66-04-3179) 4/2/63

Copies filed in:

A-Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit  
(JVC) 62-103117-  
B-Speaking Engagements -Gen. ( JRH) 94-1-  
C-Overtime and Time in Office (FDH) Personnel

SAC LETTER # 63-E (66-04-3178) 3/27/63

Copies filed in:

Security informants and Sources-  
Income Taxes (MFR) 134-11871-  
cc Confidential Fund 66-2102-  
Supervision- Sec. Inf. 134-00-

SAC LETTER # 63-16 (66-04-3177) 3/28/63

Copy filed in:

A-Payroll (RRB) 66-2167-

SAC LETTER # 63-15 (66-04-3176) 3/26/63

Copies filed in:

A-Leave (RWE) 66-2087-  
Personnel  
Transfer of Agents 66-2344-  
B-Undeveloped Leads (FMB) 66-2277-  
Airforce 62-85557-  
C-New Agents Class-Bur. App. (ESM) Personnel  
D-Investigative Reports (JBE) 66-2435-  
Fugitives 62-122-

SAC LETTER # 63-21 ( 66-04-3183) 4/23/63

Copies filed in:

A-War Bonds (WBH) 66-14185-  
B-Romatt (JRH) 91-14172-

SAC LETTER # 63-19 (66-04-3181) 4-9-63

Copies filed in

(A) Leave (WCJ) 66-2087  
In Service School 1-19  
Special Agents in Charge School 1-2  
Appropriations-1963 66-19084  
Imprest Funds 66-18943  
Supplies 66-2394  
Personnel Files

SAC LETTER # 63-20 (66-04-3182) 4/16/63

Copies filed in:

A-Supervision- Bank Robbery (MGW) 91-00-  
Signed Statements 66-4809-

SAC LETTER # 63-18 ( 66-04-3180) 4/9/63

Copies filed in:

A-Payroll ((FdH) 66-2167-  
cc to Personnel  
B-Automobiles-Field (WFD) 66-1980-7-

SAC LETTER #63-23                      66-04-3187                      5/7/63

Copies filed in:

A. Daily Reports                      (RJR)                      66-2759  
B. Attorneys' Assoc.-Nat'l (HLE)                      62-89475  
    (Nat'l Assoc. of State Atts. Gen'l)  
    Attorneys' Assoc.-Nat'l                      94-43857  
    (Nat'l Dist. Atts. Assoc.)  
    Police Training-Gen'l                      1-1152  
C. Supervision-Selective Service (RHA)                      25-00  
D. Report Writing                      (SFP)                      66-2435  
    Supervision-Internal Security                      100-00

SAC LETTER #63-F                      66-04-3184                      4/29/63

Copy filed in:

Bureau Codes-Gen'l                      (HS)                      66-629-

SAC LETTER #63-G                      66-04-3186                      5/3/63

Copy Filed In:

Bureau Codes Gen'l                      (JSL)                      66-629-

SAC LETTER #63-22                      66-04-3185                      4/10/63

Copies filed in:

A. Suggestions (JER)                      66-2765  
B. Federal Employees Health  
    Benefits Program (GMM)                      63-3824  
C. Automobiles-Field Divisions (HLE)                      66-1980-7  
D. Supervision-Anti-Trust (DGL)                      60-00

SAC LETTER # 63-27 (66-04-3193) 6/11/63

Copies filed in:

A-Pres. John F. Kennedy's Trip to Italy,  
Germany, and Ireland (LFS) 62-108641-  
B- Interviews (JER) 66-2120-  
C-Leave (WEC) 66-2087-  
Transfers 66-2344-  
D-Supervision- Crime Aboard  
aircraft (RLK) 164-00-  
E-Arrests and arraignments (RLK) 62-73212-  
F- Anti- Communist Party Act.  
(JHK) 62-106364-

SAC LETTER # 63-25 ( 66-04-3190) 5/21/63

Copies filed In:

A-Teletypes (LEW) 62-14749-  
B- Young Amercian Medal Awards  
(JMR) 94-44139-  
C-F.B.I.R.A. (HKL) 62-26176-  
D- F.B.I.R.A. (WVC) 62-26176-

SAC LETTER # 63-26 (66-04-3192) 5-28-63

A-Telephones 62-27353-  
Communications Cost 66-18649  
B-Criminal Informants 66-2542-1

SAC LETTER # 63-24 (66-04-3189) 5/14/63

Copy filed in:

A- Space (CQS) 66-2927-  
B-Bank Robbery Note File (STH) 80-813-  
A- (cc in GSA ) 62-95461-

SAC LETTER # 63-32 (66-04-3198) 7/2/63

Copies filed in:

A-Household Goods of Employees  
(MFR) 66-2621-  
94-39518-  
B- Samba (DCM) 63-3824-  
Federal Employees Health Benefits  
Act

SAC LETTER # 63-29 (66-04-3195) 6/18/63

Copies filed in:

A-Counterfeiting (ELC) 55-00-  
B-Supervision- ITSP (ELG) 87-00

SAC LETTER # 63-30 (66-043197) 6/25/63

Copies filed in:

A-Performance Ratings (RRB) Personnel  
B-Space (CQS) 66-2927  
C-Ford Foundation (DWB) 100-418797-  
James Pope 63-8532  
Henry Messick 63-8500-  
D-Supervision- Criminal Informants  
(JER) 137-00-  
Supervision- Sec. Inf. 134-00-  
E-Supervision- Nat. Bankruptcy Act  
(CB) 49-00  
F- Supervision- ITGD (JAC) 143-00-

SAC LETTER # 63-28 (66-04-3194) 6/11/63

Copy filed in:

A- Special Agents- Transfers  
(LLD) Personnel

SAC LETTER # 63-35 (66-04-3202)

7/19/63

Copies filed in:

A-Daily Reports (JER)	66-2759-
Leave	66-2087-
Criminal Informants	66-2542-1-
Security Informants	66-2542-3-

SAC LETTER # 63-33

Copies placed in:

E-Chinese who have Formerly Resided in Communist China Entering US on Student Visas	105-86568-
Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations	65-63113-

SAC LETTER # 63-34 (66-04-3201) 7/16/63

Copies filed in:

A-Errors (SFP) Reports	66-2406-
	66-2435-
B- Fugitives (ABE) Supervision-UFAP	62-122-
	88-00-
C-Supervision- Civil Rights (GWG) Committee to Keep the FBI Before the Public	44-00-
	62-105374-
D-Interviews (WVC) Supervision- SGE	66-2120-
Applicant Type Investigations	140-00-
	66-18938-

SAC LETTER # 63-33 (66-04-3200) 7/9/63

Copies filed in:

A- Mail (ML) Files	66-3665-
	66-2319-
B-Appropriations -1963 (CLR)	66-19084-
C- FBIRA (JWOB) <i>also Personal</i>	62-26176-
New York World's Fair	94-53057-
D- Safeguarding Bureau's Mail (TWC) Supervision-ITSP	66-7225-
	87-00-
E-Chinese Communist Act. (ACM)	100-40-
Chinese Aliens Entering the US for Permanent Resident	105-76690-
Chinese Entering US Claiming US Citizenship	105-12732-

(continued)

SAC LETTER 63-38 (66-04-3207)

8/6/63

Copies filed in:

A-Polygraph (BPH)	80-5-
B-Air Travel (MFR)	66-3918-
C- Conduct and Act. of Employees (JIC)	Personnel
D- Conduct and Act. of Employees- Financial Interests (JIC)	Personnel
E-Flu Inoculations (WBH)	63-4069-

SAC LETTER # 63-36 (66-04-3203)

7/23/63

Copies filed in:

A- Suggestions (JER)	66-2765-
B- With-in Grade increases (LRH)	Personnel
C- Security Investigations of Individuals (TDR)	100-358086-

SAC LETTER 3 63-37 (66-04-3205) 7/30/63

Copies filed in:

A-Speaking Engagements-Gen. (JRH)	94-1-
B-Physical Training (HAM)	66-4982-
C-Supervision-Civil Rights (CJH)	44-00-
Racial Matters-Gen.	157-6-
Committee to Keep the FBI Before the Public	62-105374-
D-Report Writing (JLS)	66-2435-
Undeveloped Leads	66-2277-
E-Supervision- Sel. Serv. (RHA)	25-00-
Registration of U.S Citizens Outside the US	25-64-

SAC LETTER # 63-W (66-04-3204)

7/26/63

Copy filed in:

Bureau Codes-Gen. (HS)	66-629-
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SAC LETTER # 63-42 (66-04-3210) 8-27-63

Copies filed in:

A Efficiency ratings (LRH) 66-3739  
B Reports (FMB) 66-2435  
C Supervision-Bank Robbery (FDT) 91-00

SAC LETTER # 63-40 (66-04-3208) 8/13/63

Copies filed in:

A-Federal Employees Compensation (MRM) 62-32384-  
B- Police Training (EDS) 1-1152-  
C- Police Training (EDS) 1-1152-  
D- Equal Employment Opportunity Personnel  
in Recruitment (WEL)

SAC LETTER # 63-41 (66-04-3209) 8/20/63

Copies filed in:

A\* Bar Association- New York (JIC) 94-1-2500-  
B- Police Training-Gen. (WMF) 1-1152-  
Misconduct of FBI Agents 62-16356-  
C- Child Molester (CBF) 66-19002-  
D- Checks (FMD) 80-600-  
Supervision- ITSP 87-00-

SAC LETTER # 63-39 (66-04-3206) 8/6/63

COPIES FILED IN:

Subversive organizations (WLS) 100-7254-  
CC's in each organizations file

SAC LETTER # 63-46 (66-04-3214) 9/10/63

Copies filed in:

A-F.B.I.N.A.- (JVC) 1-4-  
B-F.B.I.N.A. Directory of Graduates 1-35-  
(JVC)  
C-Equal Employment Opportunity in  
Recruiting and Training (RGH) Personnel  
D-Soviet Personnel Intelligence Act.  
(ETT) 100-354839-  
Supervision-Espionage 65-00-

SAC LETTER # 63-44 (66-04-3213) 9/4/63

Copies filed in:

A-Freedom Now Party -(MAJ) 105-123706-  
William Worthy 105-20110-  
Racial Matters 157-6-  
Conrad J. Lynn 62-95798-

SAC LETTER # 63-45 (66-04-3211) 9/5/63

Copies filed in:

A-New Special Agents School (TJF) 1-1-  
cc- Personnel Records

SAC LETTER # 63-43 (66-04-3212) 9/3/63

Copies filed in:

A-Cooperation with Local Authorities  
(JEM) 66-6353-  
Cooperation of Government Agencies  
with FBI 62-83275-

SAC LETTER 63-50 (66-04-3218) 10/1/63

Copies filed in:

A-"Accident Facts" -(CED) 94-3-4-546-  
B-MATNAP (JHG) 7-1820-  
BREKID 7-576-  
Destruction of Bureau Property 66-3286-  
C-"F.B.I. DOCUMENTARY" (ECK) 94-58726-  
D- Police Training-Gen. (EDS) 1-1152-  
E-C.P.-Negro Question-Com. Influence  
in Racial Matters (SFP) 100-3-116-  
C.P.- Negro 100-3-75-  
F-Subversive Organizations (BDA) 100-7254-  
Progressive Labor 100-437041-

SAC LETTER #63-48 (66-04-3216) 9/24/63

Copies filed in:

A-Investigative Techniques (JER) 66-16339-  
Carbon Paper 66-3944-  
E-President Tito (JPT) 62-75363-  
C-Search Warrants (DJD) 62-23833-  
Arrests and arraignments 62-73212-  
D-Supervision-Selective Service  
(RHA) 25-00-

SAC LETTER # 63-49 (66-04-3217) 9/25/63

Copies filed in:

A-Salaries (MFR) 66-2167-  
Forms 66-3482-  
Income Tax 66-9681-

SAC LETTER # 63-47 (66-04-3215) 9/17/63

Copies filed in:

A-Evidence (JEW) 66-6034-  
Bulky Enclosures 62-83357-  
B-Police Training-Gen. (TJB) 1-1152-  
C-Federal Employees Health Benefits  
Program (MBM) 63-3824-  
Samba 94-39518-  
D-Communist Party- Membership (ECD) 100-3-68-

SAC LETTER # 63-I (66-04-3221) 10/23/63

Copy filed in:

Bureau Codes- Gen. (HS) 66-629-

SAC LETTER 63-52 (66-04-3220) 10/15/63

Copies filed in:

A-Availability of Agents (LLD) Personnel  
B-Bureau of Customs (BAW) 62-22592-  
C-Conduct- Consumption of  
Alcoholic Beverages at  
Social Functions (JHG) Personnel

SAC LETTER # 63-53 (66-04-3222) 10/22/63

Copies filed in:

A-Household Goods (JDC) 66-2621-  
B-F.B.I.N.A. (JVC) 1-4-

SAC LETTER # 63-51 (66-04-3219) 10/8/63

Copies filed in:

A-Press Releases (TFM) 94-8-3-  
B-FBI Story -Report to the People  
(BMS) 62-102693-  
C-Hungarian Diplomatic Activities  
(In ULS. (DFXC) 105-23044-

SAC LETTER # 63-57 (66-04-3227) 12/3/63

Copies filed in:  
A-Complaint Desk (JIC) 66-16353-  
B-Supervision- TFIS (GEB) 15-00-  
C-Bureau Applicant Matters-  
(Payment of travel and Transportation)  
(RGH) Personnel

SAC LETTER # 63-55 (66-04-3224) 11/19/63

Copies filed in:  
A-Accidents-Gen. (RRB) 66-2058-  
Forms 66-3482-  
B-Leave (WEC) 66-2087-  
C-Imprest Funds (WCJ) 66-18943-  
D-Supervision- Selective Service  
(RHA) 25-00-  
E-Supervision- FAG 46-00-

SAC LETTER # 63-56 (66-04-3226) 11/26/63

Copies filed in:  
A-Accomplishments-Gen. (JPJM) 66-2362  
B-Samba (DCM) 94-39518  
C-Supervision- FHAM (ACL) 147-00-

SAC LETTER # 63-54 (66-04-3223) 11/12/63

Copies filed in:  
A-Investigative Reports (CAD) 66-2435-  
Safeguarding Official Records 66-7225-  
B-Payroll (WCJ) 66-2167-  
Bonds 66-14185-

SAC letter #63-61 (66-04-3232) 12-17-63

Copies filed in :

- A. F.P.I.R.A. 62-26176 (HLS)
- B. Reports 66-2435 (JER)
- C. Efficiency Ratings 66-3739 (LRH)
- D. Photographs 66-4926 (JER) 62-109130-
- E. ~~Political matters-Germany 109-12-232~~ (Lfs)
- F. Security index-gen. 100-358086) (TDR)

SAC letter # 63-60 (66-04-3230) 12-12-63

Copies filed in Appropriations-1965  
66-19088 (WCJ)

SAC LETTER # 63-59 (66-04-3231) 12-10-63

Copies filed in:

- A- American Medical Association (JER) 94-1-2315
- B- Police Training-Gen. (TJB) 1-1152-
- C- Supervision-Bank Robbery (JER) 91-00-
- D- ~~Crimel~~ Miami (ARW) 62-9-29-

*Criminal Intelligence Bureau*

SAC LETTER # 63-58 ( 66-04-3228 12/5/63

Copies filed in:

- A-Leave (CTP) 66-2087-
- cc- Personnel
- B-Holidays (HNB) 62-22536-

SAC letter #63-62 12-18-63  
(66-04-3233)

Copies filed in

Paris, France (TWK) 66-16300  
Madrid, Spain 66-16299

SAC LETTER # 63-64 (66-04-3235) 12/31/63

Copies filed in:

A-Gas Masks	(HLB)	62-79431-
B-FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin	(DRM)	94-3-1-

SAC LETTER # 63-63 (66-04-3234) 12/24/63

Copies filed in:

A-Undeveloped leads	(JER)	66-2277-
B-Bills of lading	(CQS)	66-5147-
cc to Personnel		

1961

SAC LETTER #61-1      66-04-2989      1/3/61

Copies filed in:

- A. Bids (C.L.R.)      66-3941
- B. Personnel (E.L.B.)
- C. Personnel (H.N.B.)

SAC LETTER #61-3      66-04-2993      1/17/61

Copies filed in:

- A. Personnel (W.E.C.)
- B. Appeals Taken in Bureau Cases (C.A.H.)  
66-19076
- C. Billboard Magazine (J.B.E.)      94-3-4-855

SAC LETTER #61-2      66-04-2990      1/10/61

Copies filed in:

- A. Technical Training-General (J.E.R.)      1-30  
cc Forms      66-3482
- B. Firearms Training-General (H,L,S.)      1-29  
cc Defensive Tactics      1-3395
- C. Forms (R.G.H.)      66-3482  
cc Personnel
- D. Name Checks (N.F.S.)      62-5
- E. Supervision-Bank Robbery (J.E.R.)      91-00

SAC LETTER #61-A      66-04-2991      1/23/61

Copy filed in:

- Bureau Codes-General (S.P.J.)      66-629

SAC LETTER #61-4 66-04-2992 1/24/61

Copies filed in:

- A. Tours (E.C.K.) 94-2
- B. Defense Plans-Communications (L.E.W.) 66-17385
- cc C.W.Network 80-646

SAC LETTER #61-6 66-04-2995 2/7/61

Copies filed in:

- A. Forms (J.V.C.) 66-3482
- cc Handling of Mail in the Field 66-16263
- B. Speaking Engagements-Genl. (J.R.H.) 94-1
- C. S.A.T.I. (C.Q.S.) 62-104459
- D. Attorneys (D.J.D.) 62-53438
- E. Personnel (J.P.D.)
- F. Supervision-ITSP (T.W.C.) 87-00
- G. Fugitives 63-6490
- cc This Week 94-51601

SAC LETTER #61-5 66-04-2994 1/31/61

Copies filed in:

- 1. Envelopes (L.E.W.) 66-3265
- cc Mail 66-3665
- B. Mailing List (J.C.F.M.) 62-21531
- C. F.B.I.N.A. Associates-General (J.S.R.) 94-1-666
- D. F.B.I. Annual Report (G.W.G.) 66-18958

SAC LETTER #61-6 -2-

- H. Supervision-General (A.B.E.) 66-6200
- cc Arrests and Arraignments 62-73212
- Interviews 66-2120
- Supervision-Sabotage 98-00

SAC Letter #61-7 66-04-2996 2/14/61

Copies filed in:

- A. Television (JCFM) 62-26832
- B. Don't Take Candy From a Stranger (JMR) 62-106570
- C. Supervision - Special Inquiries For White House (AR) 161-00
- D. One Nation's Response To Communism (DWB) 100-432806

SAC LETTER #61-8

-2-

E. con't.

- cc Investigative Reports 66-2435
- Security Informants-General 66-2542-3
- Handling of mail in Field 66-16263

SAC LETTER #61-8 66-04-2999 2/21/61

Copies filed in:

- A. Collections and Contributions (C.R.A.) 66-18043  
cc Personnel
- B. What You Can Do To Fight Crime (C.E.M.) 94-54781
- C. Vouchers (D.E.C.) 66-2690  
cc Forms 66-3482
- D. Supervision-Special Inquiries for White House, Congressional Committees and other Governmental Agencies (C.H.S.) 161-00
- E. Destruction of Bureau Records-Genl. (TSD.R.) 66-3286

SAC LETTER #61-9 66-04-3000 2/28/61

Copies filed in:

- A. Fugitives (J.B.E.) 62-122
- B. Federal Employees' Compensation Act (W.B.H.) 62-32384
- C. Inventory (L.L.D.) 66-3209
- D. Radio Scripts (J.M.R.) 94-45884
- E. Reports (J.E.R.) 66-2435
- F. Supervision - Special Inquiries for White House, Congressional Committees and other Governmental Agencies (J.F.C.) 161-00

SAC LETTER #61-10 66-04-3001 3/1/61

Copy filed in:

Criminal Intelligence Program-General (J.G.L.)  
62-9

SAC LETTER #61-12 66-04-3003 3/7/61

Copies filed in:

A. Evidence (F.E.W.) 66-6034  
B. Fugitives (T.F.M.) 62-122  
cc American Weekly 94-3-4-421  
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Copy filed in:

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B- F.B.I.N.A. (JSR) 1-4-  
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 cc Supervision Labor-Management and Reporting Act of 1959 (IM.) 159-00

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B. Police Association-National Police Officers Assoc. of America (RLR)	94-46497
C. Jencks Decision (DJD)	62-104029
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D. National Association of United States Commissioners (BS)	94-53104
E. National Geographic Magazine (CEM)	94-3-4-94
F. Police Training (Gen). (TDW)	1-1152
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B. Personnel (N.E.M.)	
C. U.S. Marshals (C.A.H.)	62-53439
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F. Inpro (E.T.T.)	65-63478
G. Security Index-General (T.D.R.)	100-358086

G. Peacemakers - Selective Service Act of 1948 (JJM)	14-2771
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## Copies filed in:

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C. Raids (H.L.E.)	66-4151
D. Motion Pictures (T.D.W.)	1-18-1
E. Aliens Crossing Canadian and Mexican Borders (J.B.E.)	62-60366
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F. Cuban Intelligence Activities in the U.S. (J.J.D.)	105-80787

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G. Committee for Nonviolent Action (JJM)	100-426761
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J. Reports (TDR)	66-2435
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## Copy filed in:

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A. Supervision-Criminal Informants (J.E.K.)	137-00
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- A. Junveile Delinquency General (R.W.K) 62-26225
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- C. Badges (L.J.G) 62-12846
- D. Investigative Reports (R.E.L.) 66-2435  
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cc Supervision Sec. Matters 105-00

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- B. Automobiles (C.Q.S.) 66-1980-7
- C. Interviews (D.J.D.) 66-2120  
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- d. F.B.I. National Academy (J.S.R.) 1-4
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- D. Conferences on Bank Robbery (T.D.W.) 91-7953
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- E. East German Intelligence (B.L.H.) 65-61827  
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Copy filed in:

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- A. Supervision, General (DJB) 66-6200
  - Handling of Mail in Field Divs. 66-16263
- B. Motion Pictures, Training (EDS) 1-18-1
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- B. Manila, Philippines (TJB) 66-42
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- C. Cold Vaccine (WBH) 63-~~4237~~<sup>4169</sup>
- D. Supervision ITSP (TWC) 87-00

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- B. Autos-Field Division (C.G.S.) 66-1980-7
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- D. Personnel
- E. General Services Administration (W.E.C.)  
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- F. Leave (I.S.)(M.F.R.) 66-2087
- G. Citizens Committee For Constitutional  
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- H. Chinese Communist Activities-General (V.E.R.)  
100-40  
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- D. Contact Program-General (T.F.M.) 94-1-179  
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- A. Asian Flu (W.B.H.) 63-4069

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- E. Physical Examinations (S.B.H.) 66-5403
- F. Academy of Achievement-Monterey, Calif.  
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- A. Criminal Intelligence Program-General (V.F.L.)  
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- A. Personnel Files
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- A. Per Diem (N.P.C.) 66-2009
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  - Appropriations - 1963 66-19084

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- A. Federal Employees Health Benefits (M.E.B.) 63-3824
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- A. Federal Employees Compensation Act (WBH) 62-32364  
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D. Worker (SFP) 97-401

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- F. Press Releases (C.E.M.) 94-8-3  
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- G. Personnel
- H. Supervision-Registration Act (R.D.C.) 97-00
- I. Internal Security Act of 1950 (E.B.R.) 100-372598  
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Bureau Codes (J.W.N.) 66-04-3056

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- A. Police Training (E.D.S.) 1-1152  
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- B. Committee to Keep FBI Before  
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- D. Income Tax (M.F.R.) 66-9681  
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- E. Supervision- F.A.G. (W.J.H.) 46-00

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SAC LETTER #61-68      11/28/61      66-04-3066

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B. Police Training-General (E.D.S.) 1-1152  
C. Southern Association of Intelligence Agents  
(R.K.M.) 62-107464

SAC LETTER #61-69      66-04-3067      12/5/61

Copies filed in:

A. Social Security Records (J.E.R.)      25-139470  
cc-Leads      66-2277  
B. Supervision-Gen. (R.J.G.)      66-6200  
cc-Leads      66-2277  
C. Supervision-Gen. (H.L.E.)      66-6200  
cc-Southern Assoc. of Intel. Agents      62-107464  
cc-Cooperation with Local Auths.      66-6353  
D. New Special Agents School (T.D.W.)      1-1  
E. Supervision-F.H.A. (W.J.H.)      147-00  
F. Supervision-T.G.P. (H.A.S.)      52-00  
cc-Supervision-C.G.R.      70-00

Copies filed in:

- A. Fred Otash (J.M.R.) 137-5624
- B. Police Training-General (T.D.W.) 1-1152
- cc ~~Apprenticeship~~ ~~Police Training~~ ~~Specialized Instructors School on~~ ~~Researches and Seizures~~ 1-9775-

Copies filed in:

- A. Investigative and Unusual Techniques (J.E.R.) 66-16339
- cc-Automobiles-Field 66-1980-7
- B. Accidents (N.E.M.) 66-2058
- C. Police Assoc (IA OF AUX PDL. Venice, Fla.) (J.V.C.) 94-56352
- cc-National Police Hall of Fame and Museum, Port Charlotte, Fla 46477 62-106265
- cc-Pol. Assoc. Nat. Pol. Off. Assoc of America 94-46497
- D. Physical Examinations (W.B.H.) 66-5403
- cc-Personnel

Unrecorded copy filed in Personnel Files. (Outside Part-Time Employment)

(cont'd)

- E. Top Hoodlum, Gen. (T.L.G.) 62-9
- F. Firearms Training-Gen. (C.R.D.) 1-29
- cc-Personnel
- G. Arrests (M.C.D.) 62-73212
- H. President's Trip to Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Colombia and Bermuda 62-107481
- I. Personnel

Copies filed in:

A. National Council of Juvenile  
Court Judges (DWB) 94-35437  
B. General Services Admin. (WST) 62-95461  
cc-Telephones 62-27353  
C. <sup>Federal Telecommunications System</sup> Supervision-Crime Aboard Aircraft (LLD) 62-14749  
62-169308  
164-00  
D. Southern Association of  
Investigative Agents (JVC) 62-107464  
E. Federal Executives, Board  
of (RGH) 62-107535  
cc-Civil Service Comm. 62-17890

F. Criminal Intelligence Program-  
General (AEH) 62-9  
cc-Copies of Reports to U.S.A's 66-5443  
Supv. ITWI 165-00  
Supv. ITWP 168-00  
Supv. Interstate Trans. in  
Aid of Racketeering 166-00  
Supv. Interstate Gambling Act. 162-00  
G. Supervision-Crime Aboard Air-  
craft (HAS) 164-00  
cc-Federal Aviation Agency 62-104337  
H. Supervision-ITOM (JAC) 145-00  
I. Cuban Matters-Counterintelli-  
gence Program (RDC) 105-99938  
cc-Fair Play for Cuba Comm.-Gen. 97-4186

**United States Senate**

**SELECT COMMITTEE TO  
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH  
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES**

**(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 21, 84TH CONGRESS)  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510**

To: Bill Cregar

From: Mark Gitenstein

Bill, attached you will find  
the list of SAC memos and  
letters which we have selected  
for review at FBI headquarters.

## SAC MEMOS &amp; LETTERS

1960

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60-C	1/25	60-32	6/28	60-45	9/27
60/9	2/9	60-33	7/5	60-J	10/20
60-10	2/16	60-34	7/12	60-51	11/1
60-D	2/29	60-H	8/1	60-54	11/22
60-11	2/19	60-36	7/19	60-k	1/13
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60-14	3/8	60-I	8/17	60-59	12/20
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61-12	3/7	61-33	6/20	61-56	not dated
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61-19	4/5	61-38	7/18	61-F	11/7
61-24	4/27	61/39	7/25	61-G	11/29
				61-71	12/19

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62-B		62-F	5/9	62-H-J-I-K	
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62-16	3/8	62-G	7/27	62-66	10/26
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63-A	1/30	63-E	3/27	63-44	9/4
63-6	1/29	63-F & G		63-47	9/19
63-B	2/27	63-27	6/11	63-50	10/1
63-C	3/6	63-26	5/28	63-I	10/23
		63-30	6/25	63-59	12/10
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63-13	3/12	63-H	7/27		

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67-5	1/19	67-24	5/2	67-52	8/29
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68-20	3/26	68-38	7/2	68-63	11/5
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1969

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69-5	1/21	69-31	6/3	69-55	9/26
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69-14	2/25	69-36	7/1	69-63	10/22
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69-16	3/11	69-43	8/13	69-69	11/18
69-22	4/8	69-44	8/19	69-73	12/9
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1970

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70-15	3/24	70-36	7/14	70-64	11/10
70-17	3/31	70-38	7/28	70-72	12/29
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1971

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1972

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1973

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1974

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1975

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SAC LET 1900



TO RE-ORDER SPECIFY  
No. 9535 GUIDE  
MADE IN U. S. A

SAC LETTER #60-1      66-04-2917      1-5-60

Copies filed in:

A. Supervision - Genl. (AGG)      66-6200  
B. - Telephone Calls (RFL)      66-3182  
C. Cases Pending (AR)      66-3671  
    cc in Statistics      66-2362  
    (Replies go in Statistics,  
    sub for the Field)

SAC LETTER # 60-3      66-04-2918      1-12-60

Copies filed in:

A. Report Writing (LAF)      66-2435  
    cc - Forms (LAF)      66-3482  
    Attorneys, U.S. (LAF)      62-53438  
    Copies of Reports to  
    U.S. Attys. (LAF)      66-5443

SAC LETTER #60-2      66-04-2919      1-12-60

Copies filed in:

A. F.B.I. Law Enforcement Bulletin  
    (CEM)      94-3-1-  
B. Press Releases (GEM)      94-8-3-  
C. Personnel Files (LRH)  
    cc - Efficiency Ratings (LRH)      66-3739  
D. Crimdel - Genl. (CGC)      63-4296  
E. Central Research Matters (LLW)      100-352546  
    cc - Social Conditions-Russia  
    (LLW)      111-1-240  
F. Committee to Secure Justice  
    For Morton Sobell (JJO)      100-387835

SAC LETTER #60-4      66-04-2920      1-19-1960

Copies filed in:

A. Telephones (DEC)      62-27353  
    cc - Teletypes (DEC)      62-14749  
    Telephone Calls (DEC)      66-3093  
B. In-Service School (CJM)      1-19  
C. Suggestions (HLE)      66-2765  
D. Gangster Glorification Movies  
    (GEM)      94-50519  
    cc - Fugitives (GEM)      62-122  
E. Sabotage (GWH)      98-00



SAC LETTER #60-6 . 66-04-2927 1/28/60

Copies filed in:

A. Interviews (R.K.M.-J.F.M.) 66-2120  
B. Cuban Intelligence Activities  
in the United States (S.B.D.) 105-80737

SAC LETTER #60-8 66-04-2929 2/4/60

Copies filed in:

A. Supervision-LMRDA of 1959 Investigative  
Matter (W.B.S.) 159-00  
cc Supervision-LMDRA of 1959-Security  
Matter 158-00  
Supervision-LMRA of 1947 122-00

SAC LETTER #60-7 66-04-2926 2/2/60

Copies filed in:

A. Buplans-General (W.C.J.) 66-17380  
B. Personnel(B.P.H.)  
C. Social Security Administration (R.K.M.)  
62-40264  
cc Leads 66-2277

SAC LETTER #60-9 66-04-2928 2/9/60

Copies filed in:

A. F.B.I.N.A. General (J.S.R.) 1-4  
B. President's Trip to South America,  
1960 (O.H.B) 62-105883  
C. Forms (F.K.) 66-3482  
D. Leave (W.E.C.) 66-2087  
E. Special Accident and Travel Insurance  
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F. Applicants (D.C.M.)cc Personnel 66-2160  
G. Supervision-Bank Robbery (J.J.R.) 91-00  
cc Dissemination of Current Bank  
Robbery Data 91-12417

SAC Letter #60-D 66-04-2932 2/29/60

Copy filed in:

Bureau Codes-General (D.C.S.) 66-629

SAC LETTER #60-10

-2-

- G. F.B.I.N.A. (J.S.R.) 1-4
- H. Federal Aviation Agency (F.M.B.) 62-104837  
cc Leads 66-2277
- I. Forms (A.H.J.) 66-3482  
cc Applicants - cc *Person Files* 66-2160
- J. Gesellschaft Fur Kulturelle Verbindungen  
Mit Dem Ausland (Society for Cultural  
Relations with Foreign Countries)(A.R.J.)  
105-84034
- K. Security Informants-General (F.M.B.)  
66-2542-3  
cc Criminal Informants General 66-2542-1

SAC LETTER #60-10 66-04-2931 2/16/60

Copies filed in:

- A. Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of  
1955 (D.C.M.) - *cc [unclear]* 63-3824
- B. Physical Examinations (W.B.H.) 66-5403  
cc Forms 66-3482
- C. F.B.I. N.A. Associates-General (J.S.R.)  
94-1-666
- D. Police Training-General(N.A.W.) 1-1152  
cc F.B.I. Law Enforcement Bulletin 94-3-1
- E. Konrad Adenauer (A.R.J.) 109-487
- F. U.S. Attorneys-General (D.J.D.) 62-53438  
cc Conference of U.S. Attys. 94-1-10873

SAC LETTER #60-11 66-04-2931 2/19/60

Copy filed in Personnel

## Copies filed in:

- A. Personnel (E.W.W.)
- B. Foreign Language School-General (B.P.H.)  
66-18979
- C. Report Writing (L.A.F.) 66-2435  
cc Forms 66-3482
- D. Subversive Organizations (J.F.M.) 100-7254  
cc Anti-Semitic Outbreaks-General 157-3

## Copies filed in:

- A. Identification Orders (F.K.) 66-2271  
cc Forms 66-3482
- B. Mail (J.J.M.) 66-3665
- C. Interviews (D.J.D.) 66-2120  
cc Statements 66-4809  
Jencks Decision 62-104029
- D. Undeveloped Leads (W.J.G.) 66-2277  
cc Military Intelligence 62-9798
- E. Accidents-General (NE.M.) 66-2058
- F. Police Training-General (H.L.E.) 1-1152
- G. Central Research Matters (P.M.) 100-352546
- H. Industrial Personnel Security Program  
(J.J.H.) 62-103530
- I. Supervision-Neutrality Matters (R.W.C.) 2-00

## Copies filed in:

- A. Registered Mail (D.E.R.) 66-14184
- B. POLice Radios in Bureau Cars (W.W.B.)  
80-754
- C. Photographs (R.C.A.) 66-4926  
cc Forms 66-3482
- D. Census Bureau (T.J.N.) 62-34402
- E. Supervision-Federal Train Wreck Statute  
(J.G.K.) 160-00
- F. Security Investigations of Individuals-  
General (R.M.H.) 100-358086
- G. Supervision-Espionage (E.T.T.) 65-00  
cc Double Agents-General 65-49443
- H. Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center  
(J.F.W.) 62-105090

## Copies filed in:

- A. New Special Agents School (H.N.B.) 1-1
- B. Buplans -First Aid (A.C.F.) 66-17382
- C. Buplans -Operation Alert 1960 (J.T.M.)  
66-19073
- D. Personnel Files (H.E.G.)
- E. Administrative Reports-General (W.C.J.)  
66-2119
- F. Charles de Gaulle (A.K.) 64-46223

SAC LETTER #60-16 66-04-2937 3/22/60

Copies filed in:

- A. Forms (F.K.) 66-3482
- B. Handling of Mail in Field Divisions (R.W.B.) 66-16263
- C. Personnel (L.L.D.)
- D. Report Writing (A.G.G.) 66-2435  
cc Forms 66-3482
- E. Cooperation with Local Authorities (D.W.B.) 66-6353
- F. Supervision-Destruction of Aircraft or Motor Vehicles (J.G.K.) 149-00
- G. Supervision-Security Infts. (J.D.D.) 134-00  
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Supervision-Plant Infts. 135-00

SAC LETTER #60-18 66-04-2943 4/5/60

Copies filed in:

- A. House Subcommittee on Appropriations (C.L.R.) 62-40772
- B. Personnel Matter (W.E.C.)
- C. Complaint Desk (W.P.C.) 66-16353
- D. Capital Punishment (D.C.M.) 62-24873  
cc Speaking Engagements-General 94-1

SAC LETTER #60-17 66-04-2938 3/29/60

Copies filed in:

- A. Political Activities (T.J.N.) 62-27387  
cc Personnel
- B. Safeguarding (D.J.D.) 66-7225  
cc Investigative Reports 66-2435  
Criminal Records 66-3761
- C. Cooperation with Local Authorities (L.A.F.) 66-6353  
cc Cooperation of Government Agencies with the FBI 62-83275  
Public Relations-General Matters 80-1  
Press Releases 94-8-3
- D. F.B.I.N.A. (J.S.R.) 1-4

SAC LETTER #60-19 66-04-2939 4/7/60

Copies filed in:

- A. Supervision-Destruction of Aircraft or Motor Vehicles (J.R.H.) 149-00  
cc Press Releases 94-8-3

SAC LETTER #60-20 66-04-2940 4-12-60

Copies filed in:

- A. Supplies (RWB) 66-2394  
cc - Evidence 66-6034
- B. Agents Sitting at Counsel Table  
During Trial (JRB) 66-19011
- C. Police Training - General 1-1152  
(JSR)  
cc - F. B. I. N. A. 1-4-  
Cooperation with Local Authorities 66-6353
- D. Police Training - General(LAF) 1-1152  
cc - Auto Theft Conference 62-95377  
F. B. I. Law Enforcement  
Conferences 66-9340

SAC LETTER #60-21 66-04-2946 4/19/60

Copies filed in:

- A. Personnel (MRdel)
- B. Firearms Training (Gen) (LK) 1-29  
cc-Police Training (Gen) 1-1152
- C. United States Courts (ACL) 62-56933
- D. SAC Contacts-Gen. (JK) 94-1-179
- E. Safeguarding (DJD) 66-7225  
cc-Investigative Reports 66-2435
- F. Household Goods of Empls. (DEC) 66-2621  
cc-Transportation 66-2000

SAC LETTER #60-20 66-04-2940 4-12-60 (2)

- E. Appeals Taken in Bureau Cases 66-19076  
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- F. Automotive Index (NJW) 63-5938
- G. Supervision - Federal Housing  
Administration Matters 147-00-  
(WJH)
- H. Personnel (H.N.B.)

SAC LETTER #60-22 66-04-2941 4/26/60

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- A. F.B.I.N.A. General (J.S.R.) 1-4
- B. Gangster Glorification Movies (J.M.R.)  
94-50519
- C. Supervision-Civil Rights (W.B.W.) 44-00  
cc Civil Rights Legislation Proposed  
by the Department of Justice 62-102922

SAC LETTER #60-E 66-04-2942 4/27/60

Copy filed in:

Bureau Codes-General (J.W.N.) 66-629

SAC LETTER #60-23 5-3-60 66-04-2945

Copies filed in:

A. Travel Regulations (DEC) 66-2000  
cc-Per Diem 66-2009  
B. Metal Detectors (WGS) 80-6  
C. Savings Bonds (WBH) 66-14185  
D. Personnel Matters  
E. Conferences for Special Agents,  
Semi-Annual, Gen. (DJD) 1-27  
cc-Cooperation with Local Auths. 66-6353  
F. Supervision - Appl for Pardon (CPH) 73-00  
G. Civil Rights Legislation Proposed  
by Dept. of Justice (WLM) 62-102922  
cc-Supv. Obst. of Justice 72-00

SAC LETTER #60-F 66-04-2944 5/10/60

Copy Filed in:

Bureau Codes (J.W.N.) 66-629

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Supv. U.F. A.P. 88-00  
Supv., Bombing Matters 157-00  
Supv. Election Laws 56-00  
Supv., Civil Rights 44-00  
H. Security Investigations of  
Individuals - Gan. (RMH) 100-358086

SAC LETTER #60-24

5/10/60

66-04-2947

Copies filed in:

- A. Collections and Contributions (W.S.H.)  
cc Personnel Files 66-18043
- B. Summit Meeting, Paris, May, 1960 (O.H.B.)  
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- C. Boris Morros (G.E.M.)  
100-202315
- D. Telephone Calls (R.G.H.)  
66-3093
- E. Arrests and Arraignments (D.J.D.) 62-73212
- F. Per Diem (W.C.J.) 66-2009
- G. National Automobile Altered Number File  
(J.W.B.) 26-14859

SAC LETTER #60-26

66-04-2949

5/24/60

Copies filed in:

- A. Crime Statistics-General (J.J.D.) 33-1  
cc Juvenile Delinquency-General 62-26225
- B. F.B.I.R.A. (H.L.S.) 62-26176
- C. Mobile Radio Equipment (R.L.M.) 80-750
- D. Know Your FBI (D.W.B.) 94-49306  
cc Cooperation-The Backbone of  
Effective Law Enforcement 94-41211
- E. Arrests and Arraignments (D.J.D.) 62-73212  
cc Search Warrants 62-23833
- F. Federal Employees Health Benefit  
Act of 1959 (D.C.M.) 63-3824  
cc SAMBA 94-39518

SAC LETTER #60-25

66-04-2948

5/17/60

copies filed in:

- A. Manual of Rules and Regulations (F.M.B.)  
66-1934  
cc Manuals and Working Guides 66-18942
- B. Personnel Files (J.I.C.)

SAC LETTER #60-26

5/24/60

- G. Supervision-Election Laws (C.L.M.) 56-00  
cc Supervision-Civil Rights 44-00

SAC Letter #60-27 66-04-2951 5/31/60

Copies filed in:

- A. Crime Statistics - Gen. (JJD) 33-1
- B. Interviews (DJD) 66-2120
- Statements (DJD) 66-4809
- C. Hearst Metrotone News, Inc. (GEM) 94-43337
- D. Transportation (DEC) 66-2000
- Vouchers (DEC) 66-2690
- E. American Socialist Clubs (JFM) 100-403387
- Subversive Organizations (JFM) 100-7254

SAC LETTER # 60-29 6/14/60 66-04-2952

Copies filed in:

- A. Accounting (CJM) 66-6300
- Journal of Accountancy 94-43069
- B. Police Training, Gen. (CJM) 1-1152
- C. National Probation & Parole Association (TFM) 94-1-2736
- Ford Foundation 100-418797
- D. Supervision-Neutrality Matters (RDS) 2-00

SAC LETTER #60-28 66-04-2950 6/7/60

Copies filed in:

- A. Personnel Files (P.G.T.)
- B. Polygraph (J.L.G.) 80-5
- C. Safeguarding (R.J.G.) 66-7225
- cc Investigative Reports 66-2435
- D. Report on Volume of Records (T.C.H.) 62-97214
- E. American Bar Association (K.W.W.) 94-1-369

SAC Letter #60-30 6/21/60 66-04-2954

Copies filed in:

- A. Efficiency Ratings (LRH) - cc Pers. Files 66-3739
- B. Physical Examinations (WBH) 66-5403
- C. Security Investigations of Individuals - Gen'l. (TDR) 100-358086
- Internal Security - Espionage School 1-43

SAC Letter #60-31 6/23/60 66-04-2953

Copies filed in:

- A. Brief on Current Communist Subversion  
and Espionage in the U.S. (GEM) 65-65438

SAC LETTER 60-G (66-04-2957) 7-1-60

Copy filed in:

Small radio transmitters (AJB/WPW)  
80-666-

SAC LETTER #60-32 66-04-2955 6/28/60

Copies filed in:

- A. Personnel Files (W.B.H.)  
B. Division Eight (G.E.M.) 66-1855-L  
cc Personnel Files  
C. Forms (F.D.) 66-3482  
D. Collections and Contributions (F.K.)  
66-18043  
E. Security Investigations of Individuals-Gen'l.  
(T.D.R.) 100-358086  
cc Visitors to Iron Curtain Countries (T.D.R.)  
100-351585

SAC LETTER #60-33 66-04-2956 7/5/60

Copies filed in:

- A. Police Training-General (E.D.S.) 1-1152  
B. Supplies (D.E.C.) 66-2394  
C. Immigration and Naturalization Service  
(L.H.M.) 62-34781  
cc Immigrants and Repatriated U.S. Citizens  
from U.S.S.R. and Satellite Countries  
105-78187

SAC LETTER #60-34

66-04-2958

7/12/60

Copies filed in:

A. Radio Scripts (T.F.M.) 94-45884  
B. This Week Magazine (W.B.H.) 94-51601  
C. Conference for Special Agents-Genl. (F.M.B.)  
1-27  
cc Technical Training-General 1-30  
D. Payroll (W.C.J.) 66-2167  
E. Intensification Program (E.T.T.) 65-63478  
F. Subversive Organizations (J.D.C) 100-7254  
Excerpts of "F" in  
Four Continent Book Corp. 65-1674  
Nation of Islam 25-330971  
Political Affairs 100-55685  
Workers World Party 100-430172

SAC LETTER # 60-H

66-04-2962

8/1/60

Copies Filed in:

A - Bureau Codes - Gen'l (JWN) 66-629

SAC LETTER # 60-35

7/18/60

66-04-2961

Copies filed in:

A. Physical Examinations 66-5403  
(NPC)  
cc Personnel Files

SAC LETTER # 60-36

66-04-2959

7/19/60

Copies filed in:

A-Registers (AGG) 66-2759-  
B-FBI's Annual Report (GFG) 66-18958-  
C-Mailing List (RFS) 62-21531-  
D-Vocation Records (RGH) 66-3446-  
E-Training Documents (NAW) 1-14-  
F-Police Assoc. IACP (WHS) 94-1-152-  
G-Toll Line and 500 Series  
Instruments (JMM) 80-781-  
H-INPRO (ETT) 65-63478-

SAC LETTER # 60-37      66-04-2960      7/26/60

Copies Filed in:

A - Air Force (PHF)      62-85557  
B - Pers. Files (JFM)      66-17382  
C - Buplans (TJB)  
    (First Aid Training)  
D - Fugitives (TFM)      62-122  
E - Crimdel Gen'l (JEM)      63-4296  
F - Supervision Civil Rights (AR) 44-00  
    Supervision Election Laws      56-00

SAC LETTER #60-39      66-04-2964      8/9/60

Copies filed in:

A. Forms (A.H.J.)      66-3482  
    cc Benefits of Working for the F.B.I.  
    94-50061  
    Personnel Files  
B. Supervision-Crime on Indian Reservation  
    (D.J.D.)      70-00

SAC LETTER #60-38      66-04-2963      8/2/60

Copies filed in:

A. Judges (J.R.H.) <sup>files</sup> <sub>copies from J.C. re attendance at</sub>      62-53025  
B. Brookings Institution (T.J.N.) <sub>cc Pers. Files</sub>      62-33257  
C. Forms (L.K.)      66-3482  
D. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin (C.E.M.) 94-3-1  
E. Dominican Intelligence Agents in the  
    United States (J.J.D.) 105-83709

SAC LETTER # 60-40 (66-04-2967)      8-16-60

Copies filed in:

A- Investigative Reports (BLH)      66-2435-  
    Interviews      66-2120-  
B-Latent Fingerprint File (BEP)      62-93017-  
C- Personnel Matters (RB)  
D- Firearms (JLS)      66-3760-  
    Search Warrants      62-23833-  
E- Supervision-CGR (HAS)      70-00-  
    Veterans Administration      62-22985-

SAC LETTER #60-I

66-04-2965 8/17/60

Copy filed in:

Bureau Codes (L.E.W.)

66-629

SAC LETTER 60-42

66-04-2968

8/30/60

Copies filed in:

A. F.B.I.N.A. General (JMR)	1-4
B. SAC Contacts (RLR)	94-1-179
C. Motor Vehicles Dept., Wash., D.C. (FMB)	62-106139
Undeveloped Leads	66-2277
D. Interesting Cases (DWB)	62-23349
E. One Nation's Response to Communism (JFC)	100-432806
F. Supervision - A.E.C. (JFW)	117-00

SAC LETTER #60-41

66-04-2966 8/23/60

Copy filed in:

Personnel Files (J.C.F.M.)

SAC LETTER #60-43

66-04-2969

9/13/60

Copies filed in:

A. Automobiles (T.J.N.)	66-1980-7
B. Asian Flu (W.B.H.)	63-4069
C. Political Matters-Denmark (T.I.B.)	109-12-256
D. F.B.I.N.A. General (J.S.R.)	1-4
E. Special and Unusual Investigative Techniques (L.J.G.)	66-16339
F. Personnel Files (W.E.C.)	
G. Personnel Files (W.E.L.)	

SAC LETTER #60-44 66-04-2970 9/20/60

Copies filed in:

- A. American Cancer Society (ECK) 94-4-334
- B. National Safety Council (CED) 94-1-891  
cc Police Training School-Gen'l 1-1152
- C. Indexing (FMB) 66-5084  
cc Supervision - ITSMV <sup>classified</sup> <sub>(no copies made)</sub> 26-00
- D. Household Goods (DEC) 66-2621
- E. SAC Contacts-General (ELC) 94-1-179
- F. Physical Examinations (NPC) 66-5403  
cc Personnel
- G. Personnel (H.N.B.)
- H. Supervision-NBA (CTG) 49-00
- I. Plant Informants-General (RDS) 66-2542-2

SAC LETTER #60-46 66-04-2972 10/4/60

Copies Filed in:

- A. Personnel Files
- B. Personnel Files
- C. Hearst Metrontone News, INC. (JMR) 94-43337
- D. Interesting Cases (HOH) 62-23346
- E. Speech Matters - Gen'l (GEM) 94-9  
cc Television 62-26832
- F. Security Investigations of  
Individuals - Gen'l (TDR) 100-358086

SAC LETTER #60-45 66-04-2971 9/27/60

Copies filed in:

- A. Communications Cost (W.C.J.) 66-18649  
cc Forms 66-3482
- B. Federal Employees' Compensation Act (W.B.H.) 62-32384
- C. American Bar Association (C.B.P.) 94-1-369
- D. Search Warrants (D.J.D.) 62-23833  
cc Evidence 66-6034
- E. National Crime Commission (T.R.D.) 62-105993
- F. Press Releases (J.C.F.M.) 94-8-3
- G. STREAMLINING (R.W.B.) 66-2765
- H. Supervision-FAG (W.J.H.) 46-00
- I. Dominican Exile Groups (J.J.D.) 105-91529

SAC LETTER #60-47 66-04-2973 10-11-60

Copies filed in:

- (A) Automobiles- Field (CQS) 66-1980-7-

SAC LETTER #60-48 66-04-2974 10/13/60

Copy filed in:

A. American Legion National (E.C.K.) 94-1-17998

SAC LETTER #60-J 66-04-2976 10/20/60

Copy filed in:

Bureau Codes-General (I.W.N.) 66-629

SAC LETTER #60-49 66-04-2975 10/18/60

Copies filed in:

- A. Arrests and Arraignments (A.B.E.) 62-73212
- B. Federal Employees Compensation Act (W.B.H.)  
62-32384
- C. F.B.I.'s Annual Report (G.W.G.) 66-18958

SAC LETTER #60-50 66-04-2977 10/25/60

Copies filed in:

- A. George Washington University (R.C.A.) 94-1-196  
cc. Civil and Defense Mobilization 62-87469
- B. Autos - Field Divisions (T.J.N.) 66-1980-7
- C. Speaking Engagements - Gen'l (J.R.H.) 94-1
- D. Supervision - Crime on a Government  
Reservation (H.A.S.) 70-00

## Copies filed in:

- (A) Leave (M.C.F.) 66-2087
- B. Police Training-General (J.F.M.) 1-1152
- C. Leave (R.K.W.) 66-2087
- D. Juvenile Delinquency-General (N.H.C.) 62-26225
- E. Teletypes (L.E.W.) 62-14749
- F. Interviews (J.V.C.) 66-2120  
cc Investigative Reports 66-2435
- G. Supervision-Special Inquiries For White House,  
Congressional Committees and Other Government  
Agencies (D.H.Y.) 161-00

## Copies filed in:

- A. Personnel (M.B.del)
- B. Supervision-FAG (W.J.H.) 46-00

## Copies filed in:

- A. Interpol (K.G.C.) 94-1-2061
- B. F.B.I.RA. (J.J.M.) 62-26176
- C. Reports (J.V.C.) 66-2435  
cc Security Investigations-General 100-358086

## Copies filed in:

- A. Fingerprints of Arrested Persons-General  
(R.C.A.) 62-21610  
cc Sexual Perverts in Govt. Service 105-12189
- B. Spedking Engagements-General (J.R.H.) 94-1
- C. Police Training-General (T.D.W.) 1-1152
- D. Accidents-General (N.E.M.) 66-2058
- E. Supervision-Theft from Interstate Shipment  
(J.G.F.) 15-00
- F. Security Index (S.B.D.) 100-358086
- G. Subversive Organizations (W.A.A.) 100-7254  
cc Four Continent Book Corp. 65-1674
- H. Dominican Exile Groups (G.C.M.) 105-91529

SAC LETTER #60-55 11/29/60 66-04-2981

Copies filed in:

- A. Fugitives (J.R.H.) 62-122
- B. Child Molester (L.J.H.) 66-19002
- C. Police Training-General (T.D.W.) 1-1152
- D. Forms (A.H.J.) 66-3482  
cc Personnel
- E. Supervision-Departmental Applicants (A.J.S.)  
77-00
- F. Economic Matters-Cuba (R.A.M.) 110-6-210

SAC LETTER #60-K 66-04-2985 12/13/60

Copy filed in:

- Sound School (B.P.F.) 1-42

SAC LETTER #60-56 66-04-2983 12/6/60

Copies filed in:

- A. Suggestions (J.E.R.) 66-2765
- B. Security Informants-Gen. (J.D.D.) 66-2542-3
  - cc C.P. U.S.A. Youth Matters 100-3-76
  - C.P. U.S.A. Toplev 100-3-99
  - C.P. U.S.A. Counterintelligence Program 100-3-104
  - C.P. U.S.A. Underground Operations 100-3-94

SAC LETTER #60-57 66-04-2984 12/13/60

Copies filed in:

- A. and B. Autos Field Divisions (N.E.M.) 66-1980-7
- C. Polygraph-General (B.P.H.) 80-5
- D. Firearms-General (J.F.M.) 66-3760
- E. Personnel (McA.)
- F. Undeveloped Leads (F.M.B.) 66-2277
- G. Franchised Businesses, Inc. (J.M.R.)  
43-15126
- H. Investigative Jurisdiction (H.A.S.) 66-3012
- I. H.U.A.C. (B.S.) 61-7582
- J. Merle E. Parker (R.D.S.) 100-433755

SAC LETTER #60-58

66-04-2987

12/20/60

Copies filed in:

- A. Transportation (D.E.C.) 66-2000  
cc Vouchers 66-2690
- B. Federal Employees Health Benefits Program  
(C.R.A.) 63-3824
- C. Supervision-Departmental Applicants (M.S.C.)  
77-00

SAC LETTER #60-59

66-04-2988

12/27/60

Copies filed in:

- A. Technical Training-General (C.J.M.) 1-30
- B. Accomplishments-General (H.A.S.) 66-2362  
cc U.S. Attorneys 62-53438
- C. Young American Medal Awards (J.M.R.) 94-44139
- D. Personnel (N.E.M.)
- E. F.B.I.L.E.B. (C.E.M.) 94-3-1
- F. Personnel (J.I.C.)

**United States Senate**

**SELECT COMMITTEE TO  
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH  
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES**

**(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 21, 94TH CONGRESS)  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510**

To: Bill Cregar

From: Mark Gitenstein

Bill, attached you will find  
the list of SAC memos and  
letters which we have selected  
for review at FBI headquarters.

## SAC MEMOS &amp; LETTERS

1960

60-A	1/15	60-30	6/21	60-41	8/23
60-B	1/22	60-G	7/1	60-44	9/29
60-C	1/25	60-32	6/28	60-45	9/27
60/9	2/9	60-33	7/5	60-J	10/20
60-10	2/16	60-34	7/12	60-51	11/1
60-D	2/29	60-H	8/1	60-54	11/22
60-11	2/19	60-36	7/19	60-k	1/13
60-12	2/23	60-38	8/2	60-56	12/6
60-14	3/8	60-I	8/17	60-59	12/20
60-16	3/22	60-43	9/13		
60-E	4/27				
60-F	5/10				

1961

61-A	1/23	61-28	5/23	61-D	7/24
61-5	1/24	61/29	5/29	61-42	8/8
61-8	2/21	61-31	6/6	61-47	9/5
61-10	3/1	61-C	6/19	61-55	9/26
61-12	3/7	61-33	6/20	61-56	not dated
61-13	3/14	61-34	6/21	61-62	10/24
61-18	4/4	61-37	7/11	61-E	10/26
61-19	4/5	61-38	7/18	61-F	11/7
61-24	4/27	61/39	7/25	61-G	11/29
				61-71	12/19

1962

62-A	1/8	62-22	4/17	62-47	9/7
62-12	2/14	62-E	4/26	62-55	10/3
62-11	2/13	62-27	5/8	62-58	10/16
62-B		62-F	5/9	62-H-J-I-K	
62-C	2/19	62-32	6/5	62-61	
62-16	3/8	62-G	7/27	62-66	10/26
62-20	4/3	62-33	6/12	62-70	12/11
62-21	4/10	62-34	6/19	62-72	12/26

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1963

63-4	1/23	63-14	3/19	63-39	8/6
63-A	1/30	63-E	3/27	63-44	9/4
63-6	1/29	63-F & G		63-47	9/19
63-B	2/27	63-27	6/11	63-50	10/1
63-C	3/6	63-26	5/28	63-I	10/23
		63-30	6/25	63-59	12/10
63-D	3/25	63-35	7/19	63-61	
63-13	3/12	63-H	7/27		

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1964

64-4 & 5		64-B	4/1	64-39	7/3
64-3	1/14	64-23	4/28	64-43	8/25
64-A	1/24	64-24	5/5	64-48	9/29
64-13	2/27	64-C	5/20	64-F	10/26
64-20	4/7	64-D	6/22	64-52	10/27
64-21	4/14	64-E	7/6	64-G	11/25

1965

	65-8	65-41	65-50
	65-10	65-40	65-54
5/4	65-A	65-D	65-53
5/11	65-B	65-C	65-58
	65-31	65-44	65-68
	65-36	65-E	65-63
	65-37	65-47	

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1966

66-4	1/13	66-41	7/5	66-68	11/1
66-8	2/1	66-A	7/22	66-72	11/15
66-10	2/15	66-44	7/18	66-73	11/22
66-19	3/29	66-45	7/19	66-77	12/13
66-27	5/3	66-50	8/9	66-76	12/7
66-34	6/7	66-56	9/9	66-78	
66-35	6/14	66-61	10/4	66-79	12/15
66-33	6/31	66-63	10/11	66-80	12/20
66-30	6/21				

1967

67-3	1/10	67-23	4/25	67-50	8/21
67-5	1/19	67-24	5/2	67-52	8/29
67-6	1/24	67-25	5/9	67-56	9/12
67-8	1/31	67-27		67-62	10/17
67-10	2/1	67-29	5/24	67-63	10/24
67-11	2/7	67-38	6/27	67-65	10/31
67-12	2/14	67-40	7/11	67-66	11/7
67-13	2/21	67-42	7/25	67-70	11/28
67-14	2/28	67-43	8/1	67-71	12/5
67-17	3/21	67-A	8/8	67-74	12/19
67-20	4/7	67-47	8/4		

1968

68-4	1/9	68-25	4/30	68-40	7/16
68-5	1/16	68-26	5/1	68-41	7/23
68-9	1/31	68-30	5/21	68-51	9/3
68-14	2/20	68-32	6/4	68-52	9/10
68-16	3/12	68-34	6/11	68-54	9/20
68-18	3/19	68-36	6/21	68-55	9/20
68-20	3/26	68-38	7/2	68-63	11/5
68-21	4/2	68-39	7/9	68-68	11/26
68-22	4/9				

1969

69-4	1/14	69-30	5/27	69-51	9/15
69-5	1/21	69-31	6/3	69-55	9/26
69-7	1/28	69-34	6/24	69-58	10/7
69-14	2/25	69-36	7/1	69-63	10/22
69-15	3/4	69-37	7/8	69-67	11/10
69-16	3/11	69-43	8/13	69-69	11/18
69-22	4/8	69-44	8/19	69-73	12/9
69-27	5/6	69-45	8/26	69-76	12/23
69-28	5/13	69-46	9/5		

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1970

70-4	1/27	70-21	4/2	70-45	8/17
70-6	2/3	70-26	5/12	70-45	8/27
70-9	2/17	70-29	5/26	70-46	9/1
70-11	3/3	70-30	6/2	70-48	9/15
70-13	3/17	70-33	6/16	70-61	11/3
70-15	3/24	70-36	7/14	70-64	11/10
70-17	3/31	70-38	7/28	70-72	12/29
70-18	4/7	70-40	8/4		

1971

71-3	1/19	71-20	5/11	71-37	8/10
71-4	1/26	71-21	5/18	71-39	8/17
71-A	2/18	71-24	6/8	71-41	8/24
71-10	3/9	71-28	6/22	71-46	9/21
71-11	3/16	71-30	7/6	71-51	10/19
71-17	4/27	71-34	7/20	71-B	11/8
71-19	5/4	71-36	8/3	71-61	12/28

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1972

72-1	1/4	72-21	4/18	14-72	8/1
72-3	1/11	memo 1-72	5/23	15-72	8/8
72-6	1/26	memo 5/72	6/13	21-72	9/12
72-10	2/22	memo 11/72	7/11	22-72	9/19
72-17	3/21	13/72	7/25	25-72	10/10

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1973

10-73	3/6	18-73	4/24	31-73	7/31
12-73	3/13	25-73	6/5	53-75	11/23

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1974

5-74	1/29	32-74	6/25	50-74	10/17
8-74	2/19	35-74	7/16	52-74	11/5
13-74	3/12	39-74	8/13	56-74	11/26
22-74	4/30	49-74	10/15	55/74	12/10

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1975

5-75	1/28	18-75	4/22	21-75	5/13
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UN-excised  
All SAC Let's + Memos  
material (1960 to 1975)

(Include material  
excised by Robert  
Moore years -

64, 65 and 67 -

which is attached)

1973

Received  
Third  
Party

No excisions

RW

1974

Review  
3 Agency  
Commission

No Excisions

RW VTS JJ

1973

Rew  
This  
Agreement  
is

No EXCUSES

R W V T S

1972

TA  
Review

NO EXCISIONS

SAC Letter 72-6 1/25/72

P.3 Third Agency Consideration

SAC Letter 72-3 1/11/72

P.5 Third Agency Consideration

SAC Letter ~~72~~ 72-6 1/25/72

P.3 Third Agency Consideration

Rmm

RW VTS JS

*Third Agency Consideration*

THIRD AGENCY CONSIDERATION

(C) IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE (INS) - LOOK-OUT NOTICE (FD-315) -- The Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part II, Section 8, page 4b, provides that when FD-315 is prepared, "If subject (1) is considered armed and dangerous, or (2) has suicidal tendencies, or (3) has a physical or mental condition or illness which may require immediate or professional care, set this information out prominently under 'miscellaneous.'"

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has advised that Lookout Notices received from the Bureau and other agencies are incorporated in abbreviated form into the INS Lookout Book which is distributed to various points of entry into the United States. In order to facilitate the mechanical preparation of its Lookout Book, INS has requested that the identification of potentially dangerous subjects be accomplished by the inclusion of the letter "d" in the block on FD-315 entitled "Type of Request." In addition to conforming with the current instructions in the Manual of Rules and Regulations, you should in the future include the letter "d" in the "Type of Request" block when preparing FD-315 concerning potentially dangerous subjects. Manual changes are being prepared.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

1/25/72  
SAC LETTER 72-6

- 3 -

THIRD AGENCY CONSIDERATION

(E) PASSPORT OFFICE WATCH LIST -- SAC Letter 71-59 (D) discussed the method by which lookout notices may be placed with the Passport Office of the Department of State through the Washington Field Office in security cases. The Passport Office has now extended its lookout notice procedure to include all cases, whether security or criminal, and points out that such notices will automatically expire five years from the date they were requested unless a further specific request is received.

Lookout notices will automatically be posted by the Passport Office upon issuance of Identification Orders. These will, however, expire at the end of five years if an apprehension order has not been received. In the event the Office of Origin in such a case desires that the lookout notice be continued, the Washington Field Office should be requested to ask that the notice be extended. Lookout notices in all other cases may be placed or removed by lead for the Washington Field Office.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enclosures for (B)

1/11/72  
SAC LETTER 72-3

- 5 -

## *Third Agency Consideration*

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has advised that Lookout Notices received from the Bureau and other agencies are incorporated in abbreviated form into the INS Lookout Book which is distributed to various points of entry into the United States. In order to facilitate the mechanical preparation of its Lookout Book, INS has requested that the identification of potentially dangerous subjects be accomplished by the inclusion of the letter "d" in the block on FD-315 entitled "Type of Request." In addition to conforming with the current instructions in the Manual of Rules and Regulations, you should in the future include the letter "d" in the "Type of Request" block when preparing FD-315 concerning potentially dangerous subjects. Manual changes are being prepared.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

1/25/72  
SAC LETTER 72-6

- 3 -

65-36	6/29/65	2 x 4
67-62	10/17/67	6
67-66	11/7/67	6.
67-30	8/21/60	all
64-39	7/30/64	all
65-47	8/25/65	all.
20* 64-B	4/1/64	1 page
64-23	4/28/64	1 page.

But more  
unrevised  
material  
attached

1971

NO EXCISIONS

Review  
Third  
Agency  
7/17/75

SAC Letter 71-4 1/26/71

P.1

Third Agency Consideration

RWVTS JS



PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 71-4

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 26, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) EXPUNGING ARREST DATA -- The volume of correspondence from citizens, attorneys, and court officials, concerning the expungement of arrest data from FBI identification files has increased substantially. Accordingly, we are immediately disseminating a letter to all fingerprint contributors (copy attached).

Bear in mind that while non-Federal arrest prints will be returned to the submitting agency upon request, the same procedure is not followed as regards Federal arrest prints. The latter are property of the United States Government and are retained permanently in our files. U. S. Marshals Manual, 702.02, provides "Fingerprint records may not in any case be returned to a defendant, whether or not he is acquitted of the charge against him." U. S. Attorneys Manual, 8-83, provides "United States Attorneys are directed to vigorously oppose all petitions, applications, or motions filed in any district court seeking the return or destruction of such records." The Federal courts consistently have upheld this right to retain Federal arrest prints.

In your contacts with law enforcement agencies and court officials, please emphasize that we will return non-Federal arrest prints only to the contributing agency and this results in an automatic expunction of such information in our files. The request for the return of prints must emanate from the contributing agency. We will not honor requests from other sources, including court orders supplied directly by local courts, even though charges have been dismissed or subject acquitted. All Special Agents in your office should be thoroughly familiar with these procedures.

1-26-71  
SAC LETTER 71-4

(B) COMPANY - FUGITIVE MATTER -- This company continues to furnish our Office, on a confidential basis, itineraries for circuses, carnivals and other such outdoor amusements. In addition, the company has furnished information obtained from its mail service, which arises from the processing of mail held on behalf of people in show business. The advertising department, has moved to Leads relating to itineraries of outdoor amusements should now be directed to the Office. You should continue to forward mail stops to the Office. Manual of Instructions is being revised.

1-26-71  
SAC LETTER 71-4

1970

1970

Revised  
Third  
1970

SAC letter 70-6 2/3/70 P6

Delete CG 6870-R

SAC letter 70-33 6/16/70 P4



(E) delete lines S + C  
RCMP and CIA

SAC letter 70-61

P S + C

RCMP deleted

RWVTS VJ

white man is the "devil" and open enemy of the black man; black and white races must be separated; the white man, his Government and religion will be destroyed by Allah through the forces of nature in the "War of Armageddon," a war between Allah and the "devil." Muhammad's teachings are spread through weekly radio broadcasts throughout the United States and through "Muhammad Speaks," the official NOI organ which is published weekly in Chicago and distributed to affiliate Mosques for use in weekly sermons and for distribution to the public.

Muhammad and other NOI members have refused to comply with Selective Service Laws stating that they respect laws of the United States provided they do not conflict with NOI laws. They do not believe the Government should force them to participate in wars when they have nothing to gain.

Source:

IDENTITY OF SOURCE DELETED

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

2/3/70  
SAC LETTER 70-6

- 6 -

INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM  
A FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

(F) EVALUATING INFORMANTS -- Bureau has noted recent tendency of field to evaluate informants who have furnished reliable information in the past as being "of known reliability."

SAC Letter 55-26 dated March 29, 1955, Paragraph E, specifically instructed that an informant was not to be classified as being "of known reliability" but rather when pertinent as one "who has furnished reliable information in the past." Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part II, Section 4, Page 20, sets forth guidelines and terminology to be used in describing reliability of informants. No provisions are made therein for use of phrase "of known reliability," and it should not be used.

11/3/70

SAC LETTER 70-61

(G) BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT - CANADA -- The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) has provided an up-to-date resume classified "Secret" of the black power situation in Canada with the overall request that this Bureau assist in targeting special areas and individuals in an effort to gather more concrete information on activities of black extremists and their supporters in Canada who identify with the international black power movement. Highlighted in this resume are the following matters which are of extreme concern to Canadian authorities:

(1) Vancouver Black Action Group (VBAG), active on Canadian West Coast and comprised of many foreign black extremists (including several draft dodgers and deserters from the United States), several members of which reportedly have made plans to return to the San Francisco, California, area; (2) Visits by members of Black Panther Party (BPP) and other black extremists; (3) BPP Information Center, Winnipeg, Manitoba, established through the auspices of an individual who identifies himself with the Illinois chapter of the BPP; (4) Black Youth Organization, Toronto, Ontario, which favors the BPP program; (5) Peggy Morton, Toronto resident and important contact in Canada for black extremists from the United States; (6) Loosely knit center of assistance and refuge for fugitives which appears to have been established in the Toronto area; (7) Roosevelt "Rosie" Douglas and Brenda Dickenson Dash, prominent Montreal area black extremists who have international ties. Efforts of Douglas are being concentrated

11/3/70

SAC LETTER 70-61

- 5 -

INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM A  
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

on events in the Caribbean; (8) Quebec Committee of Solidarity with Black Panthers, a BPP Information Center which the RCMP believes will act as a channel of communication between the BPP and the Quebec separatist/terrorist movement; (9) Solicitation of funds by Caribbean nationals centered in Montreal and Toronto to support guerrilla activities in the Caribbean.

The RCMP has additionally made specific requests for information regarding the significance of the move by the VBAG members to the United States, any information indicating the Communist Party, USA, is aiding black revolutionaries and fugitives within the United States and its contact, if any, with the Communist Party of Canada in this regard and any movement of funds to Canada destined to revolutionaries in the Caribbean area which revolutionaries reportedly plan armed confrontation with Governments in that area.

Alert all Special Agent personnel engaged in Racial Matters investigations to the RCMP prime interest areas in the racial field and target informants to develop information in these areas. In addition, remain constantly alert for opportunities to send our informants to Canada and give consideration to such action in all instances where warranted. Information developed in the racial field which is of interest to Canadian authorities must be furnished to the Bureau promptly.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

11/3/70  
SAC LETTER 70-61

- 6 -

1969

Revised  
7/11/75  
Thursday

- ✓ SAC letter 69-27 5/6/69  
P. 6 Sources deleted
- ✓ SAC letter 69-36 7/1/69  
P. 1 Baltimore Source # Deleted
- ✓ SAC letter 69-58 10/7/69  
P. 2 Sources deleted
- ✓ SAC letter 69-69 11/18/69  
P. 9 Sources deleted
- ✓ SAC letter 69-73 12/9/69  
P. 7, 8, 9, 11 Sources deleted
- SAC letter 69-30 5/27/69  
P. 2 Source deleted
- SAC letter 69-34 6/24/69  
P. 4 Bufile # deleted
- SAC letter 69-15 8/26/69  
P. 5 3rd Agency deleted

RW/UTS JV

A fourth source advised on March 26, 1969, that John Kailin is presently a member of the Illinois District CP.

Sources:

DELETED  
DELETED  
DELETED  
DELETED

5/6/69

SAC LETTER 69-27

(G) RACIAL AND SECURITY INFORMANTS -- Recently an informant voluntarily advised a police officer who was investigating a case that he was assisting the FBI. While this police officer has maintained the confidence of the above information, this incident should not have occurred. There has been another incident where an informant has voluntarily disclosed his identity as a source of this Bureau and his actions were not in keeping with the Bureau's system of controlling and directing the informants.

In view of the above, each Special Agent in Charge must insure that Special Agents operating informants impress on these informants the necessity of informants maintaining the confidential nature of their relationship with the FBI.

It should also be impressed upon the informants that in the event they have any doubts as to what course of action to take, they should immediately contact a representative of the FBI and be guided by the instructions given to them.

In addition, each Special Agent handling informants must afford these informants close supervision and control so that incidents can be avoided which may affect Bureau operations.

Each Special Agent in Charge is being held personally responsible to insure that the Special Agents assigned to his division are affording the informants being operated by them tight supervision and control in accordance with the above.

Very truly yours,  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enclosure for (B)

5/6/69

SAC LETTER 69-27

- 6 -

THIS PARAGRAPH DELETED TO PROTECT  
IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE.



**PERSONAL ATTENTION**  
**SAC LETTER 69-36**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 1, 1969

(A) HOUSEHOLD GOODS - COMMUTATION OF EXPENSES FOR TRANSPORTATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND PERSONAL EFFECTS -- The General Services Administration has prescribed changes in the commuted rates for transportation and storage of household goods and personal effects and a copy of the changes is enclosed. The new rates are effective for transportation begun on and after June 7, 1969.

All employees in your office who have occasion to submit vouchers for the transportation and storage of household goods and personal effects should review the new rates to insure that vouchers are submitted correctly.

7/1/69  
SAC LETTER 69-36

(B) BALTIMORE SOURCE 4 -- Requests for a check of Baltimore Source 4 have continued to increase. In this regard a Social Security Administration official has advised that agency has a lag usually of approximately four months in posting employment information. The increase in requests for a check of Baltimore Source 4 are related directly, of course, to this Bureau's increasing case load in the Deserter and Selective Service fugitive categories. Since a large number of these fugitive cases are resolved within the first six months and in view of the lag in posting employment information, you are hereby instructed to initiate a request of a check of records of Baltimore Source 4 only in fugitive cases which have been under investigation for a period of six months. You are also reminded that in all cases requests for a check of Baltimore Source 4 must be restricted to those wherein other avenues of investigation have been unproductive. It is absolutely imperative that this most valuable source continue to be available to the Bureau and every effort must be made to insure that the source is not overburdened with requests. Appropriate change in Manual of Instructions, Section 9, page 26a, will be forthcoming.

(B) SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATION - AMERICAN SERVICEMEN'S UNION -- Set forth below is an up-to-date characterization of the American Servicemen's Union (ASU) which is believed to have field-wide application.

On September 20, 1969, a source advised that the ASU, formed during early 1968, maintains headquarters at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. ASU is dominated and controlled by the Workers World Party (WWP) and is designed to advance WWP efforts to undermine United States political and military objectives abroad by fomenting discontent among military enlisted personnel and by calling for the establishment of a servicemen's union. ASU's chief propaganda weapon is the publication of "The Bond - The Servicemen's Newspaper" which is widely circulated at military installations free of charge and at times unsolicited.

The source also advised that the ASU's Chairman is Andrew Dean Stapp, undesirably discharged from the United States Army in April, 1968. Stapp is a member of the WWP. ASU and "The Bond" are terms used interchangeably in connection with WWP interests in military matters. The former has no real existence apart from the latter since the publication is the primary means of generating interest among and communicating with servicemen interested in the formation of a union. The Union does not function as an organization at this time. It has, however, been given much publicity in each edition of "The Bond."

A characterization of the WWP as set out on page 44 of SAC Letter 69-50 dated September 19, 1969, will be used in conjunction with the above characterization.

Source: DELETED

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

10/7/69

SAC LETTER 69-58

- 2 -

(D) SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATION - TRI-CONTINENTAL INFORMATION CENTER -- Set forth below is an up-to-date characterization of the Tri-Continental Information Center which replaces the one in SAC Letter 69-50.

A source advised on February 18, 1967, that it was announced at an Executive Board meeting of the Communist Party of Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1967, that Mike Myerson was forming an anti-imperialist center. This center became known as the Tri-Continental Information Center (TCIC) and maintained an office in Room 640, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

A second source advised on May 11, 1967, that the TCIC was founded by Mike Myerson, who attended a Communist Party, USA, National Committee meeting in June, 1967, in New York City, as a Communist Party front organization supported by Communist Party funds.

The TCIC was described in Volume I, Number 1, May, 1967, issue of the "Tri-Continental Information Center Bulletin" as an organization established to raise, through education and information, an anti-imperialist consciousness in the United States--particularly within the growing movements for peace, human rights and democracy.

A third source advised on September 26, 1969, the TCIC was considered defunct as of that time.

Sources:

DELETED  
DELETED  
DELETED

Very truly yours,  
  
John Edgar Hoover  
  
Director

11/18/69  
SAC LETTER 69-69

- 9 -

In September, 1969, a second source advised that RAM has ceased to exist in the New York City area since the arrests of some of its leaders and members in 1967 on a number of charges including the state crime of Advocacy of Criminal Anarchy.

In October, 1969, a third source advised RAM had ceased to exist in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which along with New York City had been its main sphere of activity.

Sources:

DELETED  
DELETED  
DELETED

STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE

A source advised the Student National Coordinating Committee (SNCC), formerly known as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, is a nonmembership organization founded in 1960, during the civil rights movement in the South.

Under the leadership of Stokely Carmichael, who served as National Chairman during the period 1966-67, SNCC evolved from a civil rights oriented group into a full-blown black revolutionary organization.

A publication entitled "1967 High Tide of Black Resistance" indicates the year 1967 was considered by SNCC as a historic milestone for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. The publication declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the

12/9/69  
SAC LETTER 69-73

- 8 -

people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers, forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

A second source advised that H. Rap Brown succeeded Carmichael as National Chairman of SNCC in May, 1968, and served in that capacity until June, 1968, at which time SNCC reorganized, creating ten deputy chairmen in an effort to relieve pressure by law enforcement.

In April, 1969, SNCC moved its national headquarters from Atlanta, Georgia, to New York City, where it is presently located.

H. Rap Brown announced at a press conference in New York City on July 22, 1969, that he had been elected Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. He announced the organization was dropping the word "Nonviolent" from its title and will be known as the Student National Coordinating Committee, with a Revolutionary Political Council functioning as its governing body. Brown, at that time, stated the use of force is necessary in obtaining revolutionary goals.

Sources:

DELETED  
DELETED

12/9/69  
SAC LETTER 69-73

- 9 -

elitist faction which denies the historical role of the working class as the base for revolution. RYM II maintains that revolution, although desired, is not possible under present conditions, hence emphasizes organizing and raising the political consciousness of the working class upon whom they feel successful revolution depends. Although disclaiming control and domination by the Communist Party, USA, leaders in these two factions have in the past proclaimed themselves to be communists and to follow the precepts of a Marxist-Leninist philosophy, along pro-Chinese communist lines.

A second source has advised that the PLP faction which is more commonly known as the Worker Student Alliance is dominated and controlled by members of the PLP, who are required to identify themselves with the pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the PLP. They advocate that an alliance between workers and students is vital to the bringing about of a revolution in the United States.

SDS regions and university and college chapters, although operating under the outlines of the SDS National Constitution, are autonomous in nature and free to carry out independent policy reflective of local conditions. Because of this autonomy internal struggles reflecting the major factional interests of SDS have occurred at the chapter level since the beginning of the 1969-70 school year.

A characterization of PLP is attached.

Sources: ~~DELETED~~  
~~DELETED~~

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

12/9/69  
SAC LETTER 69-73

- 11 -

According to this source, Black Legion members acting as bodyguards at a session of the Second National Convention of the RNA in Detroit, Michigan, on March 29, 1969, were involved in a shoot-out with members of the Detroit Police Department which resulted in the killing of one policeman and the critical wounding of another.

Sources:

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

A source in November, 1964, made available a document which indicated that the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) was organized in 1963 by Afro-Americans who supported the revolutionary objectives of Robert F. Williams and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of Afro-American people in the United States.

Williams fled the United States in 1961 following issuance of a local warrant for his arrest on a charge of kidnapping growing out of a racial incident in Monroe, North Carolina. He published and broadcast hate-type material in Cuba and China prior to his return to the United States in September, 1969.

According to this document, RAM oriented its program to education, political revolution and the organization of a black political party with revolutionary objectives, recognizing the need for "black revolution" that could and would seize power. This source in September, 1964, advised that RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalistic system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism.

12/9/69

SAC LETTER 69-73

- 7 -

(C) STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY - SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATION -- Set forth below is a current characterization of Students for a Democratic Society which should be utilized in the future when it is necessary to characterize this organization in investigative reports and other types of communications.

### STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

Source: CG 7268-S

5/27/69  
SAC LETTER 69-30

- 2 -

(C) ARAB ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES -- In recent months reports have been received alleging contacts between Middle East-based Arab terrorist groups such as Al-Fatah and United States subversive organizations, including black nationalist and student radical groups.

Allegations have also been received that Arab terrorist organizations intend to extend their operations into the United States principally aimed at collecting funds and possibly to include terrorist activities against the American Jewish community, Israeli property, and prominent American and Israeli personalities.

All offices be alert for evidence of such action. Make certain informant coverage of Arab activities is fully adequate to insure that we are aware of such activities. All information received in this matter should be submitted in form suitable for dissemination under appropriate caption with a copy to "Arab Activities in the United States," Bufile 105-194289.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

6/24/69

SAC LETTER 69-34

- 4 -

3rd Agency

(C) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (IRS) - INVESTIGATIONS OF NEW LEFT AND EXTREMIST ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS -- Information has been received from IRS headquarters that that Service is embarking on a program looking toward uncovering Federal tax violations and violations of the Gun Control Act of 1968 on the part of New Left, black extremist, and white extremist organizations as well as individuals connected therewith. In this connection IRS has requested that it be furnished the results of our investigations of several specified organizations. Arrangements have been made at the Seat of Government for this dissemination to IRS headquarters. The Department has specifically requested we be alert to develop gun law violations in the course of Antiriot Laws investigations of Black Panthers. You should, therefore, insure that when submitting information on the Black Panther Party the Bureau is advised of any possible gun law violations under investigation by the FBI in order that IRS may be appropriately informed when dissemination is made. This is to avoid duplication by that Service. The foregoing is for your information and should in no way affect your current liaison or dissemination on a local level. No discussion of this IRS program should be had with other agencies.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enclosure for (A)

8-26-69

SAC LETTER 69-45

- 5 -

1967

Excised by R M.

SAC letter 67-38  
p 7 + 8

(RB)

Also see ~~attached~~ Robert Moore  
excision package attached

RWVTS

(H) SOVIET-BLOC ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN U. S. MAPS -- The Soviet-Bloc Intelligence Services have placed considerable emphasis upon the procurement of U. S. maps. Soviet-bloc agents have used both open and covert activity to obtain such data, and their efforts in this regard are constantly increasing.

Recently, a *THIRD AGENCY CONSIDERATION* official advised that the Hungarian Government is directing letters to major cities throughout the U. S. and is requesting appropriate civic officials of such cities to forward to Hungary detailed maps of the cities contacted. Such maps, according to the Hungarian Government, will be part of an International Exhibition to be held in Budapest, Hungary, in November, 1967.

According to the \_\_\_\_\_ official, the \_\_\_\_\_ is very much concerned over this activity by the Hungarian Government and has written letters to 20 major cities in the U. S. suggesting that these municipal governments refrain from providing maps to the Hungarian Government. The \_\_\_\_\_ is keenly interested in receiving any information disclosing Soviet-bloc efforts to obtain U. S. maps and has requested that any information received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in this connection be brought to the attention.

This matter should be brought to the attention of all personnel in each office who handle Soviet-bloc matters. Any information received disclosing Soviet-bloc efforts to obtain U. S. maps should be promptly furnished to the Bureau in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. The letterhead memorandum should be captioned "Soviet-Bloc Attempts to Obtain U. S. Maps."

6-27-67  
SAC LETTER 67-38

- 8 -

and what records will be maintained. When these plans are finalized you will be furnished complete details. In the meantime, Immigration and Naturalization Service District Offices will advise the Bureau field offices when information is obtained concerning travel of these Soviet visitors. Instructions in Section 105E, Manual of Instructions, pertain to the investigative coverage to be given to these individuals. It will not be necessary to advise the Bureau on an individual basis when information of such travel is furnished your office by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

6-27-67  
SAC LETTER 67-38

(G) STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY -- *THIRD AGENCY CONSIDERATION* recently advised the Chicago Office that information was received by \_\_\_\_\_ indicating that Jobs or Income Now, the community action group of the Students for a Democratic Society, has now purchased two used panel trucks which are to be utilized for discreet photographic assignments.

It is possible that these panel trucks could be made available to the Students for a Democratic Society in order that they might make use of them to compromise or embarrass Special Agents. You should alert all Special Agent personnel to this potential source of harassment and to take the necessary precautions and be most circumspect when conducting investigations of the Students for a Democratic Society and its members. Advise the Bureau promptly of any information coming to your attention regarding this matter.

6-27-67  
SAC LETTER 67-38

- 7 -

1964

EXCISED by RM

Also see excisions of  
Robert Moore attached  
to this package

RWVTS

(G) COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE FBI -- Information developed by *THIRD AGENCY CONSIDERATION* classified "Secret/No Foreign Dissem," which reportedly originated with a communist leader in Panama having good knowledge of Communist Party security activities, reveals the Security Organization (SO) of the Communist Party of Panama has listed a number of United States Government entities in Panama as targets on which information is to be collected by the SO. The FBI is specifically mentioned as a target.

Although Bureau has no personnel assigned in Panama, all personnel should be most alert during investigations for any indications that Panamanian Communist Party or any other foreign subversive group is attempting to penetrate the FBI or other United States agency. Applicant investigations involving persons with Panamanian background should be most thoroughly investigated.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enclosure for (F)

8/25/64

SAC LETTER NO. 64-43

- 7 -

1963

Reviewed  
~~Third Agency~~

SAC letter 63-4 1/23/63

Sources and file numbers deleted

SAC letter 63-13 3/12/63

P2 (B) IDENTITY & TOWN & RESIDENCE of individual deleted - privacy

P6 (G) " " " "

Sources deleted

SAC letter 63-30

P2 (C) Names deleted

SAC letter 63-39

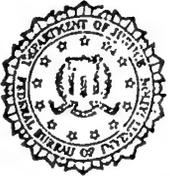
ND

SD

SAC letter 63-50 10/1/63

P5 Sources

Review WVT  
Sources



PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER NO. 63-4

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

January 23, 1963

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

(A) CHARACTERIZATION OF KLAN-TYPE AND HATE-TYPE ORGANIZATIONS -- Set forth below are revised and new thumbnail sketches of klan-type and hate-type organizations which should be utilized in communications when necessary to document these organizations. These sketches supersede those previously furnished the field and presently being used. All sources furnishing information in connection with these thumbnail sketches are described as having furnished reliable information in the past.

Activities of individuals and groups must be specifically identified with the correct klan organization. Terms such as "the klan" or "a klansman" must not be used unless it is clearly indicated to which klan organization reference is being made. Care should be taken to use the correct name of a klan-type and hate-type organization in reporting information.

A thumbnail of an affiliate organization includes a statement showing affiliation with the parent organization. When such a thumbnail is used the thumbnail of the parent organization should also be set forth.

When submitting characterizations of klan-type or hate-type organizations instructions set forth in the Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part II, Section 4, Page 21, should be closely followed.

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY,  
ALSO KNOWN AS WORLD UNION OF FREE  
ENTERPRISE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS,  
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL PARTY

A source advised on February 27, 1959, that George Lincoln Rockwell of Arlington, Virginia, had held an organizational meeting of the World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists (WUFENS) at his residence on February 26, 1959.

Six persons were present and they, according to the source, comprised the beginning of an officer corps of the organization. Rockwell told those present that the WUFENS would be an international movement, but that the section of the organization in the United States would be known as the American Party of the WUFENS.

Rockwell, on March 26, 1959, furnished to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a copy of the program of the WUFENS, stating that he expects to become the President of the United States through the organization's platform. The main tenets of the WUFENS, as reflected in the program, call for the migration of Negroes to Africa and the trial and execution of all Jews guilty of Communist and Zionist treason.

A second source advised on August 15, 1962, that the main activity of the organization in furtherance of these objectives, has consisted of picketings with anti-Jewish and anti-Negro placards; talks by Rockwell attacking Jews as traitors to the United States; attempts by Rockwell to form Nazi groups in various cities in the United States; and attempts to form a group of international sympathizers. Rockwell prints large amounts of Nazi literature at American Nazi Party Headquarters, 928 North Randolph Street, Arlington, Virginia.

On June 29, 1962, the State of Virginia revoked the charter of the American Nazi Party.

On September 20, 1962, the State Corporation Commission of Virginia issued a charter for a "George Lincoln Rockwell Party." The second source mentioned above advised on September 24, 1962, that Rockwell will continue to carry on his activities, using the name American Nazi Party, and he obtained the charter for the George Lincoln Rockwell Party merely to be able to do business as a corporation.

Sources:

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AMERICAN NAZI PARTY, ALSO KNOWN AS WORLD  
UNION OF FREE ENTERPRISE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A source advised on August 15, 1962, that the American Nazi Party (ANP), whose leader is George Lincoln Rockwell, maintains its headquarters at 928 North Randolph Street, Arlington, Virginia.

The main activity of the ANP in Washington, D. C., consists of picketing with placards which contain anti-Jewish and anti-Negro remarks. During some of the demonstrations, ANP literature is passed out.

Source: \_\_\_\_\_

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY, ALSO KNOWN AS WORLD  
UNION OF FREE ENTERPRISE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS  
CINCINNATI, OHIO

David G. Schreibeis, 7267 Berwood Drive, Madeira, Cincinnati 43, Ohio, advised Special Agents of the FBI on November 20, 1961, December 11, 1961, June 21, 1962, and August 27, 1962, that he is an associate member of the American Nazi Party and is the American Nazi Party Organizer in Cincinnati, Ohio.

He stated he has been an Associate American Nazi Party Member since April 18, 1961, and advised that he is one of the two associate members of the American Nazi Party in the Cincinnati, Ohio, area.

Schreibeis said there is no American Nazi Party activity in the Cincinnati, Ohio, area; also, that the Cincinnati Branch of the American Nazi Party is affiliated with the American Nazi Party parent organization located in Arlington, Virginia.

Source: \_\_\_\_\_

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA,  
ALSO KNOWN AS AMERICAN NAZI PARTY,  
WESTERN DIVISION

A source has advised that the Los Angeles branch of the American Nazi Party (LAANP), which branch has also been known as the American Nazi Party, Western Division (ANPWD), came into existence as follows:

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In October, 1960, one Leonard Holstein was made a member of the American Nazi Party (ANP) by the national headquarters of that group as a result of his leading a picket line protesting the marriage of a Negro to a Caucasian. At that time Holstein told the Los Angeles Police Department he was in complete accord with the thinking of George Lincoln Rockwell, National ANP leader. He said he, Holstein, is trying to wake up the people to what is going on; that the Jewish-owned press and radio would not let the people know the truth.

On March 7, 1962, George Lincoln Rockwell advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Holstein was one of his leaders in Los Angeles.

The source mentioned above advised that as of August 17, 1962, Holstein was the only leader of the LAANP.

Source:

AMERICAN NATIONAL PARTY

On August 1, 1962, a source advised that the American National Party was formed in New York City on November 24, 1961, and is composed at present of Dan Burros, John Patler and Ralph Grandinetti, all former members of the American Nazi Party (ANP), who left the ANP because of policy disagreements with George Lincoln Rockwell, ANP leader.

The source further stated that the membership of the American National Party has gradually declined since its formation and is in danger of complete dissolution due to the lack of interest displayed by its present members. According to this source, there has been no real activity by the American National Party in recent months.

The above source stated that the original purpose behind the formation of the American National Party was to be openly anticommunist and attract other anti-communists who could be gradually converted to anti-Semites, thereby expressing the true sympathies of the American National Party.

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The source stated that the American National Party continues to maintain a "mail drop" at Post Office Box 191, Gracie Station, New York 28, New York, but has no actual headquarters.

Source:

HORACE SHERMAN MILLER  
ARYAN KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN  
P. O. BOX 5062, WACO, TEXAS

On March 29, 1955, a source advised that Horace Sherman Miller, 1401 North 13th Street, Waco, Texas, formerly was a member-at-large of the U. S. Klans of Georgia, but in approximately 1947, he was ousted from that organization by E. L. Edwards, Imperial Wizard.

Isador Fred, of Waco, Texas, on August 4, 1962, and Waco's Chief of Police Jesse Gunterman, on August 17, 1962, furnished the following information: Miller self-styled himself as "The Aryan Knight" and began distributing his writings under the caption "Aryan Knights of the Ku Klux Klan Religion" in approximately 1957. He is a prolific letter writer and since 1957, he has published and distributed his pamphlets entitled, "The Aryan Views-White Folk News." This publication contains reprints of articles which have appeared in newspapers and magazines and are anti-Catholic, anti-Semitic, anti-Masonic, anti-Negro, and pro-klan propaganda. He has distributed leaflets which set forth the tenets of the "Aryan Knights of the KKK religion," and which request contributions from the readers.

Sheriff C. C. Maxey, Waco, Texas, on August 10, 1962, informed that Miller is a disabled World War I veteran who receives retirement benefits from the Railway Retirement Board which he uses to defray the cost of publishing this propaganda. In recent months, the leaflets have contained articles and letters which are critical of the U. S. Supreme Court, the Attorney General, and the Kennedy Administration, and Miller has attacked efforts to integrate public schools and public facilities in the South. Recently, he denounced integration of the public schools, in the city of Waco. According to Maxey, Miller is a "crack pot" who has no following and does not appear capable of resorting to

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violence in his efforts to prevent integration of the races. He is a semi-invalid who uses an electric typewriter in preparing letters, leaflets, and other propaganda, and frequently advises law enforcement officers that he is anxious to assist his Government at all times.

Sources: AT 1362-S

Isador Fred, owner and operator of L. Fred & Son Jewelry Co., Waco, Texas  
Jesse Gunterman, Chief of Police, Waco, Texas  
Sheriff C. C. Maxey, NA, Waco, Texas  
Bufile 62-97279

ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS KLANS  
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (AAK)

A source advised on April 22, 1959, as follows: AAK was formed on April 21, 1959, at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, for the purpose of promoting white supremacy and segregation of the races but violence was disavowed. Leaders of AAK were previously members of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK). George F. Edwardes, Grand Dragon of OKKKK for the State of Arkansas, was carried over as the Grand Dragon of the new organization, AAK. A source advised that on August 11, 1960, George F. Edwardes disavowed violence. Another source advised that on January 21, 1962, the new Grand Dragon Bill Williams disavowed violence. George F. Edwardes is the Legal Counselor of the AAK. Another source stated the ritual used by OKKKK is taken from the "Kloran" of the Association of South Carolina Klans of the Ku Klux Klan (ASCK). Regarding the ASCK, the following is noted: A source advised on September 24, 1956, that the ASCK was organized in the Fall of 1955 and is patterned after the Association of Carolina Klans (ACK). The source stated the ASCK is a new organization and not a rebirth of the ACK, although all high-ranking officials of the ASCK had been members of the ACK. The announced purposes of this organization are to promote white supremacy and to combat integration of races; however, the use of violence is disavowed.

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A source advised on September 2, 1950, that the ACK was composed of groups formerly members of the Association of Georgia Klans (AGK), and although the ACK severed all connections with the AGK on November 14, 1949, the ideals, purposes and policies of the two organizations remained identical. The ACK became defunct after convictions and imprisonment of its highest official and other members in 1952.

The AGK has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sources: LR 474-C (RAC)  
DL CS 26-S  
Jack Orr, Columbia, South Carolina  
C. E. Sasser, Former Sheriff of Horry  
County, South Carolina  
LR 502-C (RAC)  
LR 359-C (RAC)  
Bufile 157-92

ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA KLANS  
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (AGK, KKKK)

A source advised on January 11, 1961, that the AGK, KKKK, was organized by Charles Homer Maddox in the Spring of 1960, with mailing address of Post Office Box 41, Bloomingdale, Georgia. This source stated that AGK, KKKK, is a new organization and is not affiliated in any way with the old Association of Georgia Klans which is defunct. It is patterned after the U. S. Klans, has the same general ritual and has the same titles for its klavern officers. Most officers and members are former members of the U. S. Klans. The announced purposes of this organization are to promote white supremacy and to fight integration and communism by peaceful means, and it is opposed to any type of violence. This source said AGK, KKKK, is affiliated with the National Ku Klux Klan.

The same source advised on May 9, 1962, that this klan group continues to operate with the same aims and purposes and is localized in the area of Bloomingdale and Savannah, Georgia. It continues to be affiliated with the National Ku Klux Klan.

Source:

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to  
ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA KLANS  
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (ASCK)

A source advised on September 24, 1956, that the Association of South Carolina Klans (ASCK) was organized in the Fall of 1955 and is patterned after the Association of Carolina Klans (ACK). This source said ASCK is a new organization and not a rebirth of ACK, although all high-ranking officials of ASCK had been members of ACK. The source stated announced purposes of this organization are to promote white supremacy and combat integration of the races; however, the use of violence is disavowed.

A second source advised on September 2, 1950, that ACK was composed of groups formerly members of the Association of Georgia Klans (AGK) and although ACK severed all connections with AGK on November 14, 1949, the ideals, purposes and policies of the two organizations remained identical. ACK became defunct after conviction and imprisonment of its highest official and other members in 1952.

A third source advised on April 16, 1962, that ASCK continues to operate for the purpose of promoting white supremacy and combating integration by peaceful means by public speaking and propaganda.

This third source said that ASCK, using the name Majority Citizens League of South Carolina, published a monthly newspaper, "Southland Standard," from August through December, 1961, and dropped it due to lack of financial support.

AGK has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sources: Jack Orr, State Theater, Columbia, S. C.  
C. E. Sasser, Former Sheriff of Horry County,  
South Carolina  
CE 1896-C (RAC)

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CHRISTIAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Christian Educational Association of 530 Chestnut Street, Union, New Jersey, is the publisher of "Common Sense," a tabloid-size newspaper published twice monthly except during July and August. Current issues of this paper identify the editor as Conde McGinley and the publisher as the Christian Educational Association.

On December 17, 1954, the Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States House of Representatives published a "Preliminary Report on Neo-Fascist and Hate Groups" in which their growth and objectives are discussed at length. The report indicates that "Common Sense" has a circulation which fluctuates between 30,000 and 100,000 copies an issue. It describes "Common Sense" as a "hate sheet" vehicle which publishes "some of the most vitriolic hate propaganda ever to come to the attention of the Committee."

According to the report, "Common Sense" depicts Communism as Judaism and devotes its pages almost entirely to attacks on the Jewish and to a lesser extent, the Negro minorities in the United States. Sympathy for the former Nazi government in Germany is also shown in the paper.

CHRISTIAN KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (CKKKK)

A source advised on December 17, 1959, that Post Office Box 45, Louisville, Kentucky, was rented by J. B. Stoner in July, 1959, for the CKKKK. The source stated that as of December 17, 1959, the Post Office Box was still being held by Stoner.

Another source advised on November 23, 1959, that J. B. Stoner stated that he started the CKKKK in Louisville, Kentucky, with people who were in bad financial condition; however, he felt that after the organization's activity became known, it would attract a higher class of individuals. He indicated at that time an interest in securing more members in the Louisville area.

The same source advised that in May, 1960, the first edition of the "Klan Bulletin" appeared. The source described the "Klan Bulletin" as the official publication of the CKKKK.

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The June issue of the "Klan Bulletin" disclosed the address of the CKKKK as Post Office Box 48, Atlanta, Georgia.

A third source advised on January 25, 1961, that the CKKKK was a functioning organization in Atlanta, Georgia, that meetings were held and literature distributed.

A fourth source advised on June 7, 1961, that the CKKKK was a paper organization and inactive. The source added Stoner collects some dues and uses this money for his personal benefit.

The same source advised on May 14, 1962, that the CKKKK was no longer functioning due to J. B. Stoner's being occupied as an attorney for racists in various southern cities.

Sources: 1st Source R. L. Ochsenhirt, Postal Inspector,  
Louisville, Kentucky  
2nd Source LS 250-C (RAC)  
3rd Source Lieutenant Harvey Poole, Georgia  
Bureau of Investigation, Atlanta,  
Georgia  
4th Source Confidential Source Bobby Kinard

DIXIE KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE  
KU KLUX KLAN, INC. (DK, KKKK)

Sources advised it was announced at a meeting of Klavern 1, U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on September 17, 1957, that some former leaders of Klavern 1 and their close associates had been banished from U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., during the preceding week.

Sources advised those individuals who were banished formed a new klan organization known as Dixie Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., with headquarters in Masonic Hall, 2523 Glass Street, East Chattanooga, Tennessee. A general welfare charter was secured from the State of Tennessee on October 21, 1957, which charter lists some of the purposes of the organization as freedom of speech and association, rejection of forced integration,

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preservation of the Constitutions of the United States and of Tennessee, and preservation of the sovereignty of each state.

On April 26, 1962, source stated that the Dixie Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., has active klaverns in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Virginia. This informant advised attempts were made to organize klaverns of this organization in Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, but the attempts at organization in these states have not been successful.

A source advised during the Fall of 1960 that a "den" of Klavern 1, DK, KKKK, Inc., Chattanooga, Tennessee, consisting of ten members and two alternates, including Jack William Brown, Imperial Wizard (National President) of DK, KKKK, Inc., Jack Leon Brown, Exalted Cyclops of Klavern 1, Chattanooga, Tennessee (the local chapter president), and others, all listed as members of Klavern 1, DK, KKKK, Inc., Chattanooga, Tennessee, during July, August, and September, 1960, were responsible for five bombings of residences of Hamilton County, Tennessee, during July and August, 1960. Some of these members and alternates of the "den" held closed meetings and discussed bombing and other acts of violence. These acts and meetings were reportedly closed and rank-and-file members of this organization unaware of such. All reported members and alternates of the "den" interviewed during another investigation denied knowledge of bombings or acts of violence, denied knowledge of the "den" of DK, KKKK, Inc., and the majority admitted membership in DK, KKKK, Inc.

Sources have reported Jack William Brown continually discusses commission of acts of violence, encourages such acts in relationship to integration, and boasts of having committed acts of violence. Information as to the "den" listed above and acts of violence boasted of by Brown have been unconfirmed.

Sources: KX 1003-C (RAC)  
KX 1004-C (RAC)  
KX 1013-C (RAC)  
MM 607-C (RAC)

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DIXIE KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE  
KU KLUX KLAN, INCORPORATED,  
GEORGIA

A source advised in May, 1962, the Dixie Klans has no state organization in Georgia but does have a few units located within the northern part of Georgia. The source stated that the units of Dixie Klans in Georgia are under the direct control and supervision of the headquarters of Dixie Klans located at 2523 Glass Street, East Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Sources:

DIXIE KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE  
KU KLUX KLAN, INC.,  
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

A source advised on May 16, 1962, that for about the past four years a small klavern of the Dixie Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., has been in existence in Memphis, Tennessee. This Klavern is affiliated with and has been chartered under the national or parent organization name, the national headquarters of which is located in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The aims and purposes of this Klavern are primarily directed toward doing everything legally possible to maintain racial segregation in the South, particularly in the Memphis and Shelby County areas, and toward maintaining states rights as opposed to a concentrated Federal Government.

This Klavern as of 1961 had about thirty members, most of whom were inactive. Until the Fall of 1961, it held weekly meetings in Memphis, Tennessee, with an average attendance of six to eight persons.

Due to lack of interest on the part of the membership, no meetings have been held since the Fall of 1961; no new members have been recruited and no members are known to have paid any dues since 1961.

Source:

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DIXIE KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC.,  
VIRGINIA

On July 25, 1961, a source advised that Wilbur L. Schrum, Colonial Heights, Virginia, had received a charter from Dixie Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. (DK, KKKK, Inc.), signed by Jack Brown, which designated Schrum as Grand Wizard of the State of Virginia of the DK, KKKK, Inc.

On December 6, 1961, a second source advised a klavern of DK, KKKK, Inc., with National Office in Tennessee, was organized in Colonial Heights, Virginia, around April, 1961, with Wilbur L. Schrum acting as its leader.

Records of the State Corporation Commission, Richmond, Virginia, showed an application for a Certificate of Authority to Transact Business in Virginia was filed by DK, KKKK, Inc., on April 4, 1962, by Jack W. Brown, President, 2523 Glass Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and a Certificate to Transact Business in Virginia was issued on April 6, 1962.

The application stated DK, KKKK, Inc., a nonprofit fraternal organization, was incorporated in the State of Tennessee in October of 1957, and the principal office is 2523 Glass Street, Chattanooga. W. L. Schrum, Sr., 613 Colonial Avenue, Colonial Heights, Virginia, described as an officer of the organization, was listed as the Registered Agent in Virginia.

Sources: 1st Source Francis M. Wilkinson, Colonial Heights, Virginia  
2nd Source PCI (RAC) Dennis A. Downing

B FEDERATED KU KLUX KLANS, INCORPORATED

A source advised on December 21, 1959, that Federated Ku Klux Klans, Incorporated, was organized in late 1959 originally in Alabama by William Hugh Morris who had headed a klan group of the same name in Alabama in the late 1940's or early 1950's.

Headquarters of the organization were located in Montgomery, Alabama. Morris claimed the organization was

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the successor to the original Ku Klux Klan, organized in 1866. The source advised that the aims and purposes of the organization included "pure Americanism," white supremacy and segregation of the races.

The same source advised in September, 1960, that Morris had moved from Alabama to Bremen, Georgia. This source reported in February, 1962, that Federated Ku Klux Klans, Incorporated, had gone out of existence in Alabama and that the members had affiliated with the United Klans of America, Incorporated, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

A second source advised in May, 1962, that Federated Ku Klux Klans, Incorporated, which formerly had six or seven units in Georgia, had lost membership until only one unit remained.

A third source advised in November, 1962, that Federated Ku Klux Klans, Incorporated, had gone out of existence.

Sources: 1st Source MO 79-C (RAC)  
2nd Source AT 1652-C (RAC)  
3rd Source AT 1655-C (RAC)

*J* FIGHTING AMERICAN NATIONALISTS  
(FAN)

On February 23, 1961, George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi Party (ANP), advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the Fighting American Nationalists (FAN) was organized as an anti-communist organization in September, 1960. Rockwell said it is a separate and distinct group from ANP, but members of FAN are "frustrated Nazis" who do not like to wear the swastika or be associated with the principles of Adolf Hitler.

Rockwell stated individuals have expressed an interest in the FAN and since FAN is in consort with and guided by the ANP, these individuals soon realize the use of the swastika is the best method of getting recognition in their fight against communism. Soon these individuals will join the ANP, Rockwell said.

A source advised on February 17, 1961, that in talking to J. V. Kenneth Morgan, Deputy Commander, ANP,

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Morgan stated there is no legal connection between FAN and ANP but FAN was organized under the guidance of Rockwell and it is used as a front group dominated by the principles and objectives of the ANP and looks to George Lincoln Rockwell as its leader.

Source:

FIGHTING AMERICAN NATIONALISTS  
NEW YORK CITY

On May 8, 1962, Detective Tony Ulasewicz, Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department (NYCPD), advised that the Fighting American Nationalists (FAN) first made an appearance in New York City in October, 1960, when a small group picketed against John F. Kennedy, then a presidential candidate.

On July 12, 1962, a source advised that FAN, a front group of the American Nazi Party (ANP), formerly utilized P. O. Box 220, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, New York, as a mailing address, but since the latter part of June, 1962, has used P. O. Box 130, Highbridge Station, New York 52, New York, as a mailing address. The source stated that FAN, NYC, has no actual headquarters.

According to this source, FAN, NYC, was formed under the direction of George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the ANP, Arlington, Virginia, and is composed of individuals who are in sympathy with the purposes of the ANP but who are reluctant to expose themselves publicly as ANP sympathizers. Although FAN, NYC, has no formal membership list, individuals who participate in FAN activities consider themselves FAN members.

The source further advised that Anthony Wells, a member of the ANP, who had been specifically designated by George Lincoln Rockwell as organizer of FAN, NYC, had appointed George Lincke, in the latter part of June, 1962, to the position of provisional leader of FAN, NYC.

Source:

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KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (KKKK),  
also known as Southern Knights  
of the Ku Klux Klan (SKKKK),  
Southern-Northern Knights of the  
Ku Klux Klan (SNKKKK),  
Knights of the White Camellia (KOTWC),  
Knights of the White Camellia of the  
National Christian Church (KOTWC of the NCC)  
National Christian Church (NCC),  
Order of the Rattlesnake (OTR),  
Konsolidated Ku Klux Klans of the  
Invisible Empire

The August 23, 1949, issue of the Tampa, Florida, "Morning Tribune" newspaper contained an article concerning an interview with Bill Hendrix, Imperial Emperor of the SKKKK, relative to the formation of this new Klan. According to the article, Hendrix said the organization was an out-growth of the Klan set up in 1915 by William Joseph Simmons. Hendrix stated SKKKK was started under the Original Southern Klans, Incorporated, in June, 1948, a branch of which was formed in Tallahassee, Florida, in January, 1949.

Original Southern Klans, Incorporated, has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On December 26, 1956, "The Klansman," described by Hendrix as the official publication of KKKK, ordered the above-named group to again become active in the fight against integration by all lawful means and to destroy Communism, Fascism, and Nazism.

On September 8, 1960, a source reported that all organizations named, with exception of Konsolidated Ku Klux Klans of the Invisible Empire, are merely other names of the KKKK which was still active at that time.

On June 23, 1961, this source advised that in June, 1961, Bill Hendrix commenced using the name Konsolidated Ku Klux Klans of the Invisible Empire for his Klan and that this is just another name for the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

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Applications to join the Konsolidated Ku Klux Klans of the Invisible Empire state that it is a voluntary organization fighting for the freedom and rights of white Americans.

On May 17, 1962, this source advised that Bill Hendrix is still using the name Knights of the Ku Klux Klan as the name of his klan organization and the other names listed above are used whenever it suits him to use them.

Source: \_\_\_\_\_

KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INCORPORATED  
(KKKK, INC.)

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., (KKKK, Inc.), was incorporated on December 7, 1959, in the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, on a petition signed by H. J. Jones, R. L. Bing, Sr., W. B. Parr, and J. T. Campbell.

A source advised on November 25, 1959, that at that time Jones and Bing were officials of the Jonesboro, Georgia, Unit of the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.

A second source stated in January, 1960, that Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., used the same ritual as the klan chartered in 1915 by William Joseph Simmons. The same source advised in 1960 that Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., had as its objectives the maintenance of white supremacy and segregation of the races.

The first source reported in May, 1962, that the organization is no longer in existence, having merged into United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in July, 1961.

Sources: \_\_\_\_\_

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NACIREMA, INCORPORATED,  
ALSO KNOWN AS WHITE CITIZENS

Records of the Superior Court of Cobb County, Georgia, show that Nacirema, Inc., was granted a charter on June 1, 1961, at Marietta, Georgia.

At a meeting of Nacirema, Inc., on December 5, 1961, William B. Crowe stated that Nacirema, Inc., is a secret organization for Americans who want to fight to uphold the principles of our Constitution. He said white Americans have only a little freedom remaining, and Nacirema, Inc., has been formed by men who have pledged themselves to "restore freedom to white Americans." Crowe did not openly state that Nacirema, Inc., had participated in acts of violence, but he gave the distinct impression that such had been the case.

A source advised on July 25, 1961, that the organization was composed almost entirely of present and former klansmen who joined Nacirema, Inc., to get "more action."

The same source advised in October, 1961, that two leaders of the organization conducted an explosives school at which instructions were given in the assembling and detonation of explosives and incendiary devices with the use of easy-to-obtain materials.

A second source advised in December, 1961, that leaders of Nacirema, Inc., frequently spoke of the necessity of violence to "restore freedom to white Americans." They never spoke of specific acts of violence but gave the definite impression that members of the organization had participated in acts of violence.

The same source advised in July, 1962, that the organization held its last meeting on May 30, 1962, and had gone out of existence due to surveillances and interviews by detectives of the Atlanta, Georgia, Police Department.

Sources:

NATIONAL KU KLUX KLAN  
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN  
(NKKK)

A source advised that on May 22, 1960, the National Grand Council of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan met at Atlanta, Georgia, to discuss consolidation of the klans

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unity of effort and activities, to establish a National Fund and a National Secretary and to design a new flag. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Federation of Ku Klux Klan, Alabama; Association of Arkansas Klans, Arkansas; Florida Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Association of Georgia Klans, Georgia; Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, North Carolina; Association of South Carolina Klans, South Carolina; Dixie Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Tennessee; and Hyksos Klan, Texas.

This source advised that at a consolidation meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, September 2-5, 1960, at which the North Carolina and Texas Klans were not represented, it was resolved and passed that their name be changed to National Ku Klux Klan.

This source also advised that at a consolidation meeting at Savannah, Georgia, October 23, 1960, it was resolved and passed that in any future meetings of this group the name "Majority Citizens League" was to be used.

A second source advised that at a national klonklave meeting at Texarkana, Texas, on February 11-12, 1961, a motion was carried that there were to be at least six national meetings a year to be held any time from one week to twelve weeks after the last meeting. The time and meeting place were to be decided by the newly elected chairman. This second source also advised that at each meeting a new chairman and acting secretary were to be elected to serve at the next meeting. A national secretary had not been appointed.

A third source advised that at a national meeting on November 11-12, 1961, United Klans of America, Inc. (UK) was invited to meet with NKKK and it was agreed they would meet together, but there was no talk of consolidation.

This third source further advised that as of the national meeting on May 5-6, 1962, no national fund, headquarters or secretary had been established and no plans had apparently been made to do so. A temporary chairman and acting secretary were to be appointed for each meeting. The name "Majority Citizens League" was not being used in connection with meetings.

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Sources:

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY  
(NSRP)

On November 26, 1957, a source advised that the United White Party (UWP) was organized at a convention held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on November 10, 1957. An article in the November 26, 1957, issue of the "Greenville Piedmont," a newspaper of Greenville, South Carolina, reported "the recent formation of a new political party to be known as the United White Party." According to the article, the party was formed at a recently held meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which many klansmen were represented. The UWP was reported as being opposed to all "race mixing organizations and individuals."

The July, 1958, issue of "The Thunderbolt," self-described as the "official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party" (NSRP) reported that rank and file "States Righters" had merged with the UWP under "the banner of the National States Rights Party," with national offices at Post Office Box 261, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

In November, 1958, a source advised that the NSRP is composed of past members of klan-type organizations and notorious anti-Semites.

Issue Number 19, dated June, 1960, "The Thunderbolt," announced the address of the headquarters of the NSRP had been changed from Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama.

On June 17, 1960, a source advised that Edward R. Fields, the Information Director of the NSRP, is the individual who "runs the NSRP."

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"The Thunderbolt" continues to publish articles attacking Negroes and persons of the Jewish faith.

Sources:

NATIONAL STATE RIGHTS PARTY  
GEORGIA  
(NSRP)

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Issue Number 35 dated October, 1961, of "The Thunderbolt," official organ of the NSRP, identified Reverend Henry G. White as State Chairman for Georgia of the NSRP with address of Post Office Box 604, Dalton, Georgia.

A source advised on October 14, 1961, that the NSRP group headed by Henry G. White at Dalton, Georgia, is the Georgia organization of the NSRP, which has its headquarters at Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama.

Sources:

NATIONAL STATE RIGHTS PARTY  
(LOUISIANA - MISSISSIPPI)  
(NSRP)

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"The Thunderbolt," self-described "official white racial organ" of the National States Rights Party (NSRP), in Issue Number 27 dated March, 1961, published the name of the NSRP representative of Louisiana as Ray Leahart, 623 Jefferson Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, and the NSRP representative of Mississippi as Elmer G. Mabry, Route 1, Box 311C, Ocean Springs, Mississippi.

One source advised on August 9, 1961, that the Thunderbolts are the uniformed guard of the NSRP in New Orleans, but because of unfavorable publicity had changed their name to the Americanos Dedicados Nacionales (ADN) (National Dedicated Americans).

A second source reported on August 16, 1961, that the twelve members of the ADN are all members of the NSRP.

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The first source said on August 31, 1961, that the name of the ADN had been changed to the Blue Shirts of Louisiana (BSL) the aims of which are: (1) national Americanism; (2) preservation of all ethnic-cultural groups within the United States; (3) establishment of Corporative Councils including all workers, professions and employers, to institute economic justice for all people; (4) removal from the Government of all Communists and Social-Revolutionists regardless of race, creed, color or national origin; (5) establishment of local Blue Shirt units to defend the republic from Communists and Social-Revolutionists.

The same source said that Dr. Edward R. Fields was to attend a meeting of the NSRP in New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 26, 1961, but could not because of illness, and Roy E. Frankhouser, Jr., a national organizer of the NSRP, came instead.

A third source on September 26, 1961, reported that Frankhouser was assisted by Leahart in arranging this meeting, and it appeared that the local NSRP group is affiliated with the national organization of the NSRP.

Sources:

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY  
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE  
(NSRP)

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A source advised on August 14, 1962, that since early 1961, the National States Rights Party (NSRP), with National Headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama, has had a Memphis, Tennessee, representative. This representative has engaged in no organizational or recruiting activities on behalf of the NSRP.

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It is strictly a paper-type organization which has never had more than nine inactive members and as of August, 1962, was completely inactive. The Memphis Chapter has no officers, no bank account, no meeting place and conducts no meetings.

Source:

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE  
KU KLUX KLAN  
(OKKKK)

On December 12, 1957, a source advised that the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, chartered its first klavern in Rylie, Texas, in November, 1957. Roy E. Davis, Sr., of Dallas, Texas, was the Grand Dragon for the State of Texas.

On October 5, 1958, a second source advised that in June of 1958, Roy E. Davis, Sr., Grand Dragon of the U. S. Klans for the State of Texas, broke away from that organization and formed the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. However, on October 4, 1958, E. L. Edwards, Imperial Wizard, U. S. Klans, visited Dallas at which time most of the klansmen in the Dallas area rejoined the U. S. Klans, having become disgusted with Davis over his handling of klan funds. This source advised the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was formed for the purpose of combating integration and preserving segregation, and that Davis had stated that this should be done through legal means only.

On August 15, 1960, the first source advised there is no known activity of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in the State of Texas. Roy E. Davis, Sr., however, does have a few scattered followers and spends most of his time mailing various proklan literature from his home, Davis being retired.

Sources:

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ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN  
(ARKANSAS - LOUISIANA)  
(OKKKK)

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A source advised on November 7, 1960, that according to the Exalted Cyclops of the Texarkana, Arkansas, Klavern of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK), a meeting was held in Texarkana, Arkansas, on November 5, 1960, and six men from Shreveport, Louisiana, joined the OKKKK and those six were to form a klavern in Shreveport.

The same source advised that on December 1, 1960, Dr. Jerry Bristol of Shreveport, Louisiana, was in Texarkana, Arkansas, and had a letter from the Imperial Grand Dragon of the OKKKK establishing Bristol as Grand Dragon in Texarkana and Shreveport, Louisiana.

On January 21, 1961, another source obtained from Bristol a current document bearing the seal which read: "Original Knights, Ku Klux Klan, USA, Imperial Seal, Gen. H. R. Forrest, 1866."

A third source advised on October 18, 1961, that the aims of the organization are the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy, and segregation.

Sources:

5 PALMETTO KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN,  
ALSO KNOWN AS GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, KLAVERN NUMBER 460

On May 10, 1962, a source advised the Palmetto Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was first organized in 1956, at Greenville, South Carolina, as the Greenville, South Carolina, Klavern Number 460 of the Association of South Carolina Klans.

On July 21, 1957, a large group of the members of this Klavern were involved in the beating of a Negro male near Travelers Rest, South Carolina, for allegedly associating with a white woman, as a result of which eleven of its members were arrested and tried in State Court at Greenville, South Carolina, in January 1958. Four of its members were convicted and sentenced to terms on the local chain gang.

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Following the arrests in connection with the beating of the Negro, the Association of South Carolina Klans severed its association with this Klavern, and the Klavern, after unsuccessful efforts to affiliate with two other klan organizations, became independent, and at a public rally on April 19, 1959, adopted the name Palmetto Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

This organization never established any written or clear-cut program or objective; however, the principal members have openly advocated during meetings their belief in white supremacy and segregation of the races, and have suggested use of violence in intimidating the Negro race to keep them from establishing any form of integration, including integration of the schools in the Greenville area, even to the extent of dynamiting schools which might possibly be considered for integration.

The organization has held no formal klavern meeting since the Spring of 1959, with the exception of the reorganizational meeting on April 19, 1959, and as of July, 1962, was inactive.

Source:

UNITED FLORIDA KU KLUX KLAN  
JACKSONVILLE  
(UFKKK)

A source advised on August 20, 1955, that a new organization known as Florida Ku Klux Klan (FKKK) had been formed at Macclenny, Florida, on August 14, 1955, by former members of the Association of Florida Ku Klux Klan (AFKKK).

The objectives of this group, according to a second source, are to oppose integration in the schools and to fight communism.

Regarding AFKKK, a third source advised that a former official of the Association of Georgia Klans (AGK) formed an organization on July 7, 1953, known as AFKKK. The "Morning Tribune," Tampa, Florida, newspaper, in its August 11, 1955, issue revealed AFKKK disbanded on that date.

A fourth source advised on October 25, 1956, that AFKKK operated under the same principles and bylaws as the AGK. The AGK has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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A fifth source advised on February 17, 1958, that the FKKK was operating and maintaining the same objectives as set forth above.

The sixth source advised on June 28, 1961, that at a meeting held in Orlando, Florida, on June 25, 1961, the FKKK and the United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., in Florida, consolidated and the new organization is known as the UFKKK.

On May 17, 1962, the sixth source advised that the UFKKK is still in existence in Florida and maintains the same objectives set forth above.

Sources: 1st Source MM 616-C (RAC)  
2nd Source JK 20-C (RAC)  
3rd Source MM 371-C (RAC)  
4th Source William J. Griffin  
5th Source JK 23-C (RAC)  
6th Source JK 26-C (RAC)

3  
UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,  
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UNITED KLANS)

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, show that this Klan organization was granted a corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta, Georgia, under the name United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

A source advised on February 27, 1961, that United Klans was formed as a result of a split in U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. According to the source, the split resulted from a leadership dispute and United Klans has the same aims and objectives as the parent group. These are the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy and segregation of the races.

The first source and a second source advised in July, 1961, that United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., merged with Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The merged organization established headquarters in Suite 401, The Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The organization is directed by Robert Shelton, Imperial Wizard, and is the dominant Klan group in the South with units in several southern states.

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On August 14, 1961, the second source advised that the organization formerly known as United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., would be known in the future as United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The second source said the name was changed by a resolution adopted at the National Klonvocation held July 8, 1961, at Indian Springs, Georgia.

Second source advised that at a meeting at Prattville, Alabama, on October 22, 1961, a majority of the Klaverns of the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan merged with the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Sources:

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC., KNIGHTS  
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, REALM OF GEORGIA  
(UNITED KLANS)

A source advised on May 16, 1962, that the State of Georgia organization of United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (United Klans) is called the Realm of Georgia. The Realm of Georgia has headquarters at 629 Peoples Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

The first source and a second source advised on May 16, 1962, that the Realm of Georgia is subordinate to the National Headquarters of United Klans in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and receives its instructions and guidance from the National Headquarters which is headed by Imperial Wizard Robert Shelton.

Sources:

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,  
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, LOUISIANA  
(UNITED KLANS)

In September, 1960, a source advised that Edgar Taylor of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, had communicated with an official of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia indicating he might be able to organize that group in Louisiana.

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A second source said that five individuals from the Baton Rouge-Denham Springs, Louisiana, area attended a Klan meeting in Demopolis, Alabama, on December 3, 1960, and a third source stated that after their return from Demopolis organizing of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan began in the Baton Rouge-Denham Springs area.

This source advised on February 20, 1961, that on December 5, 1960, he received a membership card in the organization in the Baton Rouge-Denham Springs area which states that the organization there is referred to as Klan 1, Realm of 1.

The first source advised on July 17, 1961, that in response to an application for charters to the United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, charters were issued for the Sidney L. Ballard Klavern (Klavern Number 1), Denham Springs, Louisiana, and for the Eldon L. Edwards Klavern (Klavern Number 1), Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Sources:

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,  
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (N. C.)  
(UNITED KLANS)

On May 16, 1962, a source advised that the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in North Carolina, have two klaverns, one at Salisbury, North Carolina, and one at Monroe, North Carolina, which became affiliated with the national organization of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in the Spring of 1961. The organization in North Carolina has the same aims and objectives as the parent group; that is, advocacy of segregation of the races and white supremacy.

Source:

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UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,  
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (S. C.)  
(UNITED KLANS)

On May 14, 1962, a source advised that the United Klans of America, Inc., has a klavern at Spartanburg, South Carolina, which became affiliated with the national organization of the United Klans of America, Inc., headquarters in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in the Spring of 1961. Bob Scoggins is the Grand Dragon of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in South Carolina, and the group in South Carolina has the same aims and objectives as the national group; that is, advocacy of segregation of the races and white supremacy.

Source:

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,  
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, TENNESSEE  
(UNITED KLANS)

On March 20, 1961, a source advised that a state meeting of the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., was held at Harriman, Tennessee, on Sunday afternoon, March 19, 1961. George Compton, Grand Dragon, State of Tennessee, announced that the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., was no longer in existence and Imperial Officer Wesley Morgan of Atlanta was present and announced the formation of a new organization, United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The source stated that members present from the Maryville, Harriman, and Dayton, Tennessee, chapters of the U. S. Klans, KKKK, Inc., voted unanimously to affiliate with the United Klans of America, Inc., KKKK. The source advised that the Dayton, Tennessee, Klavern was not holding regular meetings and that only the Maryville and Harriman Klaverns were holding regular meetings.

On May 7, 1962, source stated that the Maryville and Harriman Klaverns continue to be the only chapters actively meeting.

Source:

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U. S. KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC.,  
ALSO KNOWN AS U. S. KLANS (USK)

A source advised on October 12, 1956, that Eldon Lee Edwards organized a new klan group in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1953. This organization received a corporate charter in Georgia in October, 1955, under the name U. S. Klans. The same source, and a second source, advised in May, 1960, that U. S. Klans has no direct affiliation with any previous klan group, but utilizes, with only minor changes, the klan Kloran or ritual written in about 1915 by William Joseph Simmons for use by the old Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (1915-1944).

These sources advised that the U. S. Klans has as its principal aims and objectives the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy and segregation of the races. On numerous occasions Edwards announced that these objectives would be attained by legal means and without violence.

The first source and a third source advised in February, 1961, that at that time a split occurred in U. S. Klans, which resulted in a great majority of the officers and members pulling out and forming a new klan group known as United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

These sources advised in May, 1962, that U. S. Klans is almost out of existence and only a few units remain.

Sources:

U. S. KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC.,  
ALSO KNOWN AS U. S. KLANS, REALM OF ALABAMA (USK)

A source advised that at a meeting in Prattville, Alabama, on October 22, 1961, the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Realm of Alabama, affiliated with the parent group organized in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1953, and chartered in 1955, merged with the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, with the exception of two or three Alabama klaverns.

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Source:

U. S. KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC.,  
ALSO KNOWN AS U. S. KLANS, REALM OF ARKANSAS (USK)

The "Arkansas Gazette," a Little Rock, Arkansas, daily newspaper, on June 5, 1959, reports that a charter and articles of incorporation for the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., (USK), were filed with the Secretary of State, State of Arkansas, on June 4, 1959. The charter showed affiliation with the parent group, U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., which was incorporated October 24, 1955, at Atlanta, Georgia, with E. L. Edwards of Atlanta, Georgia, as president.

A source advised five members of the Little Rock, Arkansas, Klavern of USK, operating independently of the Klavern, were convicted for their participation in the 1959 Labor Day bombings at Little Rock, the Little Rock Klavern being the only one operating in the State of Arkansas. The same source advised in May, 1962, the Little Rock Klavern of USK had been relatively inactive during the last few years.

Source:

U. S. KLANS, KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC.,  
ALSO KNOWN AS U. S. KLANS, FLORIDA (USK)

A source advised on November 7, 1956, that a number of members of the Florida Ku Klux Klan in Jacksonville, Florida, split away from that organization on November 6, 1956, and affiliated with the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., which was headed by Eldon Lee Edwards of Atlanta, Georgia. The records of the office of the Secretary of State, Tallahassee, Florida, were reviewed on June 5, 1957, and revealed that the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., was a Georgia nonprofit corporation and as such could not be chartered by the State of Florida. Under existing Florida laws, however, a permit to operate in Florida was issued this organization by the Secretary of State, Tallahassee, on October 29, 1956.

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A second source advised in May, 1962, that the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., (Florida) has as its principal aims and objectives the promotion of white supremacy, segregation of the races and opposition to communism. According to the source, the organization advocates the attaining of these objectives without violence.

The second source and a third source advised in February, 1961, that at that time a split occurred in the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., which resulted in the majority of the officers and members in Florida leaving the organization and affiliating with a new klan group.

The second source advised in May, 1962, that several units of the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., (Florida) continue to operate in Florida and that these units closely follow the leadership of the Imperial Wizard and the parent or national organization in Georgia.

Sources:

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

March 12, 1963

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY - SEVENTY-SECOND SESSION -- The Seventy-second Session of the FBI National Academy will begin on Monday, August 19, 1963, and will graduate on Wednesday, November 6, 1963. It is desired that you submit to the Bureau by April 1, 1963, the names of the candidates from your territory whom you desire to recommend to attend that Session. You should strictly comply with existing instructions previously given as to the procedures to be followed in nominating candidates to attend the Academy.

All candidates recommended for attendance at the Academy must be personally known to the Special Agent in Charge. The Special Agent in Charge must have conducted a formal interview with each candidate being recommended unless such candidate has been previously interviewed and favorably recommended by the former Special Agent in Charge within the preceding six months. It will not be necessary, however, for the present Special Agent in Charge to reinterview any candidates he, himself, interviewed even though more than six months have elapsed since the time of the first interview.

You may designate more than one candidate for the Seventy-second Session since there is a possibility that your first candidate may not be accepted or that two or more representatives will be accepted from your office. Unless you advise to the contrary, any candidate investigated as an alternate to the Seventy-first Session who is not invited to attend that Session, will be considered as the first choice of your office for the Seventy-second Session, provided of course his investigation was completely favorable. In your letter listing your candidates, you must specifically set forth the results of the reviews of your field office indices concerning the applicants and their law enforcement agencies.

The Bureau is desirous of accepting at the National Academy only those candidates who are outstanding both as to personal appearance and ability. The weight standards for National Academy applicants are the same as for our own personnel. Applicants must be within the desirable weight limits as set forth on form FD-300. If you have previously submitted a physical examination on any candidate which will be more than six months old as of April 1, 1963, a current physical examination form must be executed with the accompanying FD-300.

The fingerprints of National Academy applicants are to be submitted at the time the results of the formal interview are forwarded to the Bureau. You should make a notation on the fingerprint

card that the fingerprints are those of a National Academy applicant. The card should be forwarded to the Bureau, attention: Training Division.

I shall expect each Special Agent in Charge to give very close personal attention to the selection and recommendation of candidates for attendance at the National Academy.

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(B) NAME AND TOWN OF RESIDENCE DELETED

VIRGINIA -- The captioned individual is a prolific letter writer who has written to numerous prominent persons in various parts of the United States concerning her alleged fear that the present administration is conspiring to permit communist domination of the United States. She has indicated that some FBI Officials have participated in the conspiracy.

Efforts to locate NAME AND TOWN OF RESIDENCE DELETED Virginia, to admonish her regarding these allegations have been unsuccessful to date and she is apparently constantly traveling because of her fear that her life is in danger due to her opposition to communism. One individual interviewed concerning her stated it is his impression she needs treatment for a mental disturbance. The Chief of Police in her area said she is considered to be a local "character" and mentally unstable, although to his knowledge she has never been in an institution.

In the event this person contacts your office, she should be admonished concerning her allegations regarding FBI personnel and, in the event her correspondence is referred to you by private individuals, you should furnish the Bureau and Richmond with copies of this material.

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(C) DAILY REPORTS - NUMBER THREE REGISTERS - ADMINISTRATIVE - GENERAL -- SAC Letter Number 62-19 dated March 27, 1962, instructed all investigative personnel, with certain exceptions, to submit Daily Reports on FD-28. The Special Agent in Charge, the Assistant Special Agent in Charge, and appropriate field supervisors were instructed to make adequate spot checks to insure against irregularities, improper entries, alterations, and any apparent inequitable overtime. It has come to the Bureau's attention these checks are not including comparisons with the Auto Record (FD-73) and the FM Radio Station Log (FD-283).

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SAC LETTER NO. 63-13

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Effective immediately, the Special Agent in Charge, the Assistant Special Agent in Charge, and appropriate field supervisors are instructed to insure these spot checks include comparisons of Daily Reports and Number 3 (Locator) Cards with the Auto Record and the Radio Log together with sufficient checks against investigative reports.

Previous Bureau instructions to destroy FM Radio Station Logs at the end of each month are hereby canceled. These Logs are to be retained by each field office from inspection to inspection and are to be destroyed only on instructions of the Inspector of each regularly scheduled inspection. Manual changes are forthcoming.

Furthermore, you are reminded that Daily Reports must be executed with meticulous accuracy insofar as concerns the Agent's accounting for his time. As a general rule, it should be possible for these to be executed currently as the Agent pursues his daily work. Exceptions to this might be warranted where the Agent must give precedence to a fast-moving case. In any event, however, the Bureau insists that whenever these reports are executed they must be completely reconcilable and consistent with all other records against which they might be checked. The Agent, as well as appropriate supervisory personnel, will be held accountable for any inaccuracies or irregularities.

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SAC LETTER NO. 63-13.

(D) PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT - SUPPLIES -- Photographic paper known as Kodak Polycontrast type "F" will be made available on a limited basis for photographic enlargement work in the field. If you feel this paper could be used to the Bureau's advantage in your division, submit a specific request for the attention of the Administrative Division setting forth justification for its use and include information as to the technical knowledge of the employee or employees who will perform the work.

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SAC LETTER NO. 63-13

(E) SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT - 1948 - DELINQUENT CITIZENS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES -- On February 18, 1963, the United States Supreme Court considered jointly Kennedy vs. Mendoza-Martinez and Rusk vs. Cort and handed down a written decision (5-4) declaring as unconstitutional those sections of the Nationality Act of 1940 and the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 providing for the expatriation of citizens who leave or remain outside the United States to avoid military service in time of war or national emergency.

Francisco Mendoza-Martinez was born in California of Mexican extraction. In 1942 he fled to Mexico, a country that also considered him a national. He returned in 1946 and in 1947 he was convicted, sentenced and served one year and one day for violation of the Selective Service Act of 1940. Subsequently the U. S. Government determined his flight to Mexico to avoid military service in time of war effected his expatriation as of the date in 1944 that Section 401 (j) was added to the Nationality Act of 1940 (Public Law 431, 78th Congress) enacted as Section 801 (j), Title 8, U. S. Code. As a result of a deportation hearing he was ordered deported on September 11, 1953. A series of appeals culminated in the Supreme Court decision of February 18, 1963, which affirmed the ruling of U. S. District Court, Southern District of California, Northern Division, that Section 401 (j) was unconstitutional.

Joseph Henry Cort, a medical doctor, born December 27, 1927, at Boston, Massachusetts, registered for Selective Service May 25, 1951, and departed for England in June, 1951. He applied for political asylum in England claiming he faced loss of citizenship and prison if he returned to the United States. Political asylum in England denied, he then accepted asylum from Czechoslovakia where he continues to reside. Cort was indicted by Federal Grand Jury on December 17, 1954, for failure to report for induction in violation of Title 50 (App), 462 and 12 (a). Warrant issued December 18, 1954, is still outstanding. In February, 1960, State Department affirmed a previous administrative decision that Cort expatriated himself under provisions of Section 349 (a) (10), Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (Public Law 414, 82nd Congress), enacted as Section 1481 (a) (10), Title 8, U. S. Code. A series of appeals made by Cort culminated in the Supreme Court decision February 18, 1963, which affirmed the ruling of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia that this section is unconstitutional.

The Department is being requested to advise what effect the Supreme Court decision will have on the investigation and prosecution of Selective Service violations. Pending receipt of

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this advice, in future cases, where it is determined that a citizen has left the United States to avoid compliance with the Selective Service Act of 1948, the above rulings should be brought to the attention of the appropriate United States Attorney for his consideration in rendering a prosecutive opinion. Any problems that may arise should be brought to the attention of the Bureau.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

3/12/63  
SAC LETTER NO. 63-13

- 5 -

(F) SECURITY INFORMANTS - DESTRUCTION OF CHANNELIZING MEMORANDA --  
If applicable in your office, henceforth copies of informant's reports designated for the 100 classification case files of informants may be purged therefrom under the following conditions: on a yearly basis after the reports are a year old; thus, reports in file for 1961 or prior thereto are eligible for destruction as of January 1, 1963, those of 1962 will be eligible for destruction as of January 1, 1964; and, a memorandum must be prepared and placed in the file listing each item destroyed and the location of the original information.

3/12/63

SAC LETTER NO. 63-13.

(G) SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATION - "LABOR TODAY" --  
Set forth below is a thumbnail sketch on "Labor Today" which can be used by the various field offices.

In January, 1962, a source advised that on January 13, 1962, *NAME DELETED* whom the source described as *POSITION IN CPUSA DELETED* Communist Party, USA, remarked that the Party-supported trade-union publication would be issued in the near future and would appear under the name "Labor Today."

On January 5, 1962, records in the Assumed Name Section of the County Clerk's Office, Wayne County, Detroit, Michigan, indicated that Certificate Number 145344, issued for conducting business under an assumed name, was issued to "Labor Today" (a bi-monthly publication) having a business address at 12065 Wyoming, Detroit 4, Michigan. A certificate was filed January 2, 1962, and the names of the persons listed as owning, conducting and transacting the business were:

*NAME DELETED*  
*ADDRESS* "  
Detroit, Michigan

*NAME DELETED*  
*ADDRESS* "  
Detroit, Michigan

A second source advised on December 15, 1961, that Charles Walters was then a member of the Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) State Committee; this source advised on September 18, 1959, that *NAME DELETED* was then a member of the MDCP State Committee.

3/12/63

SAC LETTER NO. 63-13

- 6 -

A third source advised on September 21, 1961, that as of September 17, 1961, *NAME DELETED* was a member of the North-West Section Club of the MDCP.

The Founding Statement contained in the first issue of "Labor Today" (Spring, 1962) indicated that two additional issues would be forthcoming in 1962 and beginning in 1963 "Labor Today" would appear regularly as a "bi-monthly journal."

The masthead of "Labor Today" describes the publication as "An Independent Journal of Discussion." Its managing editor is *NAME DELETED* and business and editorial offices are located at 12065 Wyoming, Suite 5, Detroit 4, Michigan.

First Source *SOURCE'S IDENTITY DELETED*

Second Source is " "

Third Source " "

All sources utilized in the preparation of the characterization given above should be described as having furnished reliable information in the past. Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and the source has been concealed only where necessary.

3/12/63  
SAC LETTER NO. 63-13

(H) SABOTAGE MATTERS - REQUESTS FOR PROSECUTIVE OPINIONS -- The Internal Security Division of the Department advised by letter dated March 4, 1963, "We believe that in the future it would be desirable to have sabotage matters handled in conformity with related internal security matters and, accordingly, we would appreciate your referring to this Division all future requests for opinions in sabotage cases as to whether the facts reflect a violation of the law or for a determination as to whether additional investigation is warranted."

In the future, sabotage cases are not to be discussed with or presented to United States Attorneys. All questions of law and jurisdiction and requests for prosecutive opinions are to be submitted to the Bureau for presentation to the Department. Appropriate Manual changes are being issued.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

3/12/63  
SAC LETTER NO. 63-13

- 7 -



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

June 25, 1963

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) PERFORMANCE RATINGS - 90-DAY WARNING OF UNSATISFACTORY ANNUAL RATINGS -- Annual performance ratings on noninvestigative personnel are due on September 30, 1963. Performance of such personnel should be appraised at this time to insure that 90-day written warnings (in form of special administrative performance ratings) are given to all those employees whose performances are considered to be unsatisfactory and to whom it is contemplated Unsatisfactory official annual performance ratings will be given. Insure that provisions of Section 5, Part I, of the Manual of Rules and Regulations are strictly adhered to.

6/25/63

SAC LETTER NO. 63-30

(B) OFFICE SPACE - REPORT OF SPACE REQUIREMENTS TO GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965 -- Reference is made to SAC Letter 59-45 dated July 21, 1959. Information regarding your space needs as set forth in referenced SAC Letter should be furnished to the Bureau, attention Administrative Division, no later than July 26, 1963.

Bureau of the Budget Bulletin Number 62-4 requires that all agencies justify and secure initial funding for general office space. Requests have been made by some offices for authority to contact the General Services Administration (GSA) for the purpose of securing space on a nonreimbursable basis. In line with the above Bureau of the Budget Bulletin, GSA will not honor such requests and the Bureau must reimburse GSA for the initial cost of such space if it is to be secured. Accordingly, the Bureau will not be able to secure new or additional space unless the cost can be defrayed through funds secured for this purpose in our budget. In view of the foregoing this survey must be detailed, accurate and comprehensive enough to insure that your future space needs are anticipated and the appropriate funding requested. Obviously, all requests for new or additional space must be accompanied by complete justification. You are also reminded that prior Bureau authority is necessary to contact GSA regarding the assignment of new or additional space in your division.

(C) RESEARCH ON ORGANIZED CRIME FOR FORD FOUNDATION -- It has recently come to the Bureau's attention that the Ford Foundation is sponsoring at least two research projects concerning organized crime. One of these is being directed by *NAME AND UNIVERSITY AFFILIATIONS AND POSITIONS DELETED*

University. *NAME DELETED* contacted Bureau Headquarters concerning research on this topic in June, 1962, and was referred to statements which I have made as well as Uniform Crime Reports. He has an article entitled "An Overview of Organized Crime: Mores versus Morality" in the May, 1963, issue of "The Annals" of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. In this article he advocates legalizing various vices on which organized crime prospers so that law enforcement can concentrate more on combating organized crime in the labor or management fields. He proposes legalized gambling, prostitution, homosexual relations between consenting adults in private, the use of drugs under medical care and the reduction of liquor taxes.

In an interview on June 12, 1963, with *CITY DELETED* Chief of Police *NAMES DELETED* indicated his current research was on the extent of organized crime and the possible benefits of a national crime commission. He is known to have talked also to Chief of Police *NAME AND CITY DELETED*

Another project being financed by the Ford Foundation will be under the supervision of *NAME DELETED* former Managing Editor of "The Courier-Journal" of Louisville, Kentucky, who is anti-FBI. Research on this project will be conducted primarily by *NAME DELETED* a reporter for "The Courier-Journal" who has been friendly toward the Bureau and has done extensive writing for newspapers on organized crime.

All offices should be alert to the presence of these individuals or others identified as working with them, and pertinent information regarding their activities should be promptly furnished to the Bureau and interested offices. Should these individuals contact your office seeking assistance, they should be tactfully referred to Bureau Headquarters. Any inquiry concerning these research projects should be answered with "No comment," and the matter referred to Bureau Headquarters.

6/25/63  
SAC LETTER NO. 63-30

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(D) INFORMANTS - GENERAL -- Henceforth, in executing Form FD-209, reflecting each contact with an informant, unless there has been a change in the type of information the informant is in a position to furnish, the word "Same" may be placed in the "Coverage" block. To obviate the necessity of reviewing previous FD-209s to ascertain this data, Forms FD-237 and FD-238, the respective Criminal and Security Informant Review Sheets, are being revised to include a "Coverage" block to facilitate the location of the necessary information. However, in estimating the capability of the informant, the "Rating" block on Form FD-209 should show the specific evaluation each time the form is executed, although abbreviations such as "G" for "Good" and "VG" for "Very Good" and so forth may be used.

6/25/63  
SAC LETTER NO. 63-30

- 3 -

(E) NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT MATTERS -- The Fraud Section, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, in an attempt to induce more vigorous action by U. S. Attorneys as regards prosecution of violations of the National Bankruptcy Act (NBA) is closely reviewing all Bureau NBA reports with particular attention being given to those wherein the U. S. Attorney declines prosecution. In connection therewith the Department has adopted a form letter addressed to the U. S. Attorney and signed by Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, which states in part:

"It is our opinion that the declination as set forth in the said FBI report does not conform to the Bankruptcy Section of the United States Attorneys' Manual, Title II, page 61. This section requires that in declining prosecution in bankruptcy matters that cogent and reasonably detailed reasons for such declination together with specific reference to the facts of the case shall be reported to the Attorney General (1) by report to the FBI or (2) by letter addressed to the Criminal Division, Department of Justice."

In keeping with the foregoing, it is imperative that in NBA cases wherein the U. S. Attorney declines prosecution that his reasons for so doing are set forth in sufficient detail to permit adequate evaluation thereof by the Department.

6/25/63

SAC LETTER NO. 63-30

(F) INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF GAMBLING DEVICES - DEPARTMENTAL OPINION CONCERNING GAMBLING WHEELS -- Based on an inquiry from the field as to whether gambling wheels (a device sometimes known as a wheel of fortune) are gambling devices falling within the purview of the Interstate Transportation of Gambling Devices Statute, the Department has furnished an opinion that such gambling wheels do fall within the purview of the 1962 amendments to this statute.

This type of gambling wheel contains a series of numbers, which numbers correspond to a board on which a sum of money is placed on a particular number by the participant or customer. After the wheel is spun and stops on a particular number, the corresponding number on the board determines the winner. The winner, in turn, receives money or merchandise.

6/25/63

SAC LETTER NO. 63-30

- 4 -

The Department advises the statute covers any mechanical device which is designed and manufactured for use in connection with gambling. Further, since the device is mechanical in nature it is apparently designed primarily for use in connection with gambling, and that by its operation a person who has paid the requisite consideration may become entitled to receive, as a result of the application of an element of chance, money or property.

In view of the Department's opinion, when complaints are received concerning gambling wheels, develop the facts and promptly contact the U. S. Attorney for his prosecutive opinion. At the same time promptly advise the Bureau of such investigations.

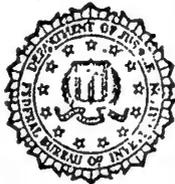
Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

6/25/63  
SAC LETTER NO. 63-30

- 5 -



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

October 1, 1963

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) "ACCIDENT FACTS" - TRAFFIC PUBLICATION - TRAINING - POLICE -- Under separate cover you are being furnished a copy of the 1963 edition of the booklet "Accident Facts." The booklet is furnished for use in connection with traffic instruction which our traffic instructors provide in field police training schools. Since the pamphlet contains current information on traffic and safety matters, all traffic instructors should become conversant with its contents. The pamphlet should also be made available to other Agent personnel such as police instructors who would have an interest in the subject matter. The pamphlet is expendable and need not be included in your office inventory.

10/1/63  
SAC LETTER NO. 63-50

(B) MATNAP - BREKID - FILING SYSTEM - DESTRUCTION OF FILES BY AUXILIARY OFFICES -- To conserve filing space, all auxiliary offices are hereby authorized to destroy reports and letters in their files relating to the MATNAP and BREKID cases which are more than 20 years old, provided the offices of origin and offices of prosecution have copies of these reports and letters. Under no circumstances should any material of evidentiary value or any statements, memoranda, or other significant material be destroyed. Any office which has been an office of origin or an office of prosecution at any time in the BREKID case should retain all material in its possession. In the event it becomes necessary to later obtain information which is more than 20 years old, auxiliary offices should communicate with the office of origin, which should retain the complete files, or the Bureau.

10/1/63  
SAC LETTER NO. 63-50

(C) FILMS - "THE FBI" - TWENTY-SEVEN-MINUTE DOCUMENTARY FILM -- The Bureau, in cooperation with Warner Brothers Studios, has produced a twenty-seven-minute documentary film which is narrated by Jack Webb of "Dragnet" fame. The film is in color except for the middle portion which is in black and white in that historical newsreels were used. This is a pure documentary and covers the Laboratory, the Identification Division, communications, jurisdiction, historical aspects and the training of a Special Agent. Much of the filming is new, particularly in regard to the training of an Agent, and was taken by the First Camera Unit of the United States Marine Corps, which is stationed at Quantico, Virginia.

This film can be loaned to groups or used in connection with speaking engagements. The same rules that govern the distribution of "A Day with the FBI" would apply to the new film, "The FBI."

It is noted that the film is twenty-seven minutes in length; there is no objection to your lending it to local television stations for public service programs.

Warner Brothers has advised that they are shipping the Bureau the film the first part of October and we, in turn, will ship one copy to each field office. Upon receipt of the new film, you should destroy your copy of "A Day with the FBI."

10/1/63  
SAC LETTER NO. 63-50

(D) TRAINING - POLICE - POLICIES - RULES AND REGULATIONS -- By SAC Letter 62-17, dated March 13, 1962, you were furnished revised pages 19 and 20 of the pamphlet setting forth policies, rules and regulations regarding police training, bringing up to date copies of the pamphlet forwarded by SAC Letter 61-68, dated November 28, 1961. Enclosed are five copies of a revised version of this pamphlet; all copies now being retained in your office should be destroyed. Personnel in your division who have duties in connection with police training should be aware of the contents of this pamphlet.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

10/1/63  
SAC LETTER NO. 63-50

- 2 -

(E) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - NEGRO QUESTION - COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS -- The history of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), is replete with its attempts to exploit, influence and recruit the Negro. The March on Washington, August 28, 1963, was a striking example as Party leaders early put into motion efforts to accrue gains for the CPUSA from the March. The presence at the March of around 200 Party members, ranging from several national functionaries headed by CPUSA General Secretary Gus Hall to many rank-and-file members, is clear indication of the Party's favorite target (the Negro) today.

All indications are that the March was not the "end of the line" and that the Party will step up its efforts to exploit racial unrest and in every possible way claim credit for itself relating to any "gains" achieved by the Negro. A clear-cut indication of the Party's designs is revealed in secret information obtained from a most sensitive source that the Party plans to hold a highly secretive leadership meeting in November, 1963, which will deal primarily with the Negro situation. The Party has closely guarded plans for Gus Hall to undertake a "barnstorming" trip through key areas of the country to meet Party people and thus better prepare himself for the November meeting.

In order for the Bureau to cope with the Party's efforts and thus fulfill our responsibilities in the security field, it is necessary that we at once intensify our coverage of communist influence on the Negro. Fullest consideration should be given to the use of all possible investigative techniques in the investigation of the CPUSA, those communist fronts through which the Party channels its influence, and the many individual Party members and dupes. There is also an urgent need for imaginative and aggressive tactics to be utilized through our Counterintelligence Program for the purpose of attempting to neutralize or disrupt the Party's activities in the Negro field. Because of the Bureau's responsibility for timely dissemination of pertinent information to the Department and other interested agencies, it is more than ever necessary that all facets of this matter receive prompt handling.

Because of the Party's intensified efforts to render influence in racial matters, the Bureau is closing its subfile 100-3-75 relating to CPUSA - Negro Question. All information to be reported relating to the Negro question, as well as communist influence in racial matters, should be hereafter reported in Bureau file 100-3-116 relating to CPUSA, Negro Question - Communist Influence in Racial Matters. This instruction as to the administrative handling of this matter is effective immediately and should be followed in the

10/1/63

SAC LETTER NO. 63-50

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preparation of the quarterly report concerning the CPUSA for the quarter ending September 30, 1963. The necessary Manual changes will follow.

The contents of this SAC Letter should be brought to the attention of all appropriate Agent personnel so that they will be fully alert to the urgency of this matter. The following offices should submit to the Bureau, by letter under above caption due 30 days from date of this SAC Letter, an analysis of their current coverage of communist activities in the Negro field plus details of their plans for intensifying such coverage: Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco and Seattle. Also, those 16 offices which are participating in the Counterintelligence Program on a continuing basis should include in their next monthly letters due at the Bureau by October 15, 1963, any plans they may have to neutralize or disrupt any Party activities in the Negro field. Such information should be set out under the category "Possible Counterintelligence Activity." After submission of the October letter, all offices will remain alert for future possible situations involving the Party and the Negro which have disruptive potential and submit them to the Bureau under the Counterintelligence Program caption.

10/1/63  
SAC LETTER NO. 63-50

(F) SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATION - INTERNAL SECURITY - SAC Letter 63-39 dated August 6, 1963, provided a subversive organization characterization for the Progressive Labor Movement. Set forth below is an up-to-date characterization of this organization which replaces the one in SAC Letter 63-39. This thumbnail sketch also encompasses the Progressive Labor Party and the Movement's publication, "Progressive Labor," which are integral parts of the entire organization.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY;  
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT;  
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where Milton Rosen acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist Party in the United States. Rosen stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a framework for

10/1/63  
SAC LETTER NO. 63-50

- 4 -

all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The functions of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, page 10, column 3, reported the expulsion of Milton Rosen, former labor secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, USA.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist Party had not yet been organized on a formal basis but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with proposals of Milton Rosen. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

The "Amsterdam News," a daily New York City newspaper, dated July 27, 1963, page 22, set forth that the "Progressive Labor Party is a new political formation based on Progressive Labor Movement, a Socialist organization with groups in all parts of the United States. The organization publishes a monthly magazine called Progressive Labor."

The July-August, 1963, issue of Progressive Labor" set forth that it is published monthly by Progressive Labor Company, G.P.O. Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

First Source

Second Source is

Third Source is

All sources utilized in the preparation of the characterization given above should be described as having furnished reliable

10/1/63

SAC LETTER NO. 63-50

- 5 -

information in the past. Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and the source has been concealed only where necessary.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enclosures for (D)

5/1/63  
SAC LETTER NO. 63-50

- 6 -

1961

Third Agency review

SAC letter 61-31 6/6/61

Enclosure to D & J

✓ Delete Agents name + typist initials and informant identity on cover pages

In report delete

Agents name + Croon name

~~SAC letter 61-33 6/20/61~~

~~(F) src covers not included since don't appear to be of interest to Security (w) criminal matter~~

SAC letter 61-37 7/11/61

✓ delete sources identities

SAC 61-18

SAC 61-47

61-39

RWVTS

SAC letter 61-39 7/25/61

Page 6 Communications Intercept Service  
(Confidential - Protect) ?

✓ SAC Letter 61-47 9/5/61

P 5 delete sources

SAC letter 61-F 11/7/61

Should not be furnished  
Robert Petty / Laboratory

Classify Secret

IDENTITY OF SOURCES  
DELETED

SAMPLE

SAC Let  
61-31  
6/6/61

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>CHICAGO</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>CHICAGO</b>	DATE <b>4/26/60</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>4/5-22/60</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>HAROLD P. PARKER, aka Harold Parker, Roy Brown, Ray Follett, Roy Follett</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>IDENTITIES DELETED</b>	TYPED BY
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SM - SWP</b>	

REFERENCE: Report of ~~IDENTITY DELETED~~ dated 4/8/59, at Chicago.

-C-

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant

Location

CG T-1  
CG 5926-S

A) 134-259-922 thru 1109

CG T-2  
CG 6372-S

A) 134-1339-2 thru 25

CG T-3  
CG 5933-S

A) 134-236-462 thru 526

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW			
COPIES MADE:					
4 - Bureau (100-369005) (RM)					
3 - Chicago (100-19416)					
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations			
Agency					
Re: st Recd.					
Date Fwd.					
How Fwd.					
By					

COVER PAGE

S A M P L E

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONCONFIDENTIAL

## Copy to:

Report of: ~~IDENTITY DELETED~~  
Date: April 26, 1960

Office: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Field Office File #: 100-19416

Bureau File #: 100-369005

Title: HAROLD P. PARKER

Character: SECURITY MATTER - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

Synopsis: HAROLD P. PARKER was a member of the Chicago Socialist Workers Party (SWP) Branch during 1957 and 1958; since 2/59, PARKER has been actively engaged in SWP activities at Chicago, in a leadership capacity, and has regularly attended Chicago SWP Branch affairs; during the pertinent period, PARKER has contributed money to the SWP, sold "The Militant," spoken as an SWP representative, served as the Chicago SWP Branch Acting Organizer, Financial Secretary, Fund Drive Director, and on the Local Executive Committee of this Branch.

- C -

CONFIDENTIAL

S A M P L E

IDENTITY OF  
SOURCES DELETED

IDENTITY OF SOURCES  
DELETED

CG 100-19416

CG T-4

Former CG 6170-S

A) 134-147-163 thru 281

CG T-5

Former CG 5847-S

A) 134-98-677 thru 740

CG T-6

Security Unit  
Chicago Police Department

65-645 - 65-90

CG T-7

Former CG 6181-S

A) 134-951-100 thru 119

DOCUMENTATION OF ORGANIZATIONS

Source

Organization

CG 5926-S

Militant Labor Forum

NY 711-S

NY 2078-S

Former DE 698-S

Young Socialist

NY 711-S

Young Socialist Alliance

Former CG 6181-S

Young Socialist Alliance,

Former CG 6170-S

Chicago

-B-

COVER PAGE

IDENTITY OF SOURCE  
AND SPECIAL AGENT  
RECEIVING INFORMATION  
DELETED



DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

I. BACKGROUND

A. Employment

HAROLD PARKER continues to be employed as a chemist at the Stepan Chemical Company, 3250 South Kedzie Avenue, Chicago.

(EDWARD MASS, Assistant Secretary, Stepan Chemical Company, 427 West Randolph, Chicago, to SA Ralph D. Harmon on 4/19/60)

B. Residence

HAROLD PARKER continues to reside at 8035 South Kostner Avenue, Chicago.

(CG T-1, 4/20/60)

C. Identification Record

The records of the Bureau of Records and Communications, Chicago Police Department, were reviewed and revealed no information identifiable with HAROLD PARKER, subsequent to March 11, 1959.

(Investigative Clerk (IC)  
IDENTITY DELETED  
4/12/60)

D. Credit Record

A check was made at the Chicago Credit Bureau, Incorporated, and revealed no information pertaining to HAROLD PARKER, subsequent to March 4, 1957.

IDENTITY DELETED 4/6/60)

(E) SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATIONS - INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
Set forth below are up-to-date thumbnail sketches of organizations and publications, each of which is of use to various field offices. You are instructed that the sketches set forth in SAC Letters 58-41 (F), 58-81 (K), 59-8 (O), 59-43 (M), and 60-34 (F) should no longer be used. In the event an office needs to characterize an organization not mentioned in this letter, listed in the various issues of the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" published by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, or designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450, a request should be made of the office of origin to furnish the required characterization. You are instructed that in describing a local affiliate of a national organization, in addition to characterizing the local affiliate, it will be necessary to set forth separately the characterization of the parent organization.

The evaluation and identities of the sources should be handled in accordance with instructions set forth in Part I, Section 49B 2m (1) (d), page 64, of the FBI Handbook.

For the purpose of evaluation all sources utilized in the preparation of the sketches listed below should be described as having furnished reliable information in the past.

In each sketch utilized below, the field office submitting the sketch has advised that careful consideration was given to each source concealed.

"A TENY" ("THE FACT")

A source advised on May 2, 1961, that "A Teny" ("The Fact") is a Hungarian-language newspaper which closely follows the Communist Party line and has done so since at least the late 1940's. This newspaper is published monthly in Los Angeles, California.

Source: DELETED

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in June, 1953, the Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell, the Rosenbergs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg case'...."

7/11/61

SAC LETTER NO. 61-37

- 4 -

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teaching and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 17, 1961, a third source advised: Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

Sources: DELETED  
DELETED  
DELETED

#### Fruit of Islam

On May 5, 1961, a source advised that the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of male members of the NOI. The purpose of the FOI is to protect officials and property of the NOI, assure compliance of members with NOI teachings and to prepare for the "War of Armageddon." Members of the FOI are required to participate in military drill and are afforded the opportunity to engage in judo training.

7/11/61  
SAC LETTER NO. 61-37

- 6 -

The FOI is governed by a military system wherein the members are controlled by general orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

Source: DELETED

### Muslim Girls Training

On May 19, 1960, a source advised that the Muslim Girls Training (MGT) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) and is composed of all female members of the NOI. The MGT is similar in structure to the Fruit of Islam (FOI), which is composed of male members of the NOI, in that the MGT has officers similar to military organizations to whom other female members are accountable. MGT members receive instructions in homemaking, hygiene, calisthenics, and other subjects such as Muslim history and the English language. There also exists a Junior MGT, which is composed of female members of the NOI who are between the ages of 15 and 19 and who are afforded military-type drill.

Since 1957, various officers and "sisters" of the MGT have, at meetings of the MGT, used the term MGT so that it also means General Civilization Class. General Civilization Class refers to classes conducted within the MGT.

The above refers to activities of the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood, Chicago, Illinois.

On May 17, 1961, another source advised that the MGT is a group within the NOI which is composed of all female members of the NOI. The MGT is similar in structure to the FOI, which is composed of male members of the NOI. In theory, the MGT exists in all Temples of the NOI and is patterned after the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, Chicago. General Civilization Class refers to the collective group of classes held within the MGT.

Sources: DELETED  
DELETED

### NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On May 3, 1961, a source advised that the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee was organized in August, 1960, at Los Angeles, California, to stimulate new and utilize all efforts of interested individuals and organizations in a national campaign to promote public education leading

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to political action to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). The National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee will not duplicate the work of other Civil Liberties organizations, which include the abolition of the HCUA as a part of their program, but will encourage the coordination and consolidation of all their efforts for abolition, and will promote new efforts in those Congressional Districts where education and political action for abolition have not been initiated.

Frank Wilkinson is the Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee. According to the source, Wilkinson periodically confers with Dorothy Healey, Chairman, Southern California District Communist Party, and is in close touch with other leading communist functionaries in the Los Angeles area.

Another source on September 17, 1952, advised that Frank Wilkinson was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

Sources: ~~DELETED~~

### POLITICAL AFFAIRS

In "The Worker," an east coast communist weekly newspaper, issue of March 5, 1961, the editor of "Political Affairs" identified the latter publication as an organ of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, published monthly.

### PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

On February 9, 1961, a source advised that the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) was established at a national socialist-oriented youth conference held in Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1960, through January 1, 1961. This conference was the result of a mandate issued by the National Executive Committee, Communist Party, USA, calling for a youth conference to establish an organizing committee whose objective would be to set up a national socialist-oriented youth organization. The conference scheduled a convention to be held within a year to found a new national socialist-oriented youth organization. The PYOC has its office in Room 638, 80 East 11th Street, New York, New York.

Source: ~~DELETED~~

7/11/61

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RUSSKY GOLOS PUBLISHING CORPORATION

A source advised on April 27, 1961, that "Russky Golos" is a Russian language newspaper which has consistently followed the Communist Party (CP) line and supports the same issues as the CPUSA. It is published by the Russky Golos Publishing Corporation at 130 East 16th Street, New York City. It was incorporated in the State of New York on January 11, 1917.

The source said that "Russky Golos" was formerly the organ of the "Russian Section" of the International Workers Order (IWO). Since the dissolution of the IWO by the New York Courts in 1954, the "Russian Section" is no longer known as such, but has been organized into Russian Cultural and Aid Society groups which continue to support "Russky Golos" financially and look on "Russky Golos" as the organ of these groups.

The CPUSA and the IWO have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source: DELETED

TASS NEWS AGENCY

Tass News Agency is an official Soviet Government news gathering organization, with headquarters in Moscow, Russia, and branches throughout the world.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

7/11/61  
SAC LETTER NO. 61-37

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It is to engage in generating a popular defense movement to mobilize legal assistance of any organization or individual whose "democratic rights are infringed upon by these laws." This committee wants to encourage the creation of local organizations or groups to work in support of any one of the above-stated objectives. The committee will also serve as an exchange center of material and provide speakers for any local organization.

Sources: DELETED  
DELETED  
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9/5/61  
SAC LETTER NO. 61-47

(H) CHINESE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES -- The Manual of Instructions, Section 105 E, sets forth current Bureau instructions regarding investigations of Chinese entering U. S. as citizens or permanent resident aliens who were 17 years of age or older at the time they departed Communist China.

Arrangements are now in effect whereby we can cover a third group, namely, those who enter the U. S. on student visas. The control file for this program is "Chinese Who Have Formerly Resided in Communist China Entering U. S. on Student Visas, IS - CH," Bureau file 105-86568.

Legal Attache, Tokyo, who has liaison contact with the U. S. Consulate General at Hong Kong, British Crown Colony, receives background information regarding individuals who entered U. S. on student visas and who were 17 years of age or older at time of departure from Communist China. Legal Attache furnishes this information to the Bureau and the visa recipient's name is checked through Bureau indices and results furnished to appropriate Bureau field division covering visa recipient's destination, together with two copies of Legal Attache, Tokyo, letter which includes appropriate instructions regarding investigation.

It is important to keep in mind the objectives of Bureau programs regarding individuals who have formerly resided in Communist China. Purposes of our investigations are to identify Chinese Communist Intelligence agents, obtain intelligence information of interest to Bureau and other Government agencies, develop informants and double agents, and acquaint reputable Chinese with Bureau's responsibilities and jurisdiction with regard to the internal security of the United States, thus effecting a broad over-all coverage

9/5/61  
SAC LETTER NO. 61-47

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IDENTITY OF SOURCE DELETED

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In view of the above and the EGIS plan concerning immigrants to the United States, all offices are instructed to give close attention to investigations concerning immigrants who formerly resided in East Germany. Instructions concerning these investigations as set forth in Section 105 E of the Manual of Instructions should be given close adherence.

Regarding EGIS interest in visitors from the United States to East and West Germany, for some time the Bureau has had available information concerning ~~DATA IDENTIFYING TECHNIQUE DELETED~~ individuals in the United States and East and West Germany as provided by the Communications Intercept Service (Confidential -

Much of the information received is of a business or personal nature and is furnished to the field office covering the individual's residence for information. In the future, offices receiving information from this source should give particular attention to indications of recent or future travel to East and West Germany. In the event of indicated travel, a discreet investigation should be conducted to obtain background data and information concerning the individual's employment and activities. The results of such inquiries should be furnished to the Bureau. If the investigation indicates the subject to be a likely prospect for EGIS recruitment, the results should be accompanied by your recommendation for or against interview of the individual subject. While interviews will not normally be considered of individuals prior to travel to East Germany, in exceptional cases where unusual informant potential might exist, these also should be submitted for consideration.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

7/25/61

SAC LETTER NO. 61-39

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THIRD AGENCY CONSIDERATION

THIRD AGENCY CONSIDERATION

(F) NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE - CUBA -- On February 13, 1961, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) communicated with all of its Regional Offices. It expressed the opinion that aliens and naturalized citizens currently active in the July 26th Movement or related organizations whose activities may be in furtherance of or dedicated to the cause of Fidel Castro are subject to INS investigative jurisdiction, after clearance with the FBI, to determine amenability to INS proceedings under specified sections of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Each field office should assure that all pertinent data relating to such individuals is referred on a continuing basis to the appropriate local office of INS in order that action by INS looking toward possible exclusion, deportation, expatriation or denaturalization may be properly considered.

You will note that INS investigative action in these matters requires specific clearance with the FBI. In view of INS objectives and in view of the tense Cuban situation clearance should be granted upon request unless INS investigation of a particular individual would definitely interfere with a pending investigation or jeopardize your own interests in an individual. When clearance for INS investigation is not granted the Bureau should be advised promptly by airtel under the caption of the individual case of the denial and the reasons therefor. Any pending action which prompts the denial should be expedited in order that clearance can be granted INS as soon as practical. When granting clearance for INS investigative action be certain that arrangements are effected whereby you will be advised by INS of pertinent data developed and of any proceedings instituted regarding subjects of interest to your office.

In one local office of INS the INS instructions were interpreted to call for an investigation of the July 26th Movement organization. This interpretation was incorrect. You will recognize, however, that some local offices of INS, in order to implement their instructions, may request data regarding the July 26th Movement and other organizations supporting the Castro cause. Pertinent data should be supplied.

Any problems experienced by field offices in connection with INS activities in this regard should be brought to the attention of the Bureau promptly.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

4/4/61

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THIRD AGENCY CONSIDERATION

It is to engage in generating a popular defense movement to mobilize legal assistance of any organization or individual whose "democratic rights are infringed upon by these laws." This committee wants to encourage the creation of local organizations or groups to work in support of any one of the above-stated objectives. The committee will also serve as an exchange center of material and provide speakers for any local organization.

Sources: DELETED  
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9/5/61  
SAC LETTER NO. 61-47

(H) CHINESE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES -- The Manual of Instructions, Section 105 E, sets forth current Bureau instructions regarding investigations of Chinese entering U. S. as citizens or permanent resident aliens who were 17 years of age or older at the time they departed Communist China.

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Legal Attache, Tokyo, who has liaison contact with the U. S. Consulate General at Hong Kong, British Crown Colony, receives background information regarding individuals who entered U. S. on student visas and who were 17 years of age or older at time of departure from Communist China. Legal Attache furnishes this information to the Bureau and the visa recipient's name is checked through Bureau indices and results furnished to appropriate Bureau field division covering visa recipient's destination, together with two copies of Legal Attache, Tokyo, letter which includes appropriate instructions regarding investigation.

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concerning present and prospective EGIS activities in the United States. The defector was assigned to the section of HVA which is concerned with operations against continental United States and South America.

According to this source's knowledge, HVA has agents inside the continental United States [number of agents] residing in South America and targeted against United States installations there have thus far been identified by him. to the source's knowledge, HVA agents are presently located in the United States, he is providing information on a number of [who are targets for HVA recruitment or have already been recruited by the HVA. All of these recruited agents are presently residing] The source did furnish the names of individuals of interest to HVA who are currently residing [These individuals are currently the subjects of investigation by]

Prior to his open defection, this source furnished information that an effort was being made by the EGIS to recruit [who reside in the United States. Fulfillment of this would be accomplished by (a) METHODS] American citizens [travel to East and West Germany. In this regard it was stated that EGIS may extend invitations to likely prospects. However, the method, manner and means for extending the invitations were not indicated; (b) recruitment of East and West Germans who intend to immigrate to the United States. In the case of East Germans, it was planned they would immigrate through a third country.]

As a matter of interest, it is [opinion that, as of] and possibly extending to at least [EGIS had] targets against the major Western powers with perhaps the exception of the United States and other Western military and diplomatic establishments in Western Europe. It was explained that, for the most part, this restriction was due to the preponderance of EGIS efforts being directed against West Germany and partly due to a lack of confidence on the part of the Soviets in East German efforts both from a political reliability and capability standpoint. In the recent past, CIA has now received indications which lead it to believe the Soviets have increased confidence in EGIS and are encouraging it to extend operations worldwide. Although the preponderance of EGIS activities will possibly continue to be directed against West Germany, EGIS now has the capability and Soviet approval to direct activities against the Western Hemisphere.

7/25/61

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SAC Letter 60-G

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SAC Letter 60-34 7/12/60

P 6 7 & 8

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SAC Letter 60-16 3/22/60

P.1 Third Agency Consideration - Source

SAC Letter 60-33 7/5/60

P.3 Third Agency Consideration

SAC Letter 60-54 11/22/60

P.8 Third Agency Consideration

SAC Letter 60-56 12/6/60

P.2 } Sources & Sensitive Method Deleted

P.3 } Sensitive Methods Deleted

P.4 }

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national leader, claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States.

Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source related that Muhammad, upon advice of legal counsel, had tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government. However, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 16, 1960, another source reported that Muhammad, early in July, 1958, had decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him to acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

Sources:

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DELETED  
DELETED

#### Fruit of Islam

On May 18, 1960, a source advised that the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of male members of the NOI. The purpose of the FOI is to protect officials and property of the NOI, assure compliance of members with NOI teachings and to prepare for the "War of Armageddon." Members of the FOI are required to participate in military drill and are afforded the opportunity to engage in judo training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein the members are controlled by general orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

7/12/60

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Source: CG 6021-S

Muslim Girls Training

On May 19, 1960, a source advised that the Muslim Girls Training (MGT) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) and is composed of all female members of the NOI. The MGT is similar in structure to the Fruit of Islam (FOI), which is composed of male members of the NOI, in that the MGT has officers, to military organizations, to whom other female members are accountable. MGT members receive instructions in homemaking, hygiene, calisthenics, and other subjects such as Muslim history and the English language. There also exists a Junior MGT, which is composed of female members of the NOI who are between the ages of 15 and 19 and who are afforded military-type drill.

Since 1957 various officers and "sisters" of the MGT have, at meetings of the MGT, used the term MGT so that it also means General Civilization Class. General Civilization Class refers to classes conducted within the MGT.

The above refers to activities of the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood, Chicago, Illinois.

On May 16, 1960, another source advised that the MGT is a group within the NOI, which is composed of all female members of the NOI. The MGT is similar in structure to the FOI, which is composed of male members of the NOI. In theory the MGT exists in all Temples of the NOI and is patterned after the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, Chicago. General Civilization Class refers to the collective group of classes held within the MGT.

Sources: DELETED  
DELETED

"POLITICAL AFFAIRS"

The April, 1960, issue of "Political Affairs" identified itself as "A Theoretical and Political Magazine of Scientific Socialism."

While under direct examination as a defense witness in the case of the "United States versus Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, et al.," Criminal Docket C 136-7, United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, on October 20, 1952, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn testified that "Political Affairs" is the theoretical organ of the Communist Party of the United States and has been so since the magazine was "set up" in 1945.

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SAC LETTER NO. 60-34

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"The Worker," an east coast communist weekly newspaper, in its issue dated January 3, 1960, identified Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as a Vice Chairman of the Communist Party of the United States.

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of national committee member Sam Ballan, known in the SWP as Sam Marcy, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of Leon Trotsky and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery - individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocates the unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party with headquarters located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

The SWP and the CP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source: DELETED

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

7/12/60

SAC LETTER NO. 60-34

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



March 22, 1960 . WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) FBI FORM BOOK -- Enclosed are revised Tables of Contents for Volumes I and II, and pages 1 through 6, 8 through 10, 12, and 13 of the Index for the FBI Form Book. The forms listed below have been revised by change in format, by transfer to Optional Form 10, "United States Government Memorandum" (replacing Standard Form 64, "Office Memorandum - United States Government"), or both:

- FD-1b -- Assignment Card
- FD-5 -- File - Serial Charge Out
- FD-65 -- Fugitive Form Letter
- FD-67a -- Acknowledgment of Transfer Orders and Contemplated Departure and Arrival Dates
- FD-85 -- Error Form (Field and SOG)
- FD-109 -- Records Transferred of Agent Transferred
- FD-111 -- Semiannual Motor Vehicle Report, Cost of operation and Accrued Mileage of Bureau-owned Vehicles
- FD-122 -- Recommendation for Preparation of, or Change in, Security Index Card
- FD-132 -- Request for Approval of Local Police School and/or Assignment of Bureau Instructors
- FD-184 -- Record of Preliminary Checks and Interview Concerning Plant Informant
- FD-196 -- Request for Search in National Fraudulent Check File
- FD-197 -- File Locate
- FD-200 -- Request for Stenographers
- FD-208 -- Illnesses and Deaths
- FD-220 -- Deserter Fugitive Airtel
- FD-220a -- Deserter Fugitive Airtel (copy for Armed Forces)
- FD-227 -- Request for Mail Cover Authorization
- FD-298 -- Letter Instructing the Cincinnati Office to Request Search of Company Files
- FD-305 -- Insert to Cover Pages in Security Index Cases Accompanying Reports to the Bureau
- FD-316 -- Request for Name Check and Fingerprint Searches on Field Maintenance Employees

Place one of the three enclosed copies of each of the revised forms in your FBI Form Book. Present supplies of these forms will be depleted before revised forms are distributed.

Form FD-30a, "General Appearance Form," has been discontinued and replaced by Form 1-68a, which will be used exclusively by the Identification Division. Remove FD-30a from the FBI Form Book and destroy all copies.

Third Agency Consideration

(c) IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE - OCCUPATIONAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX - IMMIGRANTS AND REPATRIATES FROM USSR AND SATELLITE COUNTRIES -- Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has now begun to maintain an occupational and geographical index for aliens who have recently arrived in the United States. Each alien entering the United States for permanent residence and each alien applying for naturalization is requested to fill out a card setting forth his occupation and previous residence in his native country. Thus far, there are a very small number of cards for certain countries. The index cards do not show the alien's United States address and it will, therefore, be necessary to check at the local INS office where the alien's file is maintained to obtain his last known address. This index may be of some assistance to the Bureau, particularly in investigations of immigrants and repatriates under Section 105E, Manual of Instructions, since it may be possible to locate an individual in the United States who was acquainted with a particular subject in a Soviet-bloc country. Personnel limitations at INS, however, will require that this index be utilized on a selective basis. It should be used only in cases which cannot be resolved by other investigation. In immigrant and repatriate cases if, following interview of the subject, no conclusion can be reached as to whether he may have been given an intelligence assignment, consideration should be given to use of the index to attempt to locate an individual who may be able to verify or refute the alleged background of subject or statements made by him.

Leads to check this index should be set out by the office of origin for WFO and sufficient information should be included to show the relative importance of the information desired. If in the opinion of WFO a lead is not justified in the light of the volume and merits of other such leads being received, it should advise Bureau and requesting office that it will not be covered unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau. WFO will ascertain whether any individuals are listed who may know subject and, if so, will furnish office of origin with their names, INS numbers and the location of the INS offices where their immigration files are maintained. The office of origin will then set out any logical leads to have such individuals located and interviewed.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

7/5/60

SAC LETTER NO. 60-33

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THIRD AGENCY CONSIDERATION

Each field office should institute an immediate review to identify those subjects who should be recommended for the Security Index on this basis. The submission of recommendations in this regard should be implemented immediately and must receive continuous and preferred attention. You are reminded that existing instructions require that a summary report containing all pertinent information must be in the possession of the Bureau when a subject is recommended for the Security Index.

When an individual is included on the Security Index and tabbed "Pro-Cuban" under this procedure, it is the continuing responsibility of the office of origin to recommend immediate removal of this tabbing or removal from the Security Index itself where specific information is received or acquired indicating such action is warranted.

11/22/60  
SAC LETTER NO. 60-54

(G) SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATIONS -- Reference is made to SAC Letter No. 60-34 (F) dated July 12, 1960, characterizing the Four Continent Book Corporation. The following thumbnail sketch should be utilized effective immediately regarding the Four Continent Book Corporation:

According to the records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., the Four Continent Book Corporation, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is registered under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. One of the foreign principals listed in this registration is the Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga (International Book), Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

11/22/60  
SAC LETTER NO. 60-54

(H) COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF DOMINICAN EXILE GROUPS INTERNAL SECURITY -- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC -- Re SAC Letter 60-45 dated September 27, 1960. Recent information from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) indicates that Agency has not developed factual information indicating the nature of communist plans concerning the Dominican Republic. However, CIA believes that communist plans are undoubtedly being formulated and most probably such work is being done in Cuba under the influence of the Castro government.

11/22/60  
SAC LETTER NO. 60-54

SOURCES AND SENSITIVE METHOD DELETED

(B) SECURITY INFORMANTS -- A series of five two-day conferences in the field on the developing and handling of security informants was recently completed. These conferences were held in the Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Philadelphia and New York Offices, with 107 selected Special Agents from all offices except Anchorage, Honolulu and San Juan participating. The results of these conferences are set forth herein containing changes in procedure effective immediately. These changes were recommended by the conferences.

USE OF CURRENT INFORMANT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL HIGH-LEVEL COVERAGE IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) USA

In order to insure continuation of high-level informant coverage in the CPUSA, all offices having informants on a district level or higher should consider utilizing one or more of such informants to bring along new informants in the Party. This will be accomplished through the cooperation of the high-level informant who will be told that he will be contacted by another informant. The new informant will not know the individual he is contacting is an FBI informant. The high-level informant will then introduce the new informant to Party functionaries, et cetera, eventually working him into top Party activity. Through this plan the CP leadership will grow to trust the new informant and in a relatively short time we should be able to continue our high-level coverage in the event anything should happen to our current top informant. Until that time we will also have the services of the new informant who will be assisting the high-level informant in the Party. This plan has been informally discussed with several top-level informants who have stated it can be accomplished without jeopardizing their positions. Bureau authority should be obtained before discussing this plan with any informant and details of any proposed operation should be set forth in a letter to the Bureau with appropriate recommendations.

LONG-RANGE PROGRAM TO DEVELOP HIGH-LEVEL INFORMANT COVERAGE

We have live informant coverage on high levels in the CPUSA at the present time, but we should plan now for the future when our present informants through unforeseen circumstances may no longer be able to furnish the assistance which they are now rendering. Under our current programs we are developing as informants individuals who are active or inactive

12/6/60  
SAC LETTER NO. 60-56

- 2 -

SENSITIVE METHODS DELETED

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12/6/60  
SAC LETTER NO. 60-56

- 2 -

SENSITIVE METHODS DELETED

CP members or other subversive individuals. Since we are planning for the future, we should consider selecting as potential informants individuals who possess the qualifications for future leadership and pick such prospects not so much from the ranks of the CP or related subversive activity, but from the college and post-graduate levels. Since the majority of communist activity is concentrated in large metropolitan areas such as New York City, that office should begin a careful selection of college students or recent graduates of colleges in New York having active student organizations made up of individuals of radical tendencies. Selection of prospects should be based on above-average intelligence and qualities of leadership which would permit them to advance to the top of the CPUSA. A very limited number of potentials will be involved in this project and each cooperative individual will be thoroughly checked. Payments will be made commensurate with the individual's potential and compensation will be increased as he progresses in the Party. On a long-range basis such an individual will achieve a top position in the CPUSA. The New York Office is instructed to open a control file for this project and begin selecting individuals who should be considered under this plan. Each prospect should be investigated in accordance with Section 107 of the Manual of Instructions, and the Bureau will consider in each case whether approval should be given to attempt development under this long-range plan.

#### YOUTH PROGRAM OF THE CPUSA

At the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA held in New York City December 12-14, 1959, the CPUSA set up a program which was designed to produce a communist youth organization in the United States. The Party implemented this program by naming Daniel Mortimer Rubin as National Secretary for Youth, and Rubin has been touring a large part of the United States in order to complete the organization of a communist youth group. This organization will encompass all classes of young people, including college students. The Party hopes that in addition to other groups it will eventually have communist youth groups on college campuses.

All offices were alerted to this program by letter of June 21, 1960, entitled "CPUSA, Youth Matters, Internal Security - C" and to the necessity to have complete coverage of CP activity in youth matters. The Party is expected shortly to establish this youth organization, and we must be ready for this eventuality. If you have not already done so, alert

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SAC LETTER NO. 60-56

- 3 -

established informants so we will be advised immediately of the location of any youth groups set up anywhere in the country. Consideration should be given to making contacts with cooperative officials of institutions of learning so that we may become aware of the emergence on campuses of groups dominated by the CP. In addition, through a review of campus publications information may be elicited concerning the formation of communist youth groups on campuses. The Party is keenly aware of the need to develop an effective program among youth, and you should be alert to develop and maintain the necessary informant coverage of this activity.

#### TOPLEV PROGRAM

Through this program of contacting, **METHOD** communists as potential informants it has been possible to obtain the services of many excellent informants. By contacting carefully selected subjects and utilizing new specific approaches, additional informants can be developed which would insure continuation **METHOD** coverage of the CPUSA. By separate communication all 14 Toplev offices are being instructed to conduct an analysis of subjects previously approached and select individuals for reinterview at this time by utilizing specific new approaches.

#### COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

Any office where there is any degree of concentration of communists (although not a regular participant in the Program) should consider the possible application of counterintelligence techniques specifically aimed at causing disruption or disillusionment inside Party circles. Bureau approval must be obtained before any action can be taken. All proposals must be carefully evaluated prior to submission so it can clearly be stated that the action recommended will not embarrass the Bureau or jeopardize informants, sources of information or special investigative techniques. Communications in this regard should be captioned "Communist Party, USA, Counterintelligence Program, Internal Security - C," Bureau file 100-3-104.

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SAC LETTER NO. 60-56

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Excisions

DARE

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RMM

RWVTS

1. The refugees must have resided or visited Communist China within past        years.
2. At the time refugee last departed Communist China he was between        and        years of age.
3. Possesses a minimum of        years of formal education.
4. At time of entry into the United States was unaccompanied by

Within this framework only those cases are to be investigated where there is reasonable evidence to indicate the refugee may have been recruited by Chinese Communists for intelligence operations in the United States, possesses intelligence information of interest to Bureau or other Government agencies or possesses informant, source and/or double agent potential.

In addition, the afore-mentioned criteria are to be applied to all cases coming within the following three programs currently in operation with regard to Chinese security matters:

1. Chinese Aliens Entering the United States for Permanent Residence (Bufile        )
2. Chinese Entering the United States Claiming United States Citizenship (Bufile        )
3. Chinese Who Have Formerly Resided in Communist China Entering the United States on Student Visas (Bufile        )

Field, when reviewing data furnished by INS under program Number 1, will initiate investigation only in those cases which meet new criteria.

Under program Number 2, Washington Field will continue to review records of State Department but will furnish Bureau and field only those cases which meet new criteria.

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THIRD AGENCY CONSIDERATION

(C) CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY -- The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is recruiting personnel in the United States for

[redacted] which has offices in Room 1B 945, the Pentagon, Washington, D. C. CIA officers handling interviews of potential recruits are using credentials [redacted]

This is being submitted for your information. You possibly may receive inquiries regarding the authenticity of this Group. You may advise that there is such an organization in the Pentagon where inquiries may be directed. You should not vouch for any individual representing himself as being connected with the Group.

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(D) CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT BENEFITS -- Public Law 87-793 approved October 11, 1962, liberalized in several respects the retirement benefits granted by the Civil Service Retirement Act. The new benefits await implementation by Congressional appropriation of the necessary funds. This cannot occur until the 88th Congress convenes in January, 1963. Legislation will then be introduced looking toward appropriation of such funds.

The new benefits relate mainly to upward adjustment in amount of annuity and to increased survivor protection.

Provisions which would affect the amount of annuity include:

- (1) The annuity of each retired employee and survivor annuitant receiving or eligible to receive an annuity on January 1, 1963, would be increased 5 per cent. Annuities commencing between January 2, and December 31, 1963, would be increased 4 per cent; those commencing during 1964, 3 per cent; those commencing during 1965, 2 per cent; and those commencing during 1966, 1 per cent.
- (2) Beginning in January, 1964, yearly changes in the nation-wide cost of living will be reviewed by the Civil Service Commission and whenever the cost of living rises at least 3 per cent, annuities will be further increased by a percentage matching the rise in the cost of living.
- (3) The reduction in an employee's annuity to provide for a survivor annuity will be changed from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the first \$2400, plus 10 per cent of the balance to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the first \$3600, plus 10 per cent of the balance. This will apply, once Congress appropriates funds, to all retiring employees separated on or after October 11, 1962, with an annuity commencing after that time.

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1966

Rev.  
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Excised material Attached

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P. 1 Third Agency Considerations

Rmm.

RWVTS HD

SAMPLE

PAGE TWO

SOURCES ARE SJ ONE TWO THREE - S\* AND SJ FIVE SIX SEVEN - S  
RESPECTIVELY.

DATA CLASSIFIED "CONFIDENTIAL" TO PROTECT SOURCES.

LEADS: SANTO DOMINGO CONTACT SOURCES. WFO CONTACT SOURCES  
AND ALERT LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENT AND SECRET SERVICE. SAN JUAN  
CONTINUING INVESTIGATION TO VERIFY RUMOR AND IDENTIFY MPD TERRORIST.  
SAN JUAN HAS ADVISED SECRET SERVICE LOCALLY.  
SUCOP.

SAMPLE

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AFTON TOURS, INCORPORATED

Records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section (FARS), Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., disclose that Alexander Svenchansky registered Package Express and Travel Agency, Incorporated, Brooklyn, New York, on February 24, 1958, as an agent of Intourist Limited, Moscow, USSR. The purpose of the business was given as transmitting parcels to citizens of the USSR. Svenchansky named Afton Tours, Incorporated, 1776 Broadway, New York City, as a branch of Package Express and Travel Agency.

FARS records disclose further that Afton Tours was registered individually as an Intourist agent from May 1, 1959, to December 24, 1960, when the registration was terminated by action of the FARS. Package Express and Travel Agency, as of August 7, 1964, continued to be registered with the FARS.

A source advised during April, 1966, that Afton Tours, Incorporated, continues to operate from 1776 Broadway, New York City. The source stated that most of the tours arranged by the firm are for individuals or groups traveling to the Soviet Union or other East European countries. According to the source, Communist Party (CP) members, nationally known, have used Afton Tours to arrange both foreign and domestic travel. The source added that many group tours directed by Afton Tours have been sponsored by organizations recognized as communist fronts.

Alexander Svenchansky was linked with a Soviet espionage ring in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee on November 2, 1953, by Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy.

The 1965-1966 New York Telephone Directory lists Afton Tours, 1776 Broadway, New York City.

Source: NY 5283-S

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the New England District Committee of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), held in Boston, Massachusetts, Herbert Aptheker stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, and Archeology, and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised in December, 1959, that Herbert Aptheker was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in December, 1959.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, Herbert Aptheker spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. Aptheker stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source advised on May 6, 1966, that, as of that date, AIMS was located on the fifth floor at 20 East 30th Street, New York City, New York.

Sources: BS 665-S  
NY 2760-S\*  
NY 1587-S  
NY Confidential Source Stanley Kalfus

AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION

The April, 1966, issue of the "ACA News," official publication of the American Communications Association (ACA), shows that the ACA is located at 18 John Street, New York, New York.

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1. To conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms;
2. To organize CPUSA, M-L cells in the South to exploit all "racial situations" that might arise there, to agitate the population, and create situations which would require the use of Federal Troops so that Americans would be fighting Americans;
3. To establish and maintain an accelerated recruiting program to include acceptance of anyone who is an anti-imperialist.

On May 12, 1966, the above source advised that the CPUSA, M-L continued to exist.

Source: LA 4107-S

COMPASS PUBLICATIONS, INCORPORATED

The above-captioned organization was incorporated with the New York County Clerk's Office on August 27, 1965. At the time of incorporation, the avowed purposes of this corporation were listed as follows:

"To edit and publish periodicals and pamphlets and other printed material in the English language and in foreign languages;

"To prepare and edit materials for publications and publishers, educational institutions, or private individuals."

On April 7, 1966, a source advised that Compass Publications, Incorporated, is located at 221 East 17th Street, New York City, and that Jean Karsavina is listed as President and Harvey De Saint Sauveur as Treasurer.

On March 2, 1966, and April 4, 1966, a second source advised that checks drawn on the account of "Soviet Life" at

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the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., have been deposited to the account of Compass Publications, Incorporated, Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City. The total amount of these checks was \$19,000.

As of June 2, 1965, a source advised that Jean Lamprecht Karsavina was the head of Cultural Activities for the New York District Communist Party Organization.

At the present time, the above-captioned organization is publishing a biweekly booklet entitled "Reprints from the Soviet Press," which bears the following inscription inside the front cover: "Reprints from the Soviet Press is a biweekly information service published by Compass Publications, Incorporated, Box 47, Old Chelsea Station, New York, New York. All views expressed are those of the authors or original publications. Subscriptions: \$15 per year; single copies, \$.60. By airmail (United States, Canada, and Mexico) \$30."

Sources: Mr. Charles Clines, Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City.  
Mr. E. W. Stearns, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.  
NY 694-S\*

c/  
FEDERACION DE UNIVERSITARIOS PRO INDEPENDENCIA

(FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FOR INDEPENDENCE)

Federacion de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI) was organized in October, 1956, at the University of Puerto Rico (UPR), Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, as a student organization, not affiliated with any political group, but working for independence for Puerto Rico through logical and peaceful means.

A source advised on May 28, 1962, FUPI was elected an integral member of the International Union of Students (IUS), Prague, Czechoslovakia, in October, 1960. Jose Rafael Varona Berrios, upon interview on April 8, 1966, stated he was the Secretary of International Affairs of FUPI, and met with various delegates of the IUS between November 27, 1965, and February 9, 1966. Varona Berrios advised that FUPI is

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affiliated with the IUS, and stated he believed in violence as a method of obtaining independence for Puerto Rico, if conditions indicated violence might succeed or aid in obtaining Puerto Rican independence.

The IUS has been cited by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1956 as being among "international communist fronts functioning at the present time," and by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, in 1951, as one of the "long-established Soviet controlled international organizations."

On April 5, 1966, a second source advised that Alberto Perez Perez was elected President of FUPI on that date. On May 16, 1966, it was learned that Alberto Perez Perez had received a one-way prepaid ticket to travel from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Moscow, U.S.S.R., and departed San Juan for Moscow on that date.

A third source advised May 16, 1966, that Perez Perez was scheduled to attend a "communist youth conference" in Moscow as the FUPI representative.

Sources: SJ 452-S  
SJ 588-S  
Captain Alfredo Ortiz Aponte  
Office of Intelligence  
Police of Puerto Rico

FOUR CONTINENT BOOK CORPORATION

According to the records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., the Four Continent Book Corporation, 156 5th Avenue, New York City, is registered under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. One of the foreign principals listed in this registration is Mezdu narodnaja Kniga (International Book), Moscow, USSR.

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John Henrik Clarke, Associate Editor  
Esther Jackson, Managing Editor  
J. H. O'Dell, Associate Managing Editor  
John L. Devine, Art Editor

A third source made available information on July 1, 1964, indicating that John Henrik Clarke attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was held on December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964.

This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, indicating that Clarke is an "Associate" of AIMS.

On March 16, 1966, a fourth source advised that James Jackson, accompanied by his wife, Esther Jackson, was scheduled to depart on March 25, 1966, from the United States en route to Moscow to attend the 23rd Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union. This source described James Jackson as a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

This source advised in July, 1962, that as of that period, O'Dell was considered by the CPUSA, as being a member of its National Committee.

On January 30, 1961, Sylvia M. Brenner Devine, 415 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that her former husband, Jack Devine, mentioned on December 17, 1960, that he was still in the CP and that the CP is his whole life.

On July 24, 1963, a fifth source described John Devine as a CP member.

Sources: NY 2359-S\*  
NY 694-S\*  
NY 4535-S\*  
NY 694-S\*  
NY 1587-S

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FRUIT OF ISLAM

On April 29, 1966, a source advised that the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of male members of the NOI. The purpose of the FOI is to protect officials and property of the NOI, assure compliance of members with NOI teachings, and to prepare for the "War of Armageddon." Members of the FOI are required to participate in military drill and are afforded the opportunity to engage in judo training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein the members are controlled by general orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

Source: CG 6021-S

"INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW"

The November 27, 1961, issue of "The Militant," a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), described the "International Socialist Review" as a magazine indicating the viewpoint of the SWP.

The Winter, 1966, issue of "International Socialist Review" described the magazine as a quarterly publication located at 873 Broadway, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

INTOURIST

Intourist, 355 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York, on June 23, 1959, in registering with the

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United States Department of Justice under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, listed its business as "Travel" and its principal as "V. A. O. Intourist, Moscow, USSR."

MAY 2 MOVEMENT

A source advised on March 3, 1965, as follows:

The May 2 Movement (M2M) formerly known as the May 2 Committee was organized on March 14, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut, by a group of young people participating in a symposium "Socialism in America" being held at Yale University. The original aim of the M2M was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, demanding withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam.

The M2M was dominated and controlled by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and had for its aim and purpose the embarrassment of the United States Government by meetings, rallies, picketing demonstrations and formation of university level clubs at which a Marxist-Leninist oriented approach and analysis was taken of United States domestic and foreign policies. This source advised on May 19, 1965, that the headquarters of the M2M was 640 Broadway, New York City, Room 307.

A second source advised on February 9, 1966, that the M2M was officially dissolved as an organization on February 6, 1966, at a meeting held on the same date in New York City, by the leadership of M2M and the Progressive Labor Party.

Sources: NY 4661-S  
NY 5000-S

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MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO  
(PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT)

The Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR) was organized in November, 1959, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, to work for the independence of Puerto Rico. It has an estimated membership of between 1,000 and 1,300 people with missions throughout the island of Puerto Rico and in New York, New York; Chicago, Illinois; and Buffalo, New York.

At the time the MPIPR was organized it indicated that it did not advocate violence but would accept members who did. Juan Mari Bras, the founder and dominant leader of this organization, in a speech during March, 1964, threatened violence comparable to that in Algeria if Puerto Rico became a state within the United States. A source reported in 1966 that a leader of the MPIPR has indicated that "the revolution" would soon begin and another source advised that another official of this organization has attempted to obtain a number of automatic pistols. Articles praising Fidel Castro and the Cuban Government regularly appear in MPIPR publications. In 1961 it adopted a resolution expressing 100 per cent approval of and solidarity with the Cuban revolution. It sent a delegation to the Tri-Continental Conference of African, Asian, and Latin American People, held in Havana, Cuba, during January, 1966, and it maintains a permanent delegate to the Secretariat located in Havana.

The press of Puerto Rico has reported that the MPIPR has held numerous demonstrations protesting compulsory military service for Puerto Ricans and United States policy in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

Sources: NY 4325-S\*  
NY 5565-S\*

MUSLIM GIRLS TRAINING

On May 19, 1960, a source advised that the Muslim Girls Training (MGT) is a group within the Nation of Islam

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(NOI) and is composed of all female members of the NOI. The MGT is similar in structure to the Fruit of Islam (FOI), which is composed of male members of the NOI, in that the MGT members receive instructions in homemaking, hygiene, calisthenics and other subjects such as Muslim history and the English language. There also exists a Junior MGT, which is composed of female members of the NOI who are between the ages of 15 and 19 and who are afforded military-type drill.

Since 1957, various officers and "sisters" of the MGT have, at meetings of the MGT, used the term MGT so that it also means General Civilization Class. General Civilization Class refers to classes conducted within the MGT.

The above refers to activities of the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

On May 2, 1966, another source advised that, in theory, the MGT exists in all Temples of the NOI and is patterned after the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, Chicago.

Sources: Former CG 6176-S  
CG 6205-S

#### NATION OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised that Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On April 29, 1966, a second source advised that, Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

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The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised that Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised that Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

Sources: Former PG 147-S  
CG 6021-S  
CG 6205-S

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR REPEAL OF THE MC CARRAN ACT

A source advised that during May, 1966, the National Committee for Repeal of the McCarran Act (NCRMA)

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continues to maintain a mailing address of Room 318, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, in connection with requests for financial donations.

This source advised on May 11, 1966, that Lillian Berman, Executive Secretary of the NCRMA, moved from Chicago, Illinois, to New York, New York, in 1965, and continues to operate the NCRMA from that city.

This source advised during May, 1966, that the NCRMA was the outgrowth of an Ad Hoc Committee of Initiators, headed by Professor Clyde Miller of New York, who solicited signatures to a Petition to the President of the United States in 1962 which called for the repeal of the McCarran Act. The NCRMA held its formation meeting at Chicago on May 18, 1963; the stated purpose of the committee is to seek repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950, as amended.

A second source advised in May, 1964, that the Communist Party (CP) interest in NCRMA had been to give it full support and approval, and the CP took the position that the committee's composition must be extremely broad and the Party's direct influence must be kept to a minimum. The CP believed the new committee would serve its purpose in fighting the McCarran Act alone and the CP had everything to gain by taking this position. Lillian Berman, NCRMA Executive Secretary, is not a CP member but knowingly accepts support and advice from the CP leadership on behalf of this committee.

Clyde Miller, according to the "Daily Worker," issue of March 5, 1941, was a signer of a statement to the President defending the CP.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist daily newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

Sources: CG 6674-S  
CT 5824-S\*

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH  
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications;" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC):

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as communists. (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963.

A second source advised on May 9, 1966, that as of that date the NCAHUAC continued to function with headquarters at 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

Sources: First Source: CG 6474-S  
LA 3512-S

NEWS AND LETTERS COMMITTEES

A source on August 1, 1958, stated that as a result of the split in the Johnson-Forest Group (JFG) which occurred

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in 1955, two factions emerged, the Johnson Faction and the Forest Faction. According to source, the Johnson Faction was composed of the followers of C.L.R. James, also known as James Johnson, and the Forest Faction was composed of the followers of Rae Dwyer, also known as Freddie Forest. The co-founders of the JFG were C.L.R. James, known as Johnson, who was deported from the United States as an undesirable alien in 1953, and Rae Dwyer, known as Forest.

The JFG has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On April 20, 1965, another source advised that the Forest Faction of the JFG is publicly known as the News and Letters Committees (NLC). The national headquarters of the NLC is located at 8751 Grand River, Detroit, Michigan.

According to the second source, the Detroit local of the NLC carries out the instructions and policies issued by the National Headquarters of the NLC.

On April 27, 1966, a third source advised that the Detroit Local of the NLC and the NLC headquarters are located at 8751 Grand River, Detroit, Michigan.

Sources: Former DE 487-S  
PG 139-S and PG 140-S (jointly)  
DE 1099-S

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into the PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

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The "New York Times," April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as Milton Rosen of New York, President, and William Epton of New York and Mort Scheer of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the Party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. Rosen and Mr. Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "Challenge," a biweekly New York City newspaper; and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that, "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where the PLP publications are prepared.

Source: Former NY 4661-S

#### REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto,"

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Don Freeman, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin." Freeman served as RAM chairman with Maxwell Stanford, now of New York City, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

On 3/18/65, a third source advised that Hanif Abdul Wahab of Cleveland, Ohio, occupies a position in the RAM only one or two places removed from the top RAM leadership.

On 5/16/66, a fourth source advised that the RAM still remains active; however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM. This source further advised that so far as is known, Freeman, Stanford, and Wahab still occupy positions of leadership in RAM.

Sources: Former CG 6796-S  
Former CG 6797-S  
Former PSI George T. Lewis  
Ny 5011-S

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

A source advised on September 9, 1964, the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI) was also known as the Spartacist Committee and the Spartacist Group. This source described the RCFI as being composed of former members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) who had split from the SWP and who were led by James Robertson. This source stated that this political unit has its main center in New York City where it publishes "Spartacist" on a very irregular basis but their formal meetings are held at least once a week.

A second source advised on March 4, 1964, that Farrell Dobbs, National Secretary of the SWP, sent a letter to all SWP branches in February, 1964, in which he advised that the expelled leader of a minority faction of the SWP,

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James Robertson, announced on February 10, 1964, that his faction would publicly criticize the SWP and had followed this with a public organ called "Spartacist" in that it attacked the SWP.

The November-December, 1965, issue of "Spartacist," in its masthead described this publication as follows: "...published bimonthly by supporters of the revolutionary tendency expelled from the Socialist Workers Party." This masthead sets forth that the editor of the publication is James Robertson, and its main address is Post Office Box 1377, General Post Office, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sources: NY 711-S  
LA 4000-S

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CULTURAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

A source advised on July 11, 1961, that from its inception in June, 1955, until May, 1960, the Russian-American Cultural Educational Committee (RACEC) operated as a fund raising organization of the Russian Club of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. In May, 1960, the Russian Club, CP of Illinois, was enlarged to include Ukrainians and Poles, and this united club became a unit of the Nationalities Section, CP of Illinois. During that period the RACEC served as a fund raising organization for the Russian element of the Polish-Russian Ukrainian Club of the Nationalities Section, CP of Illinois.

In December, 1961, it was decided that the Russians, Ukrainians, and Poles would again be separated into individual clubs within the Nationalities Section, CP of Illinois.

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As of May 4, 1965, the source advised that the RACEC was composed of members of the Russian Club, CP of Illinois, and functioning as a fund raising organization for that club.

Meetings of the RACEC are held irregularly, as the occasion demands, and are held at the residences of its various members. In the event of a fund raising affair, open to the public, arrangements are made for a hall in which to hold the affair.

Source: CG 5851-S

SOVFOTO AGENCY

According to the records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., the Sovfoto Agency, Room 1008, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, New York, is registered with the Department of Justice as agent for Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga (International Book), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), for the sale of Soviet books, articles, stories, and plays for publication in the United States and Canada. Sovfoto is also the registered agent for Fotokhronika Tass (the telegraphic agency for the USSR) for the sale of Soviet newspapers and photographs and for eleven other foreign principals, including China Photo Service, Peking, China. Other names also used by Sovfoto are Eastfoto Agency and Am-Rus Library and Music Agency.

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA (SCTC)  
PERMANENT STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA  
AD HOC STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl," a weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York, New York, dated December 12,

9-7-66  
SAC LETTER 66-56

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1962, page one, contained an article entitled, "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays." This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962.

A source advised on September 13, 1963, that during the Summer of 1963, fifty-nine individuals travelled to Cuba; that the leaders of the group were members of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) and the trip was planned and organized by PLM members.

On March 12, 1965, Phillip Abbott Luce, a self-admitted member of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC) Executive Committee and the PLM National Coordinating Committee, advised the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formerly known as the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba and the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba. He stated he was a leader of the 1963 trip to Cuba, an organizer of the 1964 trip, and that both were sponsored by the SCTC. As of the Spring of 1964, the members of the SCTC Executive Committee were considered members of the PLM. No SCTC sponsored trip was made in 1965.

Source: Former SF 2540-S

TASS NEWS AGENCY

The Tass News Agency is the official Soviet Government news-gathering organization with headquarters in Moscow, USSR, and branches throughout the world.

"THE MILITANT"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

9-7-66  
SAC LETTER 66-56

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As of July, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

Sources: Source Number 1 -- Former CG 6474-S  
Source Number 2 -- JFK Act 6 (4)  
Source Number 3 --

"WORKERS WORLD"

On 5/2/66 a source advised that the "WorkersWorld" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party, published twice monthly, with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

Source: NY 3527-S

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member, Sam Ballan, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of Leon Trotsky and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery - individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

9-7-66

SAC LETTER 66-56

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The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 2, 1966, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sources: NY 711-S  
NY 3527-S

#### "YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published five times a year by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can."

The newspaper "Young Socialist" was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance.

The "Young Socialist" maintains headquarters at Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City, and the mailing address of P.O. Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

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SAC LETTER 66-56

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist," (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the founding declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 23, 1966, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 23, 1966, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC). The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section for the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source: NY 711-S

9-7-66  
SAC LETTER 66-56

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YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A source advised on March 29, 1965, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known also as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the Summer of 1962, to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities and, thereby, gain recruits for the organization.

A second source advised on October 23, 1964, that a flyer distributed by the YAWF describes that organization as a militant organization of young workers and worker-students for combating war and fascism.

The first source advised on March 9, 1966, that the YAWF maintains its headquarters at 58 West 25th Street, New York City, and publishes a magazine called "The Partisan."

Sources: NY 3527-S  
NY 4444-S

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

9-7-66  
SAC LETTER 66-56

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THIRD AGENCY CONSIDERATION



PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC LETTER 66-68

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

November 1, 1966

(A) REPORT WRITING - MAPS -- As the result of a suggestion the following technique is being brought to your attention to be considered for use in reports wherein it is necessary to describe or pinpoint a particular locality. Briefly the technique consists in mechanical reproduction of the pertinent portion of an official state road map for inclusion in the first part of a bank robbery, bank burglary, or other major case report. The item should be inserted in the first report submitted suitably captioned and depicting the location and description of the establishment or location where the crime was committed. Pertinent points of interest or importance should be circled and numbered or lettered. These markings should be explained on the same page if sufficient space exists. The marking should be done after reproduction and ink or lead other than black or blue black should be used as these colors tend to obliterate the existing printed items on the map. Official state road maps should be used to avoid infringement of copyrights.

This method is used most effectively to determine locales in sparsely populated, rural or remote areas with less than the usual distinguishing features or points of reference; however, it will be of value in any type of case where knowledge of the locale is of benefit to the reader of the report. Where the technique is applicable, it is plain that it will save considerable time which would be needed to sketch or verbally describe a particular location.

11/1/66

SAC LETTER 66-68

(B) DEFENSE CENTRAL INDEX OF INVESTIGATIONS (DCII) -- SAC Letter Number 66-32, dated May 26, 1966, advised that effective May 27, 1966, the DCII at Fort Holabird, Maryland, would begin operating a centralized index of investigative files, including intelligence and criminal files, of the Army and Navy.

Effective November 1, 1966, the Air Force (Office of Special Investigations) index to investigative files will be consolidated into the DCII centralized index. The investigative files of the Office of Special Investigations (OSI) will continue to be located in the Washington, D. C., area as indicated on Page 15, Section 9, Volume I, "Manual of Instructions."

# THIRD AGENCY CONSIDERATION

All leads to check OSI files should now be designated for Baltimore, with copies of the respective communications being designated also for Washington Field Office since that Office may be subsequently requested by Baltimore to review an OSI file if DCII returns a reference to such file. If DCII returns a "No Record," Baltimore Office will handle the reporting of same.

11/1/66  
SAC LETTER 66-68

- 2 -



PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 66-10

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

February 15, 1966

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

(A) CHINESE MATTERS - LEADS IN CHINESE CASES FOR LEGAT,  
TOKYO, AT **THIRD AGENCY CONSIDERATIONS**.

-- Legal Attache, Tokyo, has advised that the heavy work load being imposed on the

by United States agencies in is at a critical stage. Therefore, they will be unable to handle any name checks concerning Chinese where the Chinese Telegraphic Code (CTC) numbers do not accompany the Anglicized Chinese name. At the agencies have similar problems as at when CTC numbers for the name are not provided by the Legat. Therefore, when submitting leads in Chinese cases to be handled at and by Legal Attache, Tokyo, you should submit the CTC numbers, together with the Mandarin version of the subject's name, in addition to the subject's true name. Leads for Tokyo set out by field offices which do not contain CTC numbers will be returned by the Bureau.

If subject's Chinese characters are not available in Bureau files, you should check **THIRD AGENCY CONSIDERATIONS**

If Chinese characters are located, a specimen of them should be obtained so that the characters may be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory, Translation Section for transliteration, unless Chinese language-trained personnel are available in your office who are able to transliterate the Chinese characters.

For your information, the fingerprint camera will photograph Chinese characters in in a very satisfactory manner.

# United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE TO  
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH  
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 21, 94TH CONGRESS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

To: Bill Cregar

From: Mark Gitenstein

Bill, attached you will find  
the list of SAC memos and  
letters which we have selected  
for review at FBI headquarters.

This is part of 5/14  
Request.

Rec'd. 5/17 + Burns  
w/str. to assembly

SAC lets + memo  
get necessary clearances

6/25 - Burns  
met. to  
prepare memo.  
6/30 - Burns  
disc. as to  
new procedure  
(memo re filed)

19  
69  
45  
57  
49  
178  
337

Att. seen by G. H. Jackson  
Dawson on 6/9 & by  
Dawson 6/11 at FBIHQ  
List also shown of the  
messengers.

3 further messengers asked  
for: 62-B  
66-78  
Memo 23-72

## SAC MEMOS &amp; LETTERS

1960

60-A	1/15	60-30	6/21	60-41	8/23
60-B	1/22	60-G	7/1	60-44	9/29
60-C	1/25	60-32	6/28	60-45	9/27
60/9	2/9	60-33	7/5	60-J	10/20
60-10	2/16	60-34	7/12	60-51	11/1
60-D	2/29	60-H	8/1	60-54	11/22
60-11	2/19	60-36	7/19	60-k	1/13
60-12	2/23	60-38	8/2	60-56	12/6
60-14	3/8	60-I	8/17	60-59	12/20
60-16	3/22	60-43	9/13		
60-E	4/27				
60-F	5/10				

1961

61-A	1/23	61-28	5/23	61-D	7/24
61-5	1/24	61/29	5/29	61-42	3/8
61-8	2/21	61-31	6/6	61-47	9/5
61-10	3/1	61-C	6/19	61-55	9/26
61-12	3/7	61-33	6/20	61-56	not dated
61-13	3/14	61-34	6/21	61-62	10/24
61-18	4/4	61-37	7/11	61-E	10/26
61-19	4/5	61-38	7/18	61-F	11/7
61-24	4/27	61-39	7/25	61-G	11/29
				61-71	12/19

SAC Memos & Letter  
Page 2

1962

62-A	1/8	62-22	4/17	62-47	9/7
62-12	2/14	62-E	4/26	62-55	10/3
62-11	2/13	62-27	5/8	62-58	10/16
62-B		62-F	5/9	62-H-J-I-K	
62-C	2/19	62-32	6/5	62-61	
62-16	3/8	62-G	7/27	62-66	10/26
62-20	4/3	62-33	6/12	62-70	12/11
62-21	4/10	62-34	6/19	62-72	12/26

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1963

63-4	1/23	63-14	3/19	63-39	8/6
63-A	1/30	63-E	3/27	63-44	9/4
63-6	1/29	63-F & G		63-47	9/19
63-B	2/27	63-27	6/11	63-50	10/1
63-C	3/6	63-26	5/28	63-I	10/23
		63-30	6/25	63-59	12/10
63-D	3/25	63-35	7/19	63-61	
63-13	3/12	63-H	7/27		

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1964

64-4 & 5		64-B	4/1	64-39	7/3
64-3	1/14	64-23	4/28	64-43	8/25
64-A	1/24	64-24	5/5	64-48	9/29
64-13	2/27	64-C	5/20	64-F	10/26
64-20	4/7	64-D	6/22	64-52	10/27
64-21	4/14	64-E	7/6	64-G	11/25

SAC Memos & Letter  
Page 3

1965

	65-8	65-41	65-50
	65-10	65-40	65-54
5/4	65-A	65-D	65-53
5/11	65-B	65-C	65-58
	65-31	65-44	65-68
	65-36	65-E	65-63
	65-37	65-47	

1966

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66-4	1/13	66-41	7/5	66-68	11/1
66-8	2/1	66-A	7/22	66-72	11/15
66-10	2/15	66-44	7/18	66-73	11/22
66-19	3/29	66-45	7/19	66-77	12/13
66-27	5/3	66-50	8/9	66-76	12/7
66-34	6/7	66-56	9/9	66-78	
66-35	6/14	66-61	10/4	66-79	12/15
66-33	6/31	66-63	10/11	66-80	12/20
66-30	6/21				

1967

67-3	1/10	67-23	4/25	67-50	8/21
67-5	1/19	67-24	5/2	67-52	8/29
67-6	1/24	67-25	5/9	67-56	9/12
67-8	1/31	67-27		67-62	10/17
67-10	2/1	67-29	5/24	67-63	10/24
67-11	2/7	67-38	6/27	67-65	10/31
67-12	2/14	67-40	7/11	67-66	11/7
67-13	2/21	67-42	7/25	67-70	11/28
67-14	2/28	67-43	8/1	67-71	12/5
67-17	3/21	67-A	8/8	67-74	12/19
67-20	4/7	67-47	8/4		

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1968

68-4	1/9	68-25	4/30	68-40	7/16
68-5	1/16	68-26	5/1	68-41	7/23
68-9	1/31	68-30	5/21	68-51	9/3
68-14	2/20	68-32	6/4	68-52	9/10
68-16	3/12	68-34	6/11	68-54	9/20
68-18	3/19	68-36	6/21	68-55	9/20
68-20	3/26	68-38	7/2	68-63	11/5
68-21	4/2	68-39	7/9	68-68	11/26
68-22	4/9				

1969

69-4	1/14	69-30	5/27	69-51	9/15
69-5	1/21	69-31	6/3	69-55	9/26
69-7	1/28	69-34	6/24	69-58	10/7
69-14	2/25	69-36	7/1	69-63	10/22
69-15	3/4	69-37	7/8	69-67	11/10
69-16	3/11	69-43	8/13	69-69	11/18
69-22	4/8	69-44	8/19	69-73	12/9
69-27	5/6	69-45	8/26	69-76	12/23
69-28	5/13	69-46	9/5		

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1970

70-4	1/27	70-21	4/2	70-43	8/17
70-6	2/3	70-26	5/12	70-45	8/27
70-9	2/17	70-29	5/26	70-46	9/1
70-11	3/3	70-30	6/2	70-48	9/15
70-13	3/17	70-33	6/16	70-61	11/3
70-15	3/24	70-36	7/14	70-64	11/10
70-17	3/31	70-38	7/28	70-72	12/29
70-18	4/7	70-40	8/4		

1971

71-3	1/19	71-20	5/11	71-37	8/10
71-4	1/26	71-21	5/18	71-39	8/17
71-A	2/18	71-24	6/8	71-41	8/24
71-10	3/9	71-28	6/22	71-46	9/21
71-11	3/16	71-30	7/6	71-51	10/19
71-17	4/27	71-34	7/20	71-B	11/8
71-19	5/4	71-36	8/3	71-61	12/28

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1972

72-1	1/4	72-21	4/18	14-72	8/1
72-3	1/11	memo 1-72	5/23	15-72	8/8
72-6	1/26	memo 5/72	6/13	21-72	9/12
72-10	2/22	memo 11/72	7/11	22-72	9/19
72-17	3/21	13/72	7/25	25-72	10/10

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1973

10-73	3/6	18-73	4/24	31-73	7/31
12-73	3/13	25-73	6/5	53-75	11/23

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1974

5-74	1/29	32-74	6/25	50-74	10/17
8-74	2/19	35-74	7/16	52-74	11/5
13-74	3/12	39-74	8/13	56-74	11/26
22-74	4/30	49-74	10/15	55/74	12/10

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1975

5-75	1/28	18-75	4/22	21-75	5/13
7-75	2/11				

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall  
FROM : W. O. Cregar  
SUBJECT: SENSTUDY 75

- 1 - Mr. T. J. Jenkins
- 1 - Mr. J. B. Adams
- 2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
- 1 - Mr. T. E. Burns

DATE: 6/27/75

- Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. \_\_\_\_\_
- Comp. Syst. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ext. Affairs \_\_\_\_\_
- Files & Com. \_\_\_\_\_
- Gen. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ident. \_\_\_\_\_
- Inspection \_\_\_\_\_
- Intell. \_\_\_\_\_
- Laboratory \_\_\_\_\_
- Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_
- Plan. & Eval. \_\_\_\_\_
- Spec. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Training \_\_\_\_\_
- Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

Pursuant to an earlier Senate Select Committee (SSC) request for access to all indices and control files pertaining to SAC Letters and Memoranda from 1960 to the present, we made available for review at FBIHQ by SSC Staff Members, an index covering all SAC Letters and Memorandas from 1960 to present. SSC Staff Member: Mark Gitenstein subsequently reviewed the index and selected approximately 340 SAC Letters and Memoranda which the SSC now seeks to review at FBIHQ (see attached SSC request).

Many of the selected SAC Letters and Memoranda cover more than one subject matter and originated with more than one FBIHQ Division. A review of the requested material by all originating Divisions would be extremely time-consuming and would substantially delay our response to the SSC in this matter.

As a practical matter we propose having all the requested SAC Letters and Memoranda reviewed by the INTD SENSTUDY staff for clearance. Questionable material requiring consultation with other Divisions will be furnished to such Divisions's SENSTUDY representative for appropriate review and approval. Within INTD we will secure Sectional clearance, as required, for questionable material.

ACTION:

Upon processing the SAC Letters and Memoranda as described above, we will than make such material available to SSC Staff Members for review at FBIHQ. This will be handled in accordance with established procedure by letter to the Attorney General with an LHM for the SSC.

Enclosure

TEB:adm adm  
(19)

*fulled*

*Euf*  
*Tim*  
*NB*



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

June 19, 1975

The SAC Letters and the SAC Memorandum cited below were not included in the indices previously made available to you, and are being set forth to complete such indices.

SAC Letter #62-B                      February 8, 1962  
    Bureau Codes (AFSAM-7)

SAC Letter #66-78                     December 15, 1966  
    Courtney A. Evans - Person Not to be Contacted

SAC Memorandum #23-72                September 21, 1972  
    Use of Microphones and Recording Equipment

THIRD AGENCY  
CONSIDERATION

(C) FIRST LATIN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF JOURNALISTS -- According to current press reports, Fidel Castro is planning still another major anti-U. S. propaganda spectacle scheduled to be known as the First Latin American Congress of Journalists and planned for July 28, 1968, to August 1, 1968, in Havana. Reportedly, Latin American writers and newsmen will form the nucleus of the Congress but press representatives from Asia, Africa, Europe, and North America also will be invited. Radio Havana, one of the Cuban Government's chief propaganda outlets, has announced the theme of the Congress as "Anti-imperialism," and delegates are to be journalists who view the Congress as a powerful stimulus to the revolutionary struggles in their home countries. In keeping with the goals outlined at the July, 1967, Latin American Solidarity Organization Conference and the January, 1968, Cultural Congress, the forthcoming meeting can logically be expected to close with the adoption of resolutions exhorting the overthrow of the U. S. Government through violent, armed revolutionary action.

It is anticipated that many U. S. apologists for the Castro regime will attend and that some legitimate U. S. newsmen will be allowed to cover open sessions of the Congress. Many will probably travel without Department of State authority and under current regulations will not be subjected to punitive action by the U. S. In the recent past, however, the Mexican Government has been quite helpful by denying transit visas to communists and other subversives who wish to travel from the U. S. through Mexico to Cuba, thereby forcing them to assume the additional expense of traveling by way of Prague, Czechoslovakia, to get to Cuba or abandoning their efforts altogether after having paid travel and living expenses for a futile round trip to Mexico.

In view of the possibility that the Mexican Government may desire to deny transit visas to U. S. subversives attempting to attend the Congress, we contemplate having Legal Attache, Mexico City, relay pertinent names to appropriate Mexican officials. All offices be alert to any information showing known subversives or other individuals who can be fully documented as members of subversive organizations are planning to travel to Cuba for the Congress or for the celebration on the anniversary of Fidel Castro's 1953 attack on the Moncada Barracks in Santiago, Cuba, which will be held on July 26, 1968. Furnish the identity of any such traveler by expedite communication to the Bureau and include therein a very succinct resume

7/9/68

SAC LETTER 68-39

- 10 -

of his subversive affiliations. Also provide the names, descriptions, or symbol numbers of the sources who can substantiate the documentation and any available information concerning the prospective visitor's travel document and itinerary which will aid desires to take action

Offices also be alert to our need for firsthand coverage of the Congress and make positive recommendations concerning advance briefing and/or debriefing of logical prospects for attendance at the Congress. If any special security factors exist, outline them in the initial communication containing your recommendations.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

7/9/68

SAC LETTER 68-39

- 11 -

THIRD AGENCY CONSIDERATION

(D) CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES AT 1968 OLYMPIC GAMES IN MEXICO CITY - FOREIGN POLICE COOPERATION -- Mexican authorities have expressed deep concern that criminals from the United States and other countries will be attracted to the 1968 Olympic Games to be held in Mexico City from October 12, 1968, through October 27, 1968, and have asked for the cooperation of the FBI in furnishing them any information regarding the identity and plans including travel of any such persons.

All offices should alert appropriate sources concerning this matter and promptly advise the Bureau of any information received under the above caption. In view of the fact that data reported will require translation, no letterhead memoranda should be prepared. Instead, information should be furnished by letter or airtel depending on urgency. It should incorporate complete descriptive data including particular criminal specialties, FBI number and photograph, if available, and any other data of interest to Mexican authorities.

Arrangements have been made by the Legal Attache, Mexico City, for concealment of the FBI as the source of information for any data disseminated. Information forwarded to the Legal Attache by the Bureau will be made available to Mexican authorities concerned with the maintenance of law and order and immigration.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enc. for (A)

9/3/68

SAC LETTER 68-51

- 3 -

1968

Rev  
3/Agency

SAC letter 68-54 9/20/68

Exuse source

SAC letter 68-39 7/9/68  
- RD 10+11 Third Agency Consideration

SAC letter 68-51 9/3/68  
P.3 Third Agency Consideration

SAC letter 68-39 Re Mexico ?  
" " 68-51

RWUTS JJ



PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 68-54

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

September 20, 1968

(A) CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE, RACIAL, KLAN, WHITE HATE, AND MILITANT BLACK ORGANIZATIONS - INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST --

Set forth below are up-to-date thumbnail sketches of organizations and publications, each of which is of use to various field offices. No attempt has been made to include all sketches which have been furnished to the Bureau for approval; only those sketches which are believed to have field-wide application are set forth.

In the event an office needs to characterize an organization not mentioned in either this letter or the various issues of the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" published by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, or one not designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450, a request should be made of the office of origin to furnish the required characterization. In describing a local affiliate of a national organization, in addition to characterizing the local affiliate, it will be necessary to set forth separately the characterization of the parent organization.

The evaluation and identities of the sources should be handled in accordance with instructions set forth in Part I, Section 49B, 2m (1), page 65, of The FBI Handbook.

For the purpose of evaluation, all sources utilized in the preparation of the sketches listed below should be described as having furnished reliable information in the past. In each sketch utilized below, the field office submitting the sketch has advised that careful consideration was given to each source concealed.

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AEROFLOT

Aeroflot is the operational element of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), and as such is an official agency of the Soviet Government, which provides commercial, world-wide air service.

AFTON TOURS, INCORPORATED

Records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section (FARS), Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., disclose that registered Package Express and Travel Agency, Incorporated, Brooklyn, New York, on February 24, 1958, as an agent of Intourist Limited, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The purpose of the business was given as transmitting parcels to citizens of the Soviet Union. Svenchansky named Afton Tours, Incorporated, 1776 Broadway, New York City, as a branch of Package Express and Travel Agency.

FARS records reflect further that Afton Tours was registered individually as an Intourist agent from May 1, 1959, to December 24, 1960, when the registration was terminated by action of the FARS. Package Express and Travel Agency, as of February 24, 1967, continued to be registered with the FARS.

A source advised during April, 1968, that Afton Tours, Incorporated, continues to operate from 1776 Broadway, New York City. The source stated that the majority of tours arranged by Afton Tours are for individuals or groups traveling to the Soviet Union and other East European countries. The source said that some of the individuals who have traveled through Afton Tours are publicly recognized as Communist Party members. The source added that a number of the group tours handled by Afton Tours have been organized by groups known to be affiliated with communist front organizations.

was linked with a Soviet espionage ring in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee on November 2, 1953, by confessed atomic spy.

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The 1967-1968 New York Telephone Directory lists  
Afton Tours at 1776 Broadway.

(The characterization of Intourist should be used  
in conjunction with the characterization of Afton Tours)

Source:

"AMERICAN DIALOG," ALSO KNOWN AS  
"AMERICAN DIALOGUE," "DIALOGUE"

A confidential source advised during June, 1964, that  
Joseph Felshin advised former subscribers to the magazine,  
"Mainstream," that "Mainstream" had ceased publication with  
its August, 1963, issue and had been replaced by a new bi-  
monthly publication entitled, "American Dialogue," with  
as editor.

The Spring, 1968, issue of "American Dialog," Volume  
5, Number 1, contains the statement in its masthead, "American  
Dialog" is published by Dialog Publications, 32 Union Square,  
Room 804, New York 10003.

On July 2, 1966, a second source advised that  
attended the 18th National Convention  
of the Communist Party, United States of America  
(CPUSA), held in New York City, from June 22  
through June 26, 1966, as a delegate.

A third source advised on July 27, 1966, that  
a delegate to the 18th National Convention  
of the CPUSA held in New York City, from June 22  
through June 26, 1966, was elected to the National  
Committee of the CPUSA on June 26, 1966.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of  
Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone  
Company, on March 20, 1967, lists "Dialogue Publications, Inc.,"  
as being located at 32 Union Square, New York, New York.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications,"  
revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released  
by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of  
Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning  
"Mainstream":

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"American Dialog"

"Mainstream"

"1. The Communist Party ' is regularly putting out \*\*\* Mainstream ---- monthly cultural and literary organ published in New York.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 9)."

\*Beginning with the September, 1956, issue, the name of this publication was changed from "Masses and Mainstream" to "Mainstream."

Sources: CSSF 2670-S\*  
MM 1070-S\*  
NH 320-S

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, Herbert Aptheker stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised on June 30, 1966, that was elected to the National Committee, CPUSA, at the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA, held June 22-26, 1966, in New York City.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, spoke at the CPUSA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. stated

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that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source reported on August 29, 1966, that AIMS issues a "Newsletter" every other month. This source also made available the information that AIMS issues publications and holds symposiums concerning Marxism.

A fifth source advised on May 8, 1968, that as of that date, AIMS was located on the fifth floor west of 20 East 30th Street, New York, New York.

Sources:

#### AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION

Amtorg Trading Corporation, according to records of the New York County Clerk, is a New York corporation formed in 1924. It has acted since then as a buying and selling agency in the United States (US) for most of the foreign trade associations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). Since 1949, it has been registered with the US Department of Justice pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

#### CASA DE LAS AMERICAS

On May 9, 1968, a source advised that the Casa de las Americas, an organization composed of pro-Fidel Castro and pro-communist individuals, formed in April, 1964, has its headquarters on the fourth floor, 876 Broadway, New York City. Source described this organization as a successor to the old Casa Cuba Club (CCC) with a changed name to avoid overt affiliation with Cuba. The CCC had been

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composed of persons belonging to the now defunct 26th of July Movement, a revolutionary organization founded and led by Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, until its dissolution in 1962.

A second source advised that the CCC, originally founded as a social club of New York area residents of Cuban extraction, was sympathetic to Castro during his struggle for power. Subsequent to January 1, 1959, as it became apparent that communism was the form of government in Cuba, the leaders of the 26th of July Movement assumed control of CCC and its membership declined.

The first source above advised that Casa de las Americas is also ostensibly formed as a social club, but in effect it acts as a focal point for revolutionary peoples sympathetic to the Cuban Government. Although it is not directly controlled by the Cuban Mission to the United Nations (CMUN), many Cuban personnel attend its functions and at least an indirect link with CMUN is present. Casa de las Americas has fund-raising affairs and contributes money to the CMUN. Casa de las Americas also gives financial support to other revolutionary groups representing countries other than Cuba. Through CMUN, various propaganda materials of a communist nature are found at Casa de las Americas. This same source also stated that some executive committee members, as well as general members of Casa de las Americas, are members of the Spanish Section of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA). An indirect link does occur at Casa de las Americas in that it is used as a staging ground prior to entry into CPUSA. Further, source indicates that membership in Casa de las Americas serves as an excellent background for persons desiring to return to Cuba.

This same source stated that, although there exists in Cuba, a social club called Casa de las Americas supported by the Cuban Government, there appears to be no connection between the two and no reason to believe that the Casa de las Americas in New York was named after the one in Cuba.

Sources:

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COMMITTEE TO FREE

"Following the execution of atomic spies in June, 1953, the 'Communist Campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon the co-defendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the a communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and then the National Committee to Secure Justice for ...."

(Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the name, "Committee to Secure Justice for," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In August, 1966, the name "Committee to Free first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, published by the New York Telephone Company on April 12, 1968, lists the above Committee's address as 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
MARXIST-LENINIST (CPUSA, M-L)

On August 24, 1965, a source advised that the West Coast Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (WCPOC) was formed in Los Angeles, California, on August 23, 1965, under the leadership of Mike Lasky. Although similar in name, the newly organized WCPOC had no connection whatsoever with the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) or the latter's West Coast POC.

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On September 7, 1965, the above source advised that a National Conference of the newly formed WCPOC was held over the September 4-5, 1965, weekend in Los Angeles. At that meeting, the name WCPOC was dropped, and the CPUSA, M-L, was formed under Lasky's leadership. The CPUSA, M-L, has the following aims and purposes:

1. To conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms;
2. To organize CPUSA, M-L, cells in the South to exploit all "racial situations" that might arise there, to agitate the population, and create situations which would require the use of Federal Troops so that Americans would be fighting Americans;
3. To establish and maintain an accelerated recruiting program to include acceptance of anyone who is an anti-imperialist.

On May 22, 1968, a second source advised that the CPUSA, M-L, continued to exist.

Sources:

COMPASS PUBLICATIONS, INCORPORATED

The above-captioned organization was incorporated with the New York City County Clerk's Office on August 27, 1965, and was issued incorporation number 9830-65. At the time of incorporation, the avowed purposes of this corporation were listed as follows:

"To edit and publish periodicals and pamphlets and other printed material in the English language and in foreign languages."

"To prepare and edit materials for publication and publishers, educational institutions, or private individuals."

On May 17, 1968, a source advised that Compass Publications, Incorporated, is located at 327 East 18th Street, New York City, and that \_\_\_\_\_ is listed as president.

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On June 8, 1966, Compass Publications, Incorporated, filed a registration statement under the Foreign Agents Registration Act and on the same date filed a short form registration statement in support of the registration statement of Compass Publications, Incorporated. This registration statement reflected that the Novosti Press Agency, 2 Pushkin Square, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), was the "foreign principal" involved in this registration.

At the present time, the above-captioned organization is publishing a biweekly booklet entitled, "Reprints from the Soviet Press," which bears the following inscription inside the front cover:

"Reprints from the Soviet Press is a biweekly information service published by Compass Publications, Incorporated, Box 47, Old Chelsea Station, New York, New York. All views expressed are those of the authors or original publications. Subscriptions: \$15.00 per year; single copies, \$.60. By airmail (United States, Canada, and Mexico) \$30.00."

Source:

#### CONTACT MAILING SERVICE

A source advised that of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in March, 1962, stated he wanted to set up an office in New York for the centralization of "our mailing lists" so that mailing lists could be furnished to Communist Party groups or Communist Party front groups which needed them. The Communist Party would invest money in this business, and a general handyman for would operate it ostensibly as a private enterprise.

On May 12, 1964, a second source furnished information indicating that the Mailing Service conducts a mailing service business in Room 636 at 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

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In March, 1966, the first source advised that had stated that the Communist Party had replaced the Mailing Service with the Contact Mailing Service which would serve the same purpose and function in the same manner as the Mailing Service.

On May 10, 1968, the second source advised that the Contact Mailing Service was presently being operated by in Room 636 at 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

On November 23, 1963, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed enter a meeting hall at 61 Rivington Street, New York, New York, where, according to a third source, a meeting limited to Communist Party members was being held.

Sources:

"DAILY WORLD"

The "Daily World" is an east coast communist newspaper.

DIXIE KLANS, KNIGHTS OF  
THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC.  
(Tennessee)

Confidential sources reported September, 1957, a number of leaders and their associates of Klavern #1, U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (USK, KKKK), Chattanooga, Tennessee, were banished in September, 1957. These individuals formed a new klan organization and secured a General Welfare Charter from the State of Tennessee, October 21, 1957, under the name Dixie Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.

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(DK, KKKK, Inc.), with headquarters at 2523 Glass Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee. Their charter lists some of the purposes as freedom of speech and association, rejection of forced integration, preservation of the Constitutions of the United States and Tennessee and preservation of the sovereignty of each state.

Current sources report this organization has continued to operate at the above location from 1957 to present. It now has only one klavern, Klavern #1.

A confidential source advised during the Fall of 1960 a "den" of Klavern #1, DK, KKKK, Inc., East Chattanooga, Tennessee, consisting of ten members, including leaders of the klavern, and two alternates were reportedly responsible for five bombings of residences, Hamilton County, Tennessee, during July-August, 1960. Rank-and-file members of this organization are unaware of this "den." All "den" members and alternates were interviewed during another investigation. They denied knowledge of the bombings, acts of violence or existence of the "den." Majority of those interviewed admitted current membership in the DK, KKKK, Inc.

Current sources state none of the "den" members responsible for the bombings are now active in this organization.

In September, 1965, a near racial riot occurred in East Chattanooga, Tennessee, near a housing project over an argument between Negroes and whites. A number of youthful Negro and white youths became involved in a fight which resulted in the shooting of one Negro. Both Negro and white youths were arrested; however, charges were later dismissed. Some of the white youths were DK, KKKK, Inc., members or sympathizers.

Sources report in 1965 the DK, KKKK, Inc., had a group known as "claw" or "black card members," which was formed for the purpose of handling acts of violence, discipline of klan members, or intimidation of others when and if needed. These members were not reported to have participated in any acts of violence. Majority of the leaders and members of this group terminated their membership in the DK, KKKK, Inc., in December, 1965, when a dispute arose over leadership of this organization.

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During the period 1962 to present, all public facilities, public schools, restaurants, sports activities, and places of amusement have been integrated in Chattanooga, Tennessee, as well as housing projects located in the vicinity of East Chattanooga, where a number of klansmen and sympathizers reside. On several occasions during this period Negroes have protested and demonstrated. On each occasion DK, KKKK, Inc., leaders have instructed members at meetings and individually not to become involved in above demonstrations, not to be in the vicinity of where such demonstrations were occurring, not to create any disturbances, commit any acts of violence, or advocate any acts of violence or become engaged in arguments over such activities. They have been advised the DK, KKKK, Inc., will not support them if they do become involved and the DK, KKKK, Inc., funds will not be used to assist them in legal fees, bonds, etc., over involvement in such incidents.

Sources:

#### FOUR CONTINENT BOOK CORPORATION

According to the records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., Four Continent Book Corporation (FCBC), 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, is registered under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. The foreign principal listed in this registration is "Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga" (International Book), Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). For this foreign principal, FCBC imports books, periodicals, maps, records, pamphlets, post cards, and other publications from the USSR, and exports journals, magazines, and periodicals to the USSR.

According to the records of the New York County Clerk, FCBC was incorporated under New York laws March 25, 1940.

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FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the Certificate of Incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro Movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, a second source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by

The Second Quarter, 1968, issue of "Freedomways," self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City, lists the following as its editorial staff:

Associate Editor  
Managing Editor  
Associate Managing Editor  
Art Editor

"The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, which has suspended publication, June 25, 1967, page 10, contained an article on a memorial to held at Town Hall, New York City, the previous Friday night. It said that one of the speakers was of "Freedomways."

"The Worker," May 21, 1967, page 3, contained an article on the death of on May 15, 1967, in San Francisco, California. It described him as having been an author and columnist for "The Worker" for 32 years. It noted that he joined the CP "shortly after it was founded and to which he adhered till the day he died."

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A third source advised on February 16, 1968, that a committee from the 6th Assembly District Club, Kings County CP, visited [redacted] a member of that club, on February 14, 1968, to determine why she had not attended club meetings for more than one year. [redacted] said she had talked with [redacted] about the possibility of organizing a new club in their area with members of their intellectual and cultural level and that he was in favor of it. She said she believed her husband, [redacted] and [redacted] would join such a club.

A fourth source advised on April 16, 1968, that [redacted] husband of [redacted] is the Chairman of the International Affairs Department, CP, USA.

The fourth source advised on May 1, 1967, that, as of April, 1967, [redacted] was considered by the CP, USA, as being a member of its National Committee.

Sources:

FRUIT OF ISLAM

On May 2, 1968, a source advised the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of all male members. Its purpose is to protect officials and property of the NOI, to assure members comply with NOI teachings, and to prepare for the approaching "War of Armageddon." Members are expected to participate in military drill and judo and karate training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein members are controlled by General Orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

Source:

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**"GUARDIAN"  
FORMERLY KNOWN AS  
"NATIONAL GUARDIAN";  
WEEKLY GUARDIAN ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED**

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"1. ... 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly ... it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

The February 3, 1968, issue of the "National Guardian" announced that as of the issue of February 10, 1968, the "National Guardian" would henceforth be known as the "Guardian."

The February 10, 1968, issue of the "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" and is published by Weekly Guardian Associates, Incorporated. The "Guardian" lists its address as 197 East 4th Street, New York, New York.

The February 12, 1968, issue of the "New York Times" carried an article entitled, "Radical Editors Say Their Job Is In 'Movement.'" This article stated that the first issue of the "Guardian" was dedicated by the paper's staff "To those heroic Liberation fighters who last week began a major offensive against American Imperialism in South Vietnam."

This article quoted one of the editors as saying that "Our job is to build a Radical movement. To quote the Cuban revolutionaries, we are not only to write about it, but also to move along with it--we are movement people acting as journalists.

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"The 'Guardian' takes a strong left position, but it is not identified with any organized group because it believes that an American left ideology is still in the making. One of its purposes is to break away from the cliches of the left ideology of the past."

This article concluded by stating that the "Guardian" is considered the largest radical weekly in America.

(A characterization of the American Labor Party should be used in connection with the above characterization.)

"Inner City Voice," also known as  
"ICV"

The "Inner City Voice" (ICV) was registered with the Wayne County Clerk's Office, Assumed Names Division, on August 4, 1967, by [redacted] under certificate of conducting business under an assumed name number 208945.

A bulletin entitled "Build Black Newspaper," dated July, 1967, stated "A group of black revolutionaries in Detroit, Michigan, have begun work on the production of a new newspaper. It is hoped the first edition of the Inner City Voice will appear on the newsstand in August, 1967." According to the bulletin, the ICV's goal is the building of a mass circulating revolutionary propaganda organ. The bulletin states the newspaper is to concentrate on local news, cultural and social events, as well as providing coverage of radical politics.

A source advised on March 12, 1968, the ICV is a black revolutionary newspaper started in the Detroit area shortly after the Detroit riots of July, 1967.

Source advised past editions of the ICV have contained highly inflammatory, slanted articles, designed to develop racial hatred in the ghetto areas, and articles instructing in the use of guerrilla warfare. One such article entitled "How to Make A Bomb" instructed how to make an explosive from a mixture of ammonia and gasoline contained in a plastic bottle, primarily for the purpose of sabotage.

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Source advised the editor of the ICV is \_  
who has in the past been identified as a member  
of the Detroit group of the Revolutionary Action Movement  
(RAM).

A second source advised on April 23, 1968, that  
is presently a student at Wayne State  
University, Detroit, Michigan, and resides at 544 Englewood,  
Detroit, Michigan.

Sources:

"INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW"

The November 27, 1961, issue of "The Militant,"  
a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP)  
described the "International Socialist Review" as a "magazine  
reflecting the viewpoint of the SWP."

The May-June, 1968, issue of the "International  
Socialist Review" identified this magazine as a bimonthly  
publication located at 873 Broadway, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive  
Order 10450.

INTOURIST

Intourist is the travel organization of the  
Soviet Union. The principal office is located in Moscow,  
USSR, with other offices located throughout the world.  
The Intourist office in the United States is located in  
New York City. Intourist registered with the United States

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Department of Justice pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, and listed its purpose as: "Promoting tourism between the USSR and the USA. Maintaining contacts with travel companies which have agreements with Intourist. Publishing information on tourism in the USSR for individuals, companies, and organizations."

"JEWISH CURRENTS," FORMERLY  
KNOWN AS "JEWISH LIFE"

"Jewish Life" for October, 1957, announced that after the October issue, and with the next issue to be published in January, 1958, the magazine was changing its name to "Jewish Currents," because of the claim to the name "Jewish Life" by the magazine "Orthodox Jewish Life."

The May, 1968, issue reported that "Jewish Currents" is published by the Jewish Currents, Incorporated, Room 601, 22 East 17th Street, New York City.

Concerning "Jewish Life," the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, and prepared by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, stated:

- "1. Cited as a Communist-front which 'first appeared in November, 1946, as a monthly published by the Morning Freiheit Association, publishers of the Yiddish Communist daily ... Morning Freiheit. The first issue contained this announcement of policy: Jewish Life dedicates itself to strengthening the friendship of the Jewish People with the Soviet Union...' Its editor, \_\_\_\_\_ has been identified as a Communist in sworn testimony. (Committee on Un-American Activities Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, page 93.)"

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"LABOR TODAY"

In January, 1962, a source advised that on January 13, 1962, \_\_\_\_\_ of the Communist Party (CP), USA, remarked that a Party-supported trade-union publication would be issued in the near future and would appear under the name "Labor Today."

On January 5, 1962, records in the Assumed Name Section of the County Clerk's Office, Wayne County, Detroit, Michigan, indicated Certificate Number 145344 issued for conducting business under an assumed name, was issued to "Labor Today" (a bi-monthly publication) having a business address at 12065 Wyoming, Detroit 4, Michigan. A certificate was filed on January 2, 1962, and the names of the persons listed as owning, conducting, and transacting the business were \_\_\_\_\_, Detroit, Michigan, and \_\_\_\_\_, Detroit, Michigan.

A second source advised on December 15, 1961, that \_\_\_\_\_ was then a member of the Michigan District CP State Committee. This source advised on September 18, 1959, that \_\_\_\_\_ was then a member of the Michigan District CP State Committee.

A third source advised on January 18, 1966, that as of December 31, 1965, \_\_\_\_\_ was a member of the Miscellaneous Jewish Community Club, Michigan District CP.

The Founding Statement contained in the first issue of "Labor Today" (Spring, 1962) indicated two additional issues would be forthcoming in 1962, and beginning in 1963, "Labor Today" would appear regularly as a "bi-monthly journal."

The masthead of "Labor Today," Volume 7, Number 1, March-April, 1968, issue describes the publication as "An Independent Journal of Discussion." Its managing editor is \_\_\_\_\_ and business and editorial offices are located at 12065 Wyoming, Suite 5, Detroit, Michigan.

Sources:

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"LRAPER"

"Lraper" (The Armenian Herald) is a four-page newspaper published twice a week. Three pages are composed of articles, many of which originated in periodicals in Soviet Armenia, printed in the Armenian language. The fourth page bears the title "The Armenian Herald" and contains material printed in English.

The September 29, 1967, issue of "Lraper" stated that it is owned by the Armenian Progressive League of America (APLA) and is published at 42 East 12th Street, New York, New York.

The APLA has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1968, a source advised that "Lraper" is located on the 5th floor, 42 East 12th Street, New York, New York.

Source:

"LUDOVE NOVINY"

A source advised on May 1, 1968, that "Ludove Noviny" (Peoples News) is a Slovak-language newspaper published weekly since 1951 at 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois. Since its inception to the present time, this newspaper has been communist dominated and has followed the Communist Party line, and has given publicity and support to Soviet Russia and its satellite Czechoslovakia, and to various communist front organizations. This newspaper also was the official organ of the Slovak Workers Society (Slovak Section of the International Workers Order (IWO)).

The IWO has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source:

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MERIT PUBLISHERS,  
formerly Pioneer Publishers

A source advised on May 20, 1968, that Merit Publishers, formerly Pioneer Publishers, is operated and controlled by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). It publishes material by SWP members and distributes literature sympathetic to the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint.

Merit Publishers is located at 873 Broadway, 3rd floor, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source:

"MINUTEMEN"

The "Minutemen" was organized in June, 1960. Its present headquarters are Norborne, Missouri. Norborne, Missouri, has been publicly identified as the founder and National Coordinator of the organization since its inception. Membership of the "Minutemen" is claimed by DePugh to be in excess of 35,000 members; however, confidential sources state this figure is greatly exaggerated and that a more true estimate would be between 500 and 1,000 members. Statements by [redacted] and literature distributed by the organization indicate its purpose to be the resistance to, and exposure of, the spread of Communist influence within the United States; for the formation of a guerrilla or underground organization to combat the troops of any foreign powers which might eventually occupy this country; to resist passage of laws which would regulate private ownership of firearms.

In April, 1966, [redacted] stated the "Minutemen" organization was then dividing itself into two bodies: one group to be members who have been able to maintain their

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identity in complete secrecy from the public and government investigative agencies, and the other group to be made up of members who have been publicly identified and who will become active in the Patriotic Party. National conventions of the Patriotic Party were held in July, 1966, at Kansas City, Missouri, and July, 1967, at Kansas City, Kansas.

Members of the "Minutemen" organization, including and his close associate, have been arrested in the past on charges of violation of the Federal Firearms Act, Bank Robbery - Conspiracy, Illegal Possession of Firearms and Conspiracy to Commit Arson. They have also engaged in maneuvers utilizing guerrilla tactics wherein machine guns, mortars, grenades, and other firearms were employed.

Sources:

MOVIMIENTO PRO-INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO  
(Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR)

The MPIPR was organized in November, 1959, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, to work for the independence of Puerto Rico. It has an estimated membership of between 1,000 and 1,300 people with missions throughout the island of Puerto Rico and in New York, New York; Chicago, Illinois; and Buffalo, New York.

At the time the MPIPR was organized, it indicated that it did not advocate violence but would accept members who did. Juan Mari Bras, the founder and dominant leader of this organization, in a speech during March, 1964, threatened violence comparable to that in Algeria, 1964, if Puerto Rico became a state within the United States. A source reported in 1966 that a leader of the MPIPR has indicated that "the Revolution" would soon begin and another source advised that another official of this organization has attempted to obtain a number of automatic pistols.

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Articles praising Fidel Castro and the Cuban Government regularly appear in the MPIPR publications. In 1961, the MPIPR adopted a resolution expressing a 100 per cent approval of and solidarity with the Cuban revolution. It sent a delegation to the Tri-Continental Conference of African, Asian, and Latin American People, held in Havana, Cuba, during January, 1966, and it maintains a permanent delegate to the Secretariat located in Havana.

The press of Puerto Rico has reported that the MPIPR has held numerous demonstrations protesting compulsory military service of Puerto Ricans and United States policy in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

In December, 1966, the Governor of Puerto Rico signed into law a bill calling for a plebiscite on July 23, 1967, to determine the future political status of Puerto Rico. The plebiscite, denounced vociferously by the MPIPR as "an act of Yankee imperialism to maintain the colonial status of Puerto Rico," resulted in an overwhelming endorsement of the present Free Associated State status.

Resolutions adopted at the 7th MPIPR National Assembly held in late April, 1968, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, included expressions of solidarity with the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and promises of material support in the form of medicine and money. Also included were a resolution of unconditional support for the Cuban Revolution, an expression of solidarity with "Black Power" in the United States, and an expression of solidarity with the "National Liberation" movements in Venezuela, Colombia, and Guatemala.

Sources:

#### MUSLIM GIRLS TRAINING

On May 2, 1968, a source advised the Muslim Girls Training (MGT) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of all female members. Its purpose is to train

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members in homemaking, including child guidance, in accordance with NOI teachings. Members are afforded the opportunity to receive instruction in military-type drill. The MGT is similar in structure to regular military organizations in that it has officers to whom members are accountable.

Source:

### NATION OF ISLAM

A source advised on May 3, 1968, that the Nation of Islam (NOI) is an all-Negro organization originating in Detroit Michigan, in the early 1930's. is the leader of the NOI and self-styled "Messenger of Allah" in that he claims Allah (God) selected him to lead the so-called Negro out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation within the United States. Headquarters of the NOI is located at Temple (or Mosque) Number 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

teaches there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "devils," in the United States; and that the white race because of its exploitation of the so-called Negro will be destroyed by Allah in an approaching "War of Armageddon," a war between God and the devil.

Officials and members of the NOI, including have refused to comply with provisions of the Selective Service Act, stating that they respect laws of the United States as long as they do not conflict with the laws of the NOI, but do not believe the government should force them to participate in wars from which they have nothing to gain.

In the late 1950's, acting on legal advice, tempered NOI teachings against the white man and the government to avoid possible prosecution; however, basic tenets remain the same. He de-emphasized religious teachings in the NOI and emphasized economic benefits derived by so-called Negroes who join the NOI. Muhammad believed this would create more interest in his programs and, of course, new followers.

Source:

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH  
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC):

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as communists."

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part I, October 3, 1961, Page 5)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963.

A second source advised on May 1, 1968, that as of that date the NCAHUAC continued to function with headquarters at 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

Sources:

NATIONAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC.  
(NKKKK)

A source advised that on May 22, 1960, the National Grand Council of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan met at Atlanta, Georgia, to discuss consolidation of the Klan's unity of effort and activities to establish a National Fund, and a National Secretary, and to design a new flag. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Federation

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of Ku Klux Klan, Alabama; Association of Arkansas Klans, Arkansas; Florida Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Association of Georgia Klans, Georgia; Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, North Carolina; Association of South Carolina Klans, South Carolina; Dixie Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Tennessee; and Kyksos Klan, Texas.

This source advised that at a consolidation meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, September 2-5, 1960, at which the North Carolina and Texas Klans were not represented, it was resolved and passed that their name be changed to National Ku Klux Klan.

A second source advised in March, 1964, that several meetings of Klan groups were held during the period 1960 to 1963 in an effort to unite the Klan groups under a single leadership.

The organization was granted a charter in DeKalb County, Georgia, November 1, 1963, under the name National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., as a "patriotic, secret, social, and benevolent order."

A third source advised in December, 1963, that the organization had issued a statement of its program which indicated the organization to be anti-Negro, anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic, and anti-foreign born.

A fourth source advised in July, 1968, that the organization has its headquarters in Tucker, Georgia, and the day-to-day operations are under the direction of James R. Venable, Imperial Wizard.

Sources:

NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLE'S PARTY,  
Also Known As The American Nazi Party,  
American Nazis, The World Union Of Free  
Enterprise National Socialists, The  
Party

On May 29, 1968, a source advised that the American Nazi Party -

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World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists (ANP - WUFENS) was organized by George Lincoln Rockwell at Arlington, Virginia, on February 26, 1956. It was based upon the concept of an international "National Socialist" movement, as espoused by the German Nazi Party, which was headed by Adolf Hitler. The ANP - WUFENS supports and follows the line of hatred against Negroes, Jews, and Communists, through speeches, published literature, demonstrations, and publicity-seeking devices for the purpose of seeking a legitimate dominant political party within the United States and in foreign countries.

"The Richmond News Leader" issue dated April 4, 1963, published daily at Richmond, Virginia, stated that this organization is chartered in the State of Virginia as "The \_\_\_\_\_ and that the Virginia Assembly prohibits the use of "Nazi" or "National Socialism" in a Virginia-chartered organization. As of January 1, 1967, the official name of this organization was changed to "National Socialist White People's Party," according to

On August 25, 1967, \_\_\_\_\_ was assassinated in Arlington, Virginia, near the ANP Headquarters Building. The August 28, 1967, issue of the "Northern Virginia Sun," a daily newspaper published at Arlington, Virginia, stated that \_\_\_\_\_ took command of the Party after \_\_\_\_\_ assassination.

(Source - \_\_\_\_\_

#### NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY (NSRP)

On November 26, 1957, a source advised that the United White Party (UWP) was organized at a convention held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on November 10, 1957. An article in the November 26, 1957, issue of the "Greenville Piedmont," a newspaper of Greenville, South Carolina, reported "the recent formation of a new political party, to be known as the United White Party." According to the article, the party was formed at a recently held meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which many klansmen were represented. The UWP was reported as being opposed to all "race mixing organizations and individuals."

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The July, 1958, issue of "The Thunderbolt," self-described as the "official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party" (NSRP), reported that rank-and-file "States Righters" had merged with the UWP under "the banner of the National States Rights Party," with national offices at Post Office Box 261, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

In November, 1958, a source advised that the NSRP is composed of past members of Klan-type organizations and notorious anti-Semites.

Issue No. 19, dated June, 1960, of "The Thunderbolt" announced the address of the headquarters of the NSRP had been changed from Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama.

Issue No. 69, dated July, 1965, of "The Thunderbolt" announced the address of the new headquarters of the NSRP as Post Office Box 184, Augusta, Georgia.

Issue No. 88, dated April, 1967, of "The Thunderbolt" announced the address of the new headquarters of the NSRP as Post Office Box 6263, Savannah, Georgia 31405.

On August 4, 1965, a source advised that the Information Director of the NSRP and Editor of "The Thunderbolt," is the individual who actually controls the NSRP.

Issue No. 100, dated April, 1968, of "The Thunderbolt," reflects \_\_\_\_\_ to be National Director of the NSRP as well as Editor of "The Thunderbolt."

"The Thunderbolt" continues to publish articles attacking Negroes and persons of the Jewish faith.

Sources:

"NOVA DOBA" (New Era)

A source advised on May 1, 1968, the "Nova Doba" was founded about 1934 in New York City and at that time

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was called "Obrana" (Defense). He advised the paper later moved to Chicago, and sometime between 1936 and 1940 changed its name to "Nova Doba."

"Nova Doba" is a Czech-language weekly newspaper published at 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois, which is communist dominated and follows the Communist Party line. "Nova Doba" frequently prints articles which give publicity and support to Czechoslovakia, Soviet Russia, and its satellites.

Source:

"POLITICAL AFFAIRS"

"Political Affairs" is self-described as the theoretical journal of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA).

PRAGA PRESS

A source advised on May 15, 1967, that Praga Press, Inc., 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois, was organized as a printing company in January, 1943. At that time the company regularly printed "Nova Doba," a Czech-language publication, and about 31 other publications which were, for the most part, union shop newspapers for labor unions.

A second source advised on May 15, 1967, that this organization primarily concerned itself with the printing of "Nova Doba," "Ludove Noviny," and "Narodni Glasnik," Czech-, Slovak-, and Croatian-language weekly newspapers, respectively, which are communist dominated and follow the Communist Party line. In addition, Praga Press in the past printed the "Party Forum," which was the official monthly organ of the Communist Party, Illinois District.

The first source advised on March 4, 1968, that the building and all printing equipment of Praga Press, 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois, was sold to the owner of "El Informador," a Spanish-language weekly newspaper published in Chicago. He said Praga Press is no longer in existence.

Sources:

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PRENSA LATINA

Prensa Latina (PL) is a Cuban news agency organized June 16, 1959, with headquarters in Havana, Cuba, and branches throughout the world. Its New York office is located in Room 367, United Nations Secretariat Building, New York City. It follows an editorial policy which is anti-United States and pro-Soviet Union.

On April 16, 1962, PL filed a statement with the United States Department of Justice conceding that the agency receives the sum of \$125,000 (Cuban) monthly from Radio Difusora Nacional, an agency of or under the supervision of a ministry of the Government of the Republic of Cuba.

On April 18, 1962, PL entered a plea of nolo contendere in Federal District Court, Washington, D. C., to a charge of failure to comply with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, and was fined \$2,000.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York, New York, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times" City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. Its officers were identified as \_\_\_\_\_, New York, President; \_\_\_\_\_ New York; and \_\_\_\_\_ San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

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According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "Challenge," a monthly New York City newspaper; and "World Revolution," a quarterly periodical.

The May, 1968, issue of "Challenge," page 23, states that, "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life--where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

A second source advised on May 15, 1968, that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York City.

Sources: \_\_\_\_\_

#### REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA (RNA)

Source advised on May 1, 1968, that the Black Government Conference sponsored by the Malcolm X Society met March 30-31, 1968, at Detroit, Michigan, to establish a provisional government. At this conference, the Republic of New Africa (RNA) was formed for the purpose of organizing an independent Negro nation which was to be made up of several states of the United States. According to source, \_\_\_\_\_ currently in China, was elected President of the RNA; \_\_\_\_\_ was elected First Vice President of the RNA.

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Regarding \_\_\_\_\_ it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of Kidnaping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, \_\_\_\_\_ fled the United States to Cuba where he published a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader" from Havana, Cuba. As of December, 1966, Williams was residing in Peking, China.

Source advised during May, 1968, that \_\_\_\_\_ is an attorney of law from Pontiac, Michigan, area and is regarded as one of the leaders of the Black Nationalist Movement in the Detroit, Michigan, area.

Source:

#### REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled, "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of \_\_\_\_\_ then residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism; that is, one involving the struggles of the nonwhite races of the world against the exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

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Regarding \_\_\_\_\_ it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of Kidnaping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, Williams fled the United States to Cuba, where he published a monthly newsletter entitled, "The Crusader," from Havana. Since 1966, Williams has been residing in Peking, China.

This source in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States by violence, if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely nonwhite in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World"; that is, the nonwhite races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of \_\_\_\_\_ described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin." Freeman served as RAM Chairman with \_\_\_\_\_ (now of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) serving as RAM Field Chairman.

On May 23, 1968, a third source advised that the RAM still remains active; however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM. The source advised that \_\_\_\_\_ of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is considered the leader of RAM and if a RAM headquarters ever existed, it would most likely be where Stanford resides.

Sources:

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RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CULTURAL  
EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE (RACEC)

A source advised on July 11, 1961, that from its inception in June, 1955, until May, 1960, the RACEC operated as a fund-raising organization of the Russian Club of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. In May, 1960, the Russian Club, CP of Illinois, was enlarged to include Ukrainians and Poles, and this united club became a unit of the Nationalities Section, CP of Illinois. During that period the RACEC served as a fund-raising organization for the Russian element of the Polish-Ukrainian-Russian Club of the Nationalities Section, CP of Illinois.

In December, 1961, it was decided that the Russians, Ukrainians and Poles would again be separated into individual clubs within the Nationalities Section, CP of Illinois.

In March, 1966, it was decided that the Russians and Ukrainians would again be in a joint club.

As of May 7, 1968, the source advised that the RACEC was composed of members of the Russian element of the Russian-Ukrainian Club, CP of Illinois, and was functioning as a fund-raising organization for that club.

Meetings of the RACEC are held irregularly, as the occasion demands, and are held at the residences of its various members. In the event of a fund-raising affair open to the public, arrangements are made for a hall in which to hold the affair.

Source:

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF POLAND  
formerly known as  
SOCIETY FOR RELATIONS WITH POLAND  
(Towarzystwo Laczności z Polska)

A source advised on June 17, 1957, that the Society for Relations with Poland under the sponsorship of the "Glos Ludowy" was organized on June 7, 1957, for the purpose of

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starting an organization which would render aid to Poland, maintain contact with the Government and Polish officials in Warsaw, represent the Polonia (Polish community) before the Polish authorities and to receive guests in the United States from Poland.

The February 24, 1968, issue of the "Glos Ludowy," page 10, has an article captioned, "Tenth Anniversary Celebration of Society for Relations With Poland is a Success" in which announcement is made that a business meeting held a month earlier the name of the organization was changed to the Society of Friends of Poland by a unanimous vote.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., on page 189, cites "Glos Ludowy," (People's Voice, Polish) as a publication, published in Detroit, Michigan, which "has never faltered in this program of active cooperation with the Soviet regime. \*\*\*Two men who have been responsible for directing the policy of 'Glos Ludowy' are avowed members of the Communist Party, USA. \*\*\*'Glos Ludowy' stops at nothing in its frantic efforts to glorify the Soviet Union.\*\*\*"

(Committee on Un-American Activities,  
House Report, 1951, on the American  
Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally  
released June 26, 1949, pp. 68, 70 and 71.)

Above source on May 13, 1968, advised that the Society of Friends of Poland is currently active and its current officers are strong CP sympathizers.

Source:

SOVFOTO AGENCY

According to the records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., the Sovfoto Agency, Room 1008, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, New York, is registered with the

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Department of Justice as agent for Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga (International Book), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) for the sale of Soviet books, articles, stories, and plays for publication in the United States and Canada. Sovfoto is also registered agent for Fotokhronika Tass (the telegraphic agency of the USSR) for the sale of Soviet newspapers and photographs and for eleven other foreign principals, including China Photo Service, Peking, China. Other names also used by Sovfoto Agency are Eastfoto Agency and Am-Rus Literary and Music Agency.

**SPARTACIST LEAGUE (SL)**  
Formerly known as the  
Revolutionary Committee of the  
Fourth International

A source advised on September 9, 1964, that the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI) was also known as the Spartacist Committee and the Spartacist Group. The source described the RCFI as being composed of former members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) who were led by

A second source advised on March 4, 1964, that \_\_\_\_\_ of the SWP, sent a letter to all SWP branches in February, 1964, in which he advised that James Robertson announced on February 10, 1964, that his faction would publicly criticize the SWP and had followed this with a public organ called "Spartacist" in which they attacked the SWP.

A third source advised on September 7, 1966, that the RCFI held a Founders' Conference of the Spartacist League at Chicago, Illinois, from September 3-5, 1966. On September 4, 1966, it was stated that the objective of the SL was to destroy the capitalist system and the capitalist society and create a workers' class system and a workers' class society.

The March-April, 1968, issue of "Spartacist" indicates "Published by the Central Committee of the Spartacist League."

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sources:

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STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D. C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Geroid Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

Source:

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

TASS NEWS AGENCY

Tass News Agency is the official Soviet Government news-gathering organization with headquarters in Moscow, USSR, and branches throughout the world.

"THE MILITANT"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"THE WORKER"

"The Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which has suspended publication.

Letter to All Special Agents in Charge  
RE: CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE, RACIAL, KLAN,  
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TRI-CONTINENTAL INFORMATION CENTER

A source advised on February 18, 1967, that on that date, during an Executive Board meeting of the Communist Party (CP), Minneapolis, Minnesota, it was announced that Mike Myerson was forming an anti-imperialist center (Tri-Continental Information Center).

A second source advised on July 13, 1967, that Michael Myerson attended a Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), National Committee meeting on June 10-12, 1967, at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

A third source advised on April 18, 1968, that the Tri-Continental Information Center (TCIC) publishes a monthly publication entitled "TCIC Bulletin" (TCICB), which generally contains articles critical of United States foreign policy and accuses the United States of imperialism throughout the world with emphasis placed on Africa and Latin America.

Volume I, Number I, May, 1967, issue of the TCICB contained an article entitled "Tri-Continental Information Center Founded," which stated in part as follows:

"The Tri-Continental Information Center has been established to raise, through education and information, an anti-imperialist consciousness in the United States--- particularly within the growing movements for peace, human rights, and democracy.

"The Center has built up contacts and exchange of publications with anti-imperialist organizations and movements throughout the world, and will publish a monthly bulletin on international developments. It will collect and disseminate historical and current data on areas suffering from U. S. Colonialism and neo-colonialism. It will publish pamphlets, and in some cases books.

"It will send fact-finding missions to such areas as Indonesia, Puerto Rico, and Thailand and will arrange U. S. tours for speakers from liberation movements around the world. It will also plan conferences to discuss these questions among mass audiences. And it will aid publicity for various international

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initiatives--conferences, boycotts, petition campaigns, and fund drives--to combat and debilitate U. S. foreign policy."

The second source advised on May 11, 1967, that the TCIC, which is located in Room 640, 1133 Broadway, New York City, was formed by Mike Myerson and is a CP front organization supported by CP funds.

The third source advised on April 18, 1968, that the TCIC is currently located at the above-mentioned address.

Sources:

UNITED FLORIDA KU KLUX KLAN (UFKKK)

A source advised on August 20, 1955, that a new organization known as Florida Ku Klux Klan (FKKK) had been formed at Macclenny, Florida, on August 14, 1955, by former members of the Association of Florida Ku Klux Klan (AFKKK).

The objectives of this group, according to a second source, are to oppose integration in the schools and to fight communism.

Regarding AFKKK, a third source advised that a former official of the Association of Georgia Klans (AGK) formed an organization on July 7, 1953, known as AFKKK. The "Morning Tribune," Tampa, Florida, newspaper, in its August 11, 1955, issue, revealed AFKKK disbanded on that date.

A fourth source advised on October 25, 1956, that AFKKK operated under the same principles and bylaws as the AGK. The AGK has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A fifth source advised on February 17, 1958, that the FKKK is operating and maintaining the same objectives as set forth above.

The sixth source advised on June 28, 1961, that at a meeting held in Orlando, Florida, on June 25, 1961, the FKKK and the United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan,

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Incorporated, in Florida, consolidated and the new organization is known as the UFKKK.

On May 28, 1968, the sixth source advised that the UFKKK is still in existence in Florida and maintains the same objectives set forth above.

Sources: \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL  
LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM

On October 14, 1966, a source furnished a leaflet entitled, "Policy Statement, 20 July 1966, U. S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam" (USCANLF-SV).

According to this leaflet, the USCANLF-SV is an Ad Hoc organization formed in April, 1965. Its mailing address was Room 5, 103 MacDougal Street, New York City. The only officer listed is Walter D. Teague, Chairman.

The USCANLF-SV supports the aims of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (NLF) and the right of the people of Vietnam to self-determination without the presence of United States troops. It calls for the immediate withdrawal of all United States troops from Vietnam. It will counteract the United States Government's propaganda by making available literature of the NLF; disseminating analyses and reprints of the political structure and nature of the NLF; providing speakers for street meetings, teachings, etc.; working with all groups for recognition of the legitimacy of the NLF; and by urging all people to send medical aid and money for medical aid to the NLF through its missions.

On September 14, 1965, Walter D. Teague advised a second source that USCANLF-SV has no dues or membership.

On October 27, 1966, a source advised that Post Office Box C, Old Chelsea Station, New York, New York 10011, had recently been opened in the name of USCANLF-SV.

Sources: \_\_\_\_\_

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W.E.B. DuBOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that Mike Zagarell, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966, that Daniel Rubin, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated that the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that Jarvis Tyner was elected Chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, near the conclusion of the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised on July 26, 1968, that Jarvis Tyner continues in his position as Chairman of the DCA.

This fourth source also advised on July 26, 1968, that Jarvis Tyner is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

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This fourth source further advised on July 26, 1968, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

Sources:

WHITE KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN OF  
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA (WKKKK)

The source advised on May 23, 1968, that the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Bogalusa, Louisiana, (WKKKK), was formed at a meeting of the Bogalusa, Louisiana, unit of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi (WKKKKOM) which was held on August 21, 1967, at Bogalusa, Louisiana.

At this meeting the members of the Bogalusa, Louisiana, unit of the WKKKKOM voted to pull away from the state organization effective September 1, 1967, and to continue to operate as an independent Klan group. The reason for concluding this association with the state organization was that members of the Bogalusa unit had become very unhappy in regard to sending monthly dues to the state organization in Mississippi and never getting anything in return. As far as the Bogalusa members were concerned, this was a waste of money.

The members voted to refer to themselves and their unit as the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan with the aims and purposes continuing to be to promote and maintain white supremacy and the segregation of the races.

This Klan group is not chartered under the laws of the State of Louisiana and is also attempting to become a contributing influence in the local political activities at Bogalusa.

Source:

WORKERS LEAGUE, Formerly American  
Committee for the Fourth International

On May 24, 1968, a source advised as follows:

Letter to All Special Agents in Charge  
RE: CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE, RACIAL, KLAN,  
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Tim Wohlforth, when a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) National Committee, led a minority group of ten accusing the majority group of losing revolutionary perspective. The Wohlforth group adhered to the views of British Trotskyists, with whom it secretly consorted, and with certain co-thinkers in the International Committee of the Fourth International (FI), a world Trotskyist organization. It accused the leadership of adopting views of those within the FI who favored "bureaucratic" revolution over the genuine "revolutionary working class outlook" of Leon Trotsky. Domestically, the Wohlforth faction opposed SWP orientation toward student activity, feeling the Party should place major emphasis on trade unions and participation in the civil rights struggle.

Although tolerated for some time, the Wohlforth group was expelled from the SWP in July, 1964.

Following expulsion, the Wohlforth group formed the American Committee for the Fourth International and planned to work with other radical and militant organizations, concentrating on the civil rights movement, which to them is a basic "class" struggle. More recently, the group has devoted time and effort to its call for an American labor party, which in its view will enable the working class to exert its latent political power. It plans to build a political party around a publication and classes of instruction in Marxism.

During November, 1966, the organization's name was changed to Workers League. Headquarters is 243 East 10th Street, New York, New York. Its publication is the "Bulletin" (Bulletin of International Socialism).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source:

"WORKERS WORLD"

On May 1, 1968, a confidential source advised that the "Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party, published twice monthly, with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

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A characterization of the Workers World Party is set out separately.

Source:

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member Sam Ballan, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of Leon Trotsky and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1968, a second confidential source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sources:

Letter to All Special Agents in Charge  
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WORLD FELLOWSHIP, INC. (WFI), also known as  
World Fellowship Center

The records of the Office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, show that World Fellowship, Inc. (WFI) submitted Articles of Incorporation on October 13, 1936. The Annual Report of WFI, dated March 5, 1959, lists Willard Uphaus as Executive Director, Secretary and Acting Treasurer, 66 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut. The character of the affairs which the corporation is actually conducting is listed as "Occasional publications, summer conferences at World Fellowship Center in New Hampshire, Executive Director travels to speak and organize activities for justice and peace."

On July 24, 1963, a source described World Fellowship Center, Albany, New Hampshire, as definitely procommunist in attitudes and objectives, based on their programs and speakers of known communist and communist front backgrounds appearing there, which programs and speakers have been critical of the United States Government and its policies as opposed to praiseworthy pronouncements of the concepts of governments in the Soviet Union and its allies, notably China.

Willard Uphaus was sentenced to one year imprisonment for contempt of court on December 14, 1959, in Merrimack County Superior Court, New Hampshire, for refusal to produce records identifying individuals who attended the World Fellowship Center, Conway, New Hampshire, during 1954 and 1955. The New Hampshire Attorney General said many of these individuals were affiliated with groups "officially designated as communist infiltrated or controlled," and requested their identities in connection with an investigation of subversive activities in the State of New Hampshire. Uphaus was released from Merrimack County House of Correction, Boscawen, New Hampshire, on December 11, 1960.

A second source advised on March 28, 1960, that plans had been announced for a building program for WFI summer camp which would represent a monument to the sacrifice Willard Uphaus has made in connection with his work for WFI, and his struggle with the courts resulting in this imprisonment. According to this source, contributions were being solicited to the World Fellowship Building Fund for this purpose with a goal in Connecticut of \$85,000.

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A third source, on May 10, 1968, made available letterhead stationery of World Fellowship, Inc., dated May 6, 1968, which listed its address as 66 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut 06511, and listed its New Hampshire Center at Conway (603) 447-2280.

This stationery listed Dr. Willard Uphaus as Executive Director of World Fellowship, Inc.

A fourth source on April 3, 1964, advised that as of March, 1964, Willard Uphaus was listed among the founding sponsors of the American Institute for Marxist Studies.

The American Institute for Marxist Studies is characterized separately.

A fifth source, on December 6, 1965, identified "Doctor Willard Uphaus" as one of the national co-chairmen of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sources:

#### "YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published monthly, except during the summer, by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can."

The "Young Socialist" newspaper was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

Letter to All Special Agents in Charge

RE: CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE, RACIAL, KLAN,  
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The "Young Socialist" maintains office space at the headquarters of the YSA, Room 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City, and has a mailing address of Post Office Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

### YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), Page 1, Column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The National Headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

On October 31, 1967, a second source advised that at the 22nd National Convention of the SWP held in New York City from October 26, 1967, to October 29, 1967, it was stated that the YSA remained as the main recruiting ground for new SWP members.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sources:

Letter to All Special Agents in Charge  
RE: CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE, RACIAL, KLAN,  
WHITE HATE, AND MILITANT BLACK ORGANIZATIONS

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM (YAWF)

A source advised on March 29, 1965, that the Youth Against War and Fascism, formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the summer of 1962, to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

A second source advised on October 23, 1964, that a flyer distributed by the YAWF describes that organization as a militant organization of young workers and worker-students for combating war and fascism.

The first source advised on May 1, 1968, that the YAWF maintains its headquarters at 58 West 25th Street, New York City and publishes a magazine called "The Partisan."

Sources:

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

SAC LETTER 68-54  
9/20/68

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4-331 (Rev. 11-13-75)

62-116395-477

**BULKY ENCLOSURE**

**BIN #** P. 7

**ROOM 1B-873**

~~XEROX COPY OF COVER LETTER ENCLOSED~~

1967

Reviewed by J. Dick  
8/11/75

Access Epstein  
8/13/75  
SFP



**PERSONAL ATTENTION**  
**SAC LETTER 67-3**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 10, 1967

(A) TRAINING - FIREARMS AND DEFENSIVE TACTICS - CALENDAR YEAR 1967 -- Attached are copies of the Field Firearms and Defensive Tactics Training Program for the 1967 calendar year. Your attention is directed to changes in the Shotgun Course #4 and the Machine Gun Course.

Relative to ammunition orders, you should estimate your ammunition needs as accurately as possible, taking into consideration National Academy associates who attend field firearms training sessions. Ammunition orders for the period of August 1, 1967, to January 31, 1968, should be submitted to reach the Bureau no later than May 1, 1967. Ammunition needed for the period February 1, 1968, to July 31, 1968, must be ordered no later than November 1, 1967.

1-10-67

SAC LETTER 67-3

(B) BUREAU CODES - SECURITY OF COMMUNICATIONS -- It has been called to the Bureau's attention that one field office has been following the undesirable procedure of posting on the AFSAM 7 code machine daily, when the rotor settings are changed, the "date group," followed by "indicator rotor alignment."

Transposition of use of these components in encoding messages has resulted in violation of Bureau's regulations designed to prevent compromise of the AFSAM 7 coding system.

If followed in your office, discontinue this procedure, posting on the AFSAM 7 code machine only the "indicator rotor alignment," the numerals for the day of the month, and the initials of the employee posting this information on the code machine. The "date group" may be posted elsewhere but not in the immediate vicinity of the code machine where it can be confused with the "indicator rotor alignment."

(C) FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY ASSOCIATES RETRAINING SESSIONS FOR 1967 -- Advise the Bureau, Attention: Training Division, by June 1, 1967, the dates and places of your 1967 retraining sessions for graduates of the FBI National Academy. If your retraining session will be held in advance of that date, Bureau should be given at least 30 days' notice. The Bureau should be furnished with the detailed program to be followed, and your personal attention should be given to the planning of these sessions to make certain that the emphasis is on subject matter of value and interest to the graduates who will attend.

All correspondence should be directed to the Bureau, Attention: Training Division, and should be submitted on an unless-advised-to-the-contrary-by-Bureau (UACB) basis.

You are reminded that in July, 1967, there will be a Sectional Retraining Session in Section I (Western States) from July 16 - 19 at the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver, Colorado. There should be no regularly scheduled chapter retraining sessions held in Section I during 1967. Graduates from the 13 Western States as well as from the rest of the chapters should be invited to participate, as always, in your field firearms training programs, police schools and other Bureau functions.

To assist the host chapter in Denver, each Special Agent in Charge of field offices located in states making up Section I should make certain that all eligible graduates in their territories are aware of the retraining session in Denver and have notified the secretary of their own chapter whether they expect to attend. All SACs should be aware that any graduate in good standing is welcome to attend Sectional Retraining Sessions in any section. Any graduate expecting to attend the retraining session in Denver should be advised to make proper reservations through the host chapter without delay. The results achieved at the four Sectional Retraining Sessions held in 1965 and 1966 were most gratifying, and I expect the personal attention of each SAC to stimulate interest in this important FBI National Academy program.

(Security Letter on attached pages)

1-10-67

SAC LETTER 67-3

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(D) ESPIONAGE AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE INVESTIGATIONS -- To compensate for the curtailment of confidential investigative techniques, which may continue indefinitely, there is an imperative need to strengthen live source coverage in the espionage and foreign intelligence fields.

Seat of Government supervision of these matters indicates greater emphasis must be placed on development of confidential sources who are in a position to furnish the operational information concerning the movements, activities, and contacts of a subject which in the past has often been provided by confidential techniques. Consider neighbors, fellow employees, tradesmen, and other persons who are able and willing to furnish, on a confidential basis, information available to them because of their position in relation to a subject. In each investigation, carefully analyze what information is needed, what persons may be able to provide it and which of them may be approached. In every such case, the Agent and Supervisor should consciously consider whether all reasonable effort has been expended along these lines.

Seek confidential sources whose information can complement other investigative measures such as, for example, to indicate when physical surveillances could be most productive or where they could be initiated from remote points.

Hereafter, in contacts with such confidential sources you should overlook no opportunities to develop them as informants. If, as a result of their continued relationship with the Bureau, they prove willing to go out of their way to cultivate or ingratiate themselves with a subject, they may be able to contribute extremely valuable information. Any person willing to engage actively in observing and furnishing information should be considered for development as a potential security informant.

Due to the urgency of our needs, background investigations of both confidential sources and potential informants must be completed without delay. Due to the sensitive nature of these investigations, preliminary pretext interviews will often be necessary to appraise the cooperativeness of prospective live sources. The same Agent who will subsequently handle a live source should not, of course, conduct the pretext interview if this technique will thereby be revealed.

1-10-67

SAC LETTER 67-3

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During forthcoming field office inspections emphasis will be placed not only on the number and quality of informants and potential informants developed by each Agent but also on the number and quality of confidential sources developed and on the overall adequacy of coverage in individual cases assigned to each Agent. In reviewing case files, the Inspection Staff will evaluate whether the investigation being conducted is producing the substantive information required to resolve the case and whether proper initiative is being exercised to this end. The Inspection Staff will inquire specifically into cases where shortcomings are found and such inquiries will include individual interviews with the Agent and Supervisor responsible.

The Bureau continues to have full responsibility for penetrating foreign intelligence operations and uncovering the activities of foreign agents, and it must meet these responsibilities with those investigative procedures which are available.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enclosures for (A)

1-10-67  
SAC LETTER 67-3

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 67-5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

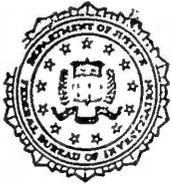
January 19, 1967

(A) MICROPHONE AND RECORDING DEVICES -- For your future guidance, Bureau approval will not be granted for the use of microphones or any other type of recording device in connection with the investigations conducted by your office. In accordance with current provisions expressed by the Acting Attorney General, the internal security field is excepted. These instructions are to be strictly adhered to regardless of opinions furnished by Departmental attorneys or United States Attorneys as to the legality of evidence obtained in such a manner.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director



PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 67-6

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

January 24, 1967

(A) FIREARMS EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING -- Recently, in two field divisions, firearms were accidentally discharged while being handled by Special Agents. These occurrences clearly indicate a lack of proper caution in the use of firearms and the need to stress safety measures in handling them. In order to prevent any further such serious incidents, all Special Agents should be reminded of the absolute necessity of exercising extreme caution at all times and of complying carefully with Bureau instructions in handling both Bureau and personally owned firearms. In addition, all Special Agents should be warned that they are not to familiarize themselves with firearms in field offices.

1/24/67  
SAC LETTER 67-6

(B) RESIDENT AGENTS - TRANSFER MATTERS -- You are reminded that in view of expenses involved in transferring personnel complete justification must be furnished in recommending assignment of an agent to a resident agency and only those agents who unquestionably possess the proper attributes considered essential in order to function properly in a resident agency should be considered. Recommendations for multiple transfers should be avoided. In connection with first-office agents, recommendations for transfers to resident agencies should be kept at an absolute minimum and when submitted should reflect careful consideration of all factors including experience of agent involved, marital status and any factors affecting costs. Bear in mind that first-office agents must first participate in six weekly conferences and that they will be considered for rotation to another office after approximately one year.

The designation "headquarters fixed" with respect to resident agents is being abolished and all agents assigned to a resident agency are being designated resident agents. In those cases where no Alternate Senior Resident Agent has been approved because of his present designation as a "headquarters fixed" agent, you should submit recommendations on a UACB basis.

(C) IDENTIFICATION RECORDS - ARREST DISPOSITIONS -- Manual of Instructions provides disposition of all arrests on FBI Identification Records involving a fugitive should be obtained promptly during course of investigation; further, that all dispositions on Identification Records must be accounted for on arrests of Bureau subjects in all cases wherein prosecution has been authorized. (Volume II, Section 49, page 5 and Volume I, Section 7, page 13.)

Your attention also is directed to SAC Letter 66-74 dated November 29, 1966, which stressed necessity for prompt submission of final disposition data to Identification Division for which arrest fingerprint cards have previously been forwarded. Currently, you are discussing disposition procedures with an appropriate official of each law enforcement agency in your territory and have been instructed to advise the Bureau when this program is completed. To further emphasize necessity for submission of final arrest disposition data for FBI Identification Records, Bureau is considering other measures to insure our records are up to date and as complete as possible in every instance. In this regard you should conduct a three-month survey commencing February 1, 1967, and ending April 30, 1967, as follows:

In addition to obtaining final arrest disposition data missing from fingerprint entries on an FBI Identification Record as now provided by Manual of Instructions in fugitive cases and cases where prosecution has been authorized, you are to apply the same procedure to all other FBI Identification Records received by your office during the pertinent period. This will include records of suspects, applicants, informants, etc., either obtained by your submission of fingerprints, a Bureau form such as FD-9 or FD-165 or by any other means. Two computations should be maintained - one to show statistics and cost under present system and another to report same information for records falling into the new category. When results are received from all field offices, a decision will be made as to whether this new procedure should be adopted on a permanent basis. For your information, Identification Division will run a similar but not a duplicate survey commencing February 1, 1967, in certain select cases.

It is presumed Form FD-10 will be used in most instances by the field to obtain missing disposition data and this, of course, should be routed to the Identification Division after pertinent information is noted in the field office file. Since survey will end April 30, 1967, allow an additional 45 days for replies to be received. Tabulate results and send them to Identification Division with any comments you may wish to make concerning effectiveness of program and problems encountered.

1/24/67

SAC LETTER 67-6

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Specific items needed in each category are (1) number of Identification Records received during survey period, (2) number of inquiries made re missing disposition data, (3) number of responses received, (4) number of instances where final disposition known to contributor and number of instances where final disposition unknown, (5) cost - estimate man-hours expended and show how total cost computed. Final report should reach Bureau by July 1, 1967.

1/24/67

SAC LETTER 67-6

(D) DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION PERTAINING TO CORRUPTION -- In connection with your program of disseminating information to other agencies, you should insure that in any instance where information is received concerning corruption, police payoffs or other possible controversial matters, that prior to undertaking dissemination, Bureau authority is obtained.

1/24/67

SAC LETTER 67-6

(E) BUREAU PRINTED MATERIAL -- The Bureau publications, "The FBI Laboratory" and "Facts About a Career in the FBI," are currently being revised and will be reprinted. All current copies of these two items should be destroyed and should not be disseminated. The new revised editions of these publications will be furnished to all offices when they become available.

The Bureau reprint, "Science Fights Crime," which appeared in the November, 1962, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, and the reprint entitled "Science and Technology in Law Enforcement," which appeared in the November, 1962, "Analytical Chemistry" magazine, are now obsolete. All current copies of these two publications should be destroyed and should not be disseminated.

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SAC LETTER 67-6

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(F) CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS - ACCOMPLISHMENTS -- You have been aware for some time that the attitude of the courts toward the treatment of defendants and the administration of the law would create a challenge for the Bureau in connection with our investigative endeavors. You have been reminded frequently of the many problems confronting you and of the necessity to program your activities and to devise procedures which would obtain the desired results. Despite repeated admonitions, few offices have risen to the challenge.

Instances have been observed recently where U. S. Attorneys procrastinate furnishing a prosecutive opinion. Effective immediately, you should submit a letterhead memorandum to the Bureau in each case where a U. S. Attorney has not rendered a prosecutive opinion within 30 days. This letterhead memorandum should set forth a brief summary of the facts of the case, as well as the identities of the attorneys contacted, the dates contacted, and the reason a prosecutive opinion was not furnished. These letterhead memoranda will be submitted to the Department in order to speed up the judicial process, where justified.

The development of prosecutive cases is dependent upon a number of factors, including adequate liaison with sources of cases; effective utilization of your Agent manpower; prompt, thorough, imaginative investigative action; and timely, organized presentations to U. S. Attorneys. Obviously, the entire process is initially dependent upon your ability to establish procedures which will result in the prompt referral of cases to your office. With this objective in mind the Bureau has closely followed the activity of each office. While the case figures submitted are encouraging, the results obtained have not been commensurate. This strongly suggests weak links exist somewhere in the process.

It is realized there are certain factors beyond your control which contribute to the over-all problem but they are not considered insurmountable. You will be held personally responsible to exhaust every logical means in order to insure the Bureau compiles the best possible record.

In all future field office inspections there will be an analysis in depth in order to pinpoint any weaknesses. Corrective measures will thereafter be suggested and, where appropriate, administrative action will be considered.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

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(G) INVESTIGATIONS OF KLAN AND HATE-TYPE ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATED INDIVIDUALS -- It is noted that many field divisions are following the practice of advising the Bureau by teletype whenever information is developed that Klan rallies, demonstrations, and the like are to be held, even though there is no information indicating threatened or actual violence.

In regard to the above, your attention is directed to Section 122B, page 6, paragraph b, (1), Volume 4, Manual of Instructions, and part three, page 154d, of the FBI Handbook, which set out "Information dealing with general racial matters, such as proposed or actual activities of individuals, officials, committees, legislatures, organizations, etc., in the racial field, and information indicating threatened or actual violence by individuals or organizations must be furnished to the Bureau on an expeditious and timely basis by teletype or by whatever means of communication is warranted by the specific nature of the information and circumstances involved."

The practice of submitting teletypes advising the Bureau of routine Klan rallies and other nonviolent Klan activities is causing an increase in the expenses of this Bureau's operations. You must insure that Special Agents of your division handling Klan investigations are thoroughly familiar with the above instructions concerning appropriate communication advising the Bureau of routine Klan activities. You should instruct the above Special Agents that teletypes are not to be submitted to the Bureau on matters which are obviously nonviolent in nature. Information relative to such activity should be provided to the Bureau by airtel accompanied by a letter-head memorandum suitable for dissemination. This practice will be in keeping with Bureau instructions and in line with our current emphasis on economy.

The foregoing does not modify in any manner the requirement that the Bureau be expeditiously advised by teletype or by whatever means of communication is warranted in cases involving acts of violence.

1/24/67

SAC LETTER 67-6

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(H) SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATION - AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION, THE COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN, AND HELPERS OF AMERICA -- SAC Letter 66-56, dated September 7, 1966, provided a subversive organization characterization for the American Communications Association (ACA). This characterization of the ACA is being amended to show its merger with the Teamsters Union. Set forth below is an up-to-date characterization of the ACA which replaces the one in SAC Letter 66-56.

The "Report of the International Executive Board ACA, CIO" at the Fifth National Convention, Chicago, Illinois, April 8 through 13, 1940, disclosed that the American Communications Association (ACA) had its origin at the Third National Convention of the American Radio Telegraphists Association (ARTA) held in New York City (NYC), in August, 1937. At this convention, it was agreed to change the name of the union from ARTA to ACA. This change was ratified by the union members on March 10, 1938.

The "Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1955," published by the United States Department of Labor, lists on page four, unions expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) on charges of communist domination. The ACA was listed as having been expelled on June 15, 1950.

The November, 1966, issue of the "ACA News," official publication of the ACA, the Communications Division of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers of America (IBT), stated the affiliation of the ACA with the IBT was unanimously approved by the General Executive Board of the IBT, which met in Hollywood, Florida, the week of October 17, 1966. The ACA was designated as the Communications Division of the IBT. This issue of the "ACA News" shows that the ACA, the Communications Division of the IBT, is located at 18 John Street, New York, New York.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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SAC LETTER 67-6

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PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC LETTER 67-8

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 31, 1967.

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) COMMUNICATIONS - REFERENCES IN -- In order to eliminate unnecessary indices searches in the field, your attention is directed to the instructions contained in the Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part II, Section 4, item h on page 10, which state with respect to references in communications:

"...Under this heading describe a reference by type of communication, date, author if report is reference, reporting office, title if different, and other detail that may be necessary to insure identification of the reference..."

These instructions are also contained in the Handbook for Special Agents, Part I, Section 49, item 8 on page 45. If these provisions are followed by offices sending communications, there should be no need for a receiving office to have to search its indices or pending assignment cards on a reference when it never received a copy of the referenced communication.

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SAC LETTER 67-8

(B) CONTACTS WITH THE PUBLIC - SPEECH MATTERS - OPEN HOUSES - SUGGESTIONS -- Field public appearance commitments (speeches, radio and television appearances and Career Day talks) substantially increased during calendar year 1966 with almost 2,000 more handled than during 1965. While a substantial portion of this increase resulted from the crediting of Career Day talks, the overall advance reflects the wholehearted teamwork necessary to properly present the Bureau's accomplishments to the public and I was particularly encouraged to note the continued forceful SAC leadership of this important program and the increased utilization of television and radio in reaching mass audiences. This should be intensified during 1967.

I was also pleased to note the many offices holding open houses and related affairs such as steak fries and special office tours to develop better relations with valuable contacts and to provide families of employees with a greater awareness of the Bureau's work. This should be further expanded, with every office attempting to hold some such activity during 1967.

At this time, when the Bureau is under such careful scrutiny from both hostile and legitimately interested sources, it is particularly important to guard against any degree of complacency or lethargy and to take full

advantage of all opportunities to present to the public the solid accomplishments of the FBI. The continuing effectiveness of the Bureau will be directly related to the cooperation furnished by responsible members of the public and all Bureau representatives should seize every opportunity to enhance our public image.

Suggestions, particularly unique and imaginative ones, for encouraging greater citizen support are heartily welcome and should be forwarded to the attention of the Crime Records Division.

1-31-67  
SAC LETTER 67-8

(C) FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY ASSOCIATES - CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS -- In November, 1966, you were furnished copies of the Constitution and Bylaws of the FBI National Academy Associates which had been proposed to and ratified by National Academy graduates in attendance at four Sectional Retraining Sessions held in 1965 and 1966. The constitution and bylaws for any existing state or regional chapter of the National Academy Associates must be amended to conform to the National Constitution.

Certain existing chapter constitutions contain phraseology requiring the approval of a certain percentage of graduates in attendance at a business meeting to change or amend the chapter constitution. If it is not possible to promptly amend the chapter constitution to conform to the National Constitution, submission of an amended chapter constitution may be delayed until after the first business meeting held by that chapter.

As soon as required changes have been made, a copy of the chapter constitution should be furnished to the Bureau, Attention: National Academy Unit.

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SAC LETTER 67-8

(D) TRAINING - IDENTIFICATION RECORDS - ARREST DISPOSITIONS -- Reference is made to Part (C) of SAC Letter 67-6, relative to procedures to improve the submission rate of arrest disposition data for FBI Identification Records.

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SAC LETTER 67-8

In addition to the courses of action outlined and referred to therein, you should insure that this matter is highlighted in your police schools, law enforcement conferences, FBI National Academy activities, at meetings, conferences and conventions of law enforcement groups, and in other official and personal contacts with police personnel. It should be emphasized that such information provides to all strata of law enforcement a more comprehensive, conclusive record of offenders which is of ultimate benefit to all segments of our profession.

This matter should be brought to the attention of all Agents, particularly police instructors, in order that they may promptly direct their efforts toward implementing this program.

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SAC LETTER 67-8

(E) BANK ROBBERY MATTERS PUBLICITY -- Several recent bank robbery cases have been solved through appropriate publicity surrounding bank robbery photographs taken by concealed cameras. In any bank robbery where such photographs are available, you must give them the widest possible publicity in all news media; and each office, during regular contacts with banking officials and institutions, should encourage the installation of hidden cameras and similar protective devices. Upon subject's identification from a concealed camera photograph, effective follow-up publicity can be obtained as is shown in the attached example. I feel that this type of publicity in addition to widespread coverage of convictions and sentencing operates as a strong deterrent to bank robbery violations. By the time a defendant receives an appropriate sentence in a bank robbery case, the SAC should have laid sufficient groundwork for front-page-type coverage to follow.

This should not be construed as a change in existing guidelines regarding press releases; however, each SAC must encourage news media contacts to give the widest possible publicity to bank robbery apprehensions, convictions and substantial sentences.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

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SAC LETTER 67-8

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(F) CUBAN REFUGEE MATTERS - INVESTIGATION TO DETECT INTELLIGENCE AGENTS AMONG CUBAN REFUGEES -- SAC Letter 61-13 (J), March 14, 1961, advised of arrangements made with Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to furnish you copies of INS reports on Cuban refugees in U. S. (INS Form SE-180 in Miami, Form I-161 elsewhere). You were to review the reports and interview selected refugees in order to develop intelligence data and informants.

The Castro government has utilized Cuban refugees as intelligence agents in this country. Accordingly, we should endeavor, through available means, to combat this problem. There are now an estimated 300,000 Cuban refugees in the U. S. with thousands more awaiting entry. Over 50,000 have entered at Miami since December, 1965, and many are being resettled from there to all parts of U. S.

A study of Cuban refugees recruited by Cuban Intelligence Service (CIS) has revealed that in each case CIS took advantage of an available lever to assure the refugee's cooperation. Any refugee who leaves a close relative behind in Cuba is a possible target for CIS recruitment.

It is not desired that INS Cuban refugee reports previously received be reexamined. However, future reports should be carefully reviewed as received to spot refugees who, on basis of age, education or other background factors should be considered for further attention. In absence of special circumstances, refugees may be eliminated on basis of age, education and lack of hostage situation. Refugees who are under 19 or over 45 years of age may be disregarded as may refugees who are illiterate or who have had little or no formal education. Refugees without close relatives in Cuba may also be disregarded.

If data in Cuban refugee report does not eliminate refugee from further consideration as possible intelligence agent, institute preliminary inquiry to include, at least, review of refugee's complete INS file and check of office indices in areas where refugee has resided.

In these and other investigations of Cuban refugees be particularly alert for following items: 1. Close relative is in prison in Cuba or was at time refugee departed Cuba. 2. Close relative has been "integrated" into the revolution; that is, relative is an employee of Cuban Government at any

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level and is openly supporting it. 3. Refugee was in prison in Cuba at any time after Castro take-over. 4. Refugee has previously resided in U. S. 5. Refugee traveled to any communist country. 6. Refugee was formerly employed by Castro government in civilian, diplomatic, or military capacity. 7. Refugee has been involved in communist, pro-Castro, or anti-U. S. activities. 8. Refugee is male in good health of military age.

If any of foregoing indicators appears in information developed, initiate full investigations and advise Bureau. If refugee can be eliminated as possible intelligence agent as result of the preliminary inquiry, case may be closed.

If preliminary inquiry does not eliminate refugee as possible intelligence agent, conduct additional investigation. This should include, but not be limited to, check of Bureau and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) files and files and sources of Miami and New York offices. Upon completion of logical additional investigation and in the absence of any of the above-named indicators, consider interview of refugee before closing case. Interviews may be conducted on SAC authority unless refugee is student or is employed in news, entertainment, public, educational, or religious fields or is labor leader or prominent person, in which case interviews must be approved by Bureau. In each case where additional investigation is conducted advise Bureau.

Where investigation is conducted on basis of one or more of foregoing indicators, consideration must be given to interviewing refugee after all logical investigation has been conducted. Bureau authority must be obtained for the interview.

Inquiries concerning Cuban refugees must be discreet so as not to prematurely alert an intelligence agent and to avoid giving impression we are harassing legitimate refugees.

After trial period of six months from date of this SAC Letter, Chicago, Miami, Newark, New York, and Tampa Offices are to submit

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comments, observations, and recommendations as to continuance of these procedures together with suggestions regarding any improvements or modifications. Any other office desiring to do so may also submit suggestions and observations. You will be appropriately advised if changes are to be made in the procedures. Otherwise provisions of this SAC Letter will remain in effect.

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SAC LETTER 67-8

(G) CUBAN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES - INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA -- SAC Letter 60-6 (B), January 28, 1960, alerted you to the danger of infiltration of our Cuban counter-intelligence operations through plants, staged defections, and double agents. Recent Cuban Intelligence Service (CIS) activities in the U. S. confirmed that this is still an objective of the Castro government and emphasized the continuing necessity for vigilance in this respect.

A Cuban refugee who is cooperating with us as a double agent against CIS activity emanating from the Cuban Mission to the United Nations (CMUN) was advised by his principal there in late December, 1966, to admit, if he were interviewed by the FBI or Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), that he had been in contact with the CMUN. The principal instructed the refugee to report such interview immediately so that the refugee could be used by the principal as a double agent against the U. S. Government. In January, 1967; CIA advised it suspected that a Cuban refugee ostensibly under its control in Miami had been activated by the CIS for a mission against CIA.

The aggressive nature of current and the prospect of increased CIS activity in the U. S. are illustrated by recent CMUN action to obtain legitimately city telephone directories for the State of Florida. It can be expected that the directories will be used to facilitate and expand CIS activity there and elsewhere. The potential threat to our double agent and other Cuban operations is obvious.

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You should assure that security informants and confidential sources in Cuban matters are reliable, that maximum data is obtained from them and others without revealing extent or details of FBI investigations regarding Cuban matters, and that contacts with individuals concerning the Cuban situation are handled in a circumspect manner. At all times be most vigilant to the possibility that the source could be a plant.

1-31-67

SAC LETTER 67-8

(H) "MINUTEMEN"- INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY) -- Robert B. DePugh, National Coordinator of the Minutemen Organization, was recently sentenced by a United States District Court in Kansas City, Missouri, to four years in prison for violation of the National Firearms Act, to be followed by five years' probation. The terms of the probation preclude DePugh from maintaining membership in any clandestine organization.

As a result of this sentence, DePugh recently wrote a letter to the Minutemen membership advising that he was resigning from his position as National Coordinator of the Minutemen Organization. DePugh advised the Minutemen that leadership would come from the Organization's "Executive Council" whose membership will remain anonymous. DePugh publicly announced that the "Executive Council" was composed of a group of seven men who resided in different areas throughout the country. DePugh related that he would continue to work for the Patriotic Party, a group which he helped found and which is reportedly the political branch of the Minutemen Organization.

You should take steps to insure informant penetration of Minutemen activity in your territory is adequate to follow any "underground" operations by that group. It is imperative that sufficient coverage is afforded this organization to determine whether an "Executive Council" exists and the identity of its members if it is in existence. In view of DePugh's stated intention of remaining active in the Patriotic Party, it appears highly unlikely that he will actually divest himself of control of the Minutemen despite the conditions the court set when sentencing him.

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SAC LETTER 67-8

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In view of the demonstrated propensity of the Minutemen toward violence, the Bureau must be kept fully advised on a current basis of all pertinent developments in this matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enclosure for (E)

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SAC LETTER 67-8

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 67-10

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

February 1, 1967

(A) NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (NCIC) -- The initial testing or pilot phase of the NCIC began in January, 1967. Limited operations will be conducted during the next several months with the 15 local and state law enforcement agencies initially participating in the system. Also tied in to the system as a test terminal is the Denver Field Office.

Copies of the National Crime Information Center Operating Manual are being forwarded to your office under separate cover in sufficient number so that you may distribute one copy to each resident agency and retain two copies in your office. The NCIC Operating Manual is prepared in three parts: Part I - System Design and Procedures; Part II - Codes; Part III - Agency Identifiers.

The NCIC Operating Manual is designed for the pilot operation and changes in the Manual are anticipated as the system progresses with refinements in techniques and operations. For this reason dissemination of the Operating Manual is being limited. Dissemination to law enforcement agencies participating in the pilot NCIC operation is being handled at the Seat of Government. Requests received by field offices from other law enforcement agencies for copies of the Operating Manual should be forwarded to the Bureau, attention Uniform Crime Reporting Section.

A list of law enforcement agencies participating in the pilot phase of the NCIC appears in the Operating Manual. Additional agencies will be accepted into the system as the system develops and hardware requirements for an expanded system are met.

During this pilot phase of the NCIC, the data base is being built up and will include data submitted by all initial participants as well as data concerning all Bureau fugitives and stolen property from the National Stolen Property Index. Further, as the problems are worked out and need for testing diminishes, the system will begin gradually increasing operating time to a 24-hour-a-day operation. Procedures are being developed to facilitate the submission of data and inquiries by field offices. You will be furnished complete instructions concerning this as soon as your participation is feasible.

A TWX teletype machine has been installed in the NCIC Control Room located in the Uniform Crime Reporting Section at the Bureau. This machine has teletype dial #710-822-0006. The answer back will be: FBI NCIC WA DC. Contact concerning the NCIC should be captioned "NCIC."

All investigative personnel assigned to your office should become familiar with the concept of the NCIC and with its operating procedures.

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SAC LETTER 67-10

(B) CRIMINAL INFORMANTS -- You have been repeatedly cautioned as to the necessity for exercising effective control at all times in the handling of informants in order to anticipate and avoid possible situations which could be a source of embarrassment. It was pointed out to you that this possibility was particularly true of individuals to whom payment is the inducement to furnish information (SAC Letter 66-39, dated June 21, 1966).

While the demands placed on the Bureau today require that we maintain the broadest possible live criminal informant coverage, we cannot let our guard down. Utilize utmost alertness regarding individuals who might turn against the Bureau. By virtue of your face-to-face confrontation with these informants in the field, you have the primary responsibility of ferreting out any tendencies which would make their utilization as informants inadvisable.

In accordance with existing instructions (Manual of Instructions, Section 108, I, 7, page 8), the Bureau must be promptly advised of any instances where the continued utilization of the informant would be inadvisable...

You as the SAC must make certain that you are personally aware of the informants being operated by your office to insure strict compliance with the foregoing.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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SAC LETTER 67-10

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 67-11

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

February 7, 1967

(A) REDESIGNATION OF NAMES OF UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE UNITS -- Pursuant to orders issued by the Department of the Army, all United States Army Intelligence Corps Groups and Intelligence Corps Detachments were recently redesignated respectively as Military Intelligence Groups and Military Intelligence Detachments. Pursuant to these orders, the designations Intelligence Corps Groups and Intelligence Corps Detachments will no longer be used by the Army.

2-7-67

SAC LETTER 67-11

(B) ARREST OF A FOREIGN NATIONAL -- The Department has advised of a change in procedure for consular notification in instances where nationals of foreign countries are arrested by the FBI on charges of criminal violations. It conforms to practice under international law and in particular implements obligations undertaken by the United States pursuant to treaties with respect to the arrest and detention of foreign nationals. Some of the treaties obligate the United States to notify the consular officer only upon the demand or request of the arrested foreign national. On the other hand, some of the treaties require notifying the consul of the arrest of a foreign national whether or not the arrested person requests such notification.

1. In every case in which a foreign national is arrested the arresting officer shall inform the foreign national that his consul will be advised of his arrest unless he does not wish such notification to be given. If the foreign national does not wish to have his consul notified, the arresting officer shall also inform him that in the event there is a treaty in force between the United States and his country which requires such notification, his consul must be notified regardless of his wishes and, if such is the case, he will be advised of such notification by the United States Attorney.

2. In all arrests by the FBI of foreign nationals, (including those where the foreign national has stated that he does not wish his consul be notified) the local office of the FBI shall inform the nearest United States Attorney of the arrest and of the arrested person's wishes regarding consular notification.

3. The United States Attorney shall then notify the appropriate consul except where he has been informed that the foreign national does not desire such notification to be made. However, if there is a treaty provision in effect which requires notification of consul, without reference to a demand or request of the arrested national, the consul shall be notified even if the arrested person has asked that he not be notified. In such case, the United States Attorney shall advise the foreign national that his consul has been notified and inform him that notification was necessary because of the treaty obligation.

Therefore, it will no longer be necessary to notify the Bureau upon the arrest of a foreign national, since notification to the appropriate United States Attorney as outlined above will suffice. Of course, if other circumstances exist wherein the Bureau should be properly advised in connection with the arrest of any foreign national, such notification should be made without delay.

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SAC LETTER 67-11

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(C) CRIMINAL FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS -- Immediate and positive action is necessary in all conviction-producing cases. In this connection, criminal fraud cases, particularly Veterans Administration Matters, Fraud Against the Government, and Federal Housing Administration Matters, continue to offer excellent opportunities for additional convictions.

This is particularly true in Fraud Against the Government matters since Federal expenditures for the national defense and various domestic programs are at an all-time high.

Recent Government efforts to relieve the present tight money market may result in an increase in Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration insured mortgages and a proportionate increase in false statements by borrowers to secure such mortgages.

You were informed by SAC Letter 66-40 as to the most recent legislation affecting veterans. This legislation makes available educational and loan benefits to veterans discharged after January 31, 1955. All potential and established sources must be aware of the provisions of this legislation so that any cases of illegally obtained benefits will be promptly referred to this Bureau.

Positive results can be achieved if every violation is promptly discovered and referred to the Bureau. This can be accomplished through effective liaison with appropriate sources for new cases. In this regard, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has recently changed its referral procedures whereby alleged violations will now be referred directly to appropriate Bureau field offices by Regional Inspection Offices of the Inspection Division, Department of Housing and Urban Development. This will give Bureau field offices covering such Regional Inspection Offices an opportunity to develop and maintain close liaison with respect to criminal violations in housing matters in each regional area. This may well result in an increase in cases in this classification.

All SACs, in line with the observations herein, are instructed to give personal attention to improving the Bureau's convictions, particularly in criminal fraud cases, by intensifying efforts to increase case loads in these categories. The success of the efforts of each office can be measured by the number of new cases developed each month, particularly if the number developed exceeds the average number of such cases developed in the past.

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SAC LETTER 67-11

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All SACs are, therefore, instructed to examine and evaluate on a monthly basis the case load in criminal fraud matters and see to it that definite and continuous progress is made. This is to include a comparison on a monthly basis of the new origin cases in criminal fraud matters (treating Fraud Against the Government, Veterans Administration Matters, and Federal Housing Administration Matters as one group) with the total of such new matters in this group received during the same month for the preceding year. If the monthly total of new criminal fraud matters being received is below the total received last year for the month under review, each SAC should advise the Bureau as to the specific action being taken, such as surveys, programs and assignment of personnel, to achieve positive accomplishments in these important classifications.

All SACs are also instructed to discuss criminal fraud matters at criminal intelligence conferences with the military as well as during other public appearances since these afford excellent opportunities to inform these sources of criminal fraud cases as to our investigative jurisdiction concerning such matters.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

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SAC LETTER 67-11

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(D) NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE -- During the weekend of January 28-29, 1967, explosions occurred at several Yugoslav official establishments in the United States and Canada, presumably set off by individuals seeking to embarrass the Tito regime.

This is not the first instance of acts of this nature. In September, 1966, a group of anti-Castro Cubans placed explosives on the premises of the Cuban Consulate in Ottawa, Canada. The same group previously had endeavored to fire explosives at the United Nations Building from a point across the East River. Further, a militant-type Negro group identifying itself as the Black Liberation Front instituted plans in late 1964 and early 1965 to place explosives near three national monuments in the United States, the Statue of Liberty in New York City, the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia, and the Washington Monument in Washington, D. C.

Our experience has shown that when a particular group engages in acts of this nature, this frequently serves as an inducement for other such dissident factions to endeavor to draw attention to themselves or their causes through similar actions. Such efforts as these point up the necessity for the Bureau's having coverage in depth among the various nationality groups in this country and other dissident factions. Such coverage should be designed to forewarn us when escapades of this nature are contemplated.

At this time you should conduct a survey of your coverage of organizations and groups of this nature, especially those which have been known to engage in acts of violence in the past, to assure that your coverage is sufficient to discharge the Bureau's responsibilities in this area. When any such information is received, be certain it reaches the Bureau by the most expeditious means warranted, including use of teletype dissemination procedures as outlined in Part II, Section 5, pages 4 and 4a, of the Manual of Rules and Regulations.

2-7-67

SAC LETTER 67-11

(E) CHINESE MATTERS - COPIES TO BUREAU - DISSEMINATION AT SEAT OF GOVERNMENT -- Reference is made to SAC Letter 65-68 (D) dated December 21, 1965.

2-7-67

SAC LETTER 67-11

- 5 -

In a continuing effort to effect economy in Bureau operations, the intelligence branches of the three military agencies, as well as Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), were recently contacted regarding their need to receive, at a headquarters level, copies of our reports and letterhead memoranda (LHM) prepared in cases bearing the Internal Security - China character. As a result of these contacts and in line with the requests of the above agencies, it has been determined the Bureau will disseminate to them at a headquarters level using the following guidelines:

1. Where the subject or a person identified as an immediate relative of the subject is a member of the Armed Forces or is employed at a key facility, military installation or other location where the military has a security responsibility, we will disseminate to the interested military agency and to DIA in every instance.

2. In cases relating to pro-Chinese communist (Chicom) organizations and publications; cases involving Chicom leaders, Chicom intelligence activities and Chicom military, naval and air forces we will disseminate to the three military agencies and to DIA.

3. Dissemination to all the military agencies and DIA will be made in matters which might have a bearing on overall U. S. military policies as regards Communist China.

There will be dissemination made at Seat of Government (SOG) in cases in which it appears that the military agencies have an interest, although not fitting the guidelines above. The above procedures concern only dissemination to the military at SOG and do not affect the Bureau's policy as regards local dissemination.

Effective immediately, furnish Bureau original and four copies of reports or LHMs in cases on individuals investigated under Internal Security - China character. Continue to submit original and eight copies of reports and LHMs in cases involving Chinese organizations and publications. Offices should be alert to submit additional copies when data is worthy of wider dissemination as indicated by above guidelines.

Manual and Handbook changes being prepared.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

2-7-67

SAC LETTER 67-11

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**PERSONAL ATTENTION**  
**SAC LETTER 67-12**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535  
February 14, 1967

(A) **CONTRACTS - FISCAL YEAR 1968** -- It will be necessary to solicit bids for services under contracts which expire June 30, 1967. Before extending invitations for bids to prospective concerns, review the instructions in Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part II, Section 7, pertaining to contracts and other instructions as set forth in SAC Letters 64-10 (C) dated 2/18/64, 66-14 (A) dated 3/8/66 and 66-48 (A) dated 8/2/66.

Standard Forms 33, 33A, 36 and the Supplemental Provisions are being revised and the new forms must be used after 3/31/67 in any solicitation. Any of these forms presently on hand in your office should be destroyed. A supply of new forms will be forwarded to each office as soon as they are made available to the Bureau in the near future.

The Department of Labor has indicated that automobile storage and repair service contracts are covered by the Service Contract Act of 1965, the provisions of which are a part of the bid specifications. In connection with this Act, it is necessary that the specifications show any determination as to minimum wages and fringe benefits which the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the Department of Labor may have made for any of the various localities throughout the country where the Bureau may be entering into an auto storage or auto repair contract. The Bureau is in the process of ascertaining from the Department of Labor if such determinations have been made for any of our contract localities. If such determinations have been made, they will be furnished to the offices involved for attachment to the Invitation for Bids form.

So that the Department of Labor will have time to notify the Bureau of any determinations, the solicitation for auto storage and repair services should not be made until March 15, 1967. If you have not received advice from the Bureau of a separate wage determination by that date, you should, if the new contract forms have been received by that time, go ahead and make the solicitation. You will note that the provisions of the Service Contract Act of 1965 state that where no separate wage determination has been made a part of the contract, the minimum wage provided by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 will apply. In this regard, it is the Bureau's

current understanding that the new contract forms to be received at the Bureau at a later date will show this hourly rate to be \$1.40, effective February 1, 1967.

So that there will be no misunderstanding on the part of prospective bidders, your letter of solicitation for automobile repair and storage services should specifically point out that the Department of Labor has indicated that automobile storage and repair services come under the Service Contract Act of 1965 which Act contains provisions as to minimum wages and benefits. If the bidders have questions as to the provisions of this Act, they should be advised to contact the nearest office of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the Department of Labor since this Act is administered by that agency.

The Government is placing more and more emphasis on equal employment opportunity under Government contracts. You should be discreetly alert in regard to this so that the Bureau does not knowingly enter into a contract with any concern operating in defiance of the Government's equal opportunity and wage provisions.

The completed bids with your recommendations should be mailed to the Bureau as follows:

Albany through Memphis - by May 1, 1967

Miami through Washington Field - by May 15, 1967.

(B) SECURITY INFORMANTS - RACIAL INFORMANTS - CRIMINAL INFORMANTS - CONTROLS EXERCISED OVER PAYMENTS TO BUREAU INFORMANTS -- You are reminded of the need to closely follow matters involving payments to informants to insure that the Bureau is getting full value for money expended and that the record shows complete justification for all payments made.

Requests for authority to pay informants must be supported by a summary of the information previously furnished in sufficient detail to allow an intelligent analysis at the Bureau. The communication should also show anticipated future coverage informant will provide and an appraisal of the informant's value. You should also outline the nature of the expenses incurred by the informant for which payment is being requested. Payments for services must be made on a strictly c. o. d. basis, and payments for expenses can only cover expenses actually incurred by the informant in obtaining information for the Bureau.

The present Bureau system regarding the authorization of payments to informants affords close supervisory control in the field and at the Seat of Government. I expect supervisory and investigative personnel to fully comply with Bureau regulations in these matters.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director



PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 67-13

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

February 21, 1967

(A) PERSONNEL MATTERS - OPERATION MUST -- The Civil Service Commission is spearheading a program throughout the Government called Operation MUST (Maximum Utilization of Skills and Training). The purpose of this letter is to brief you on the subject so that you will be knowledgeable on it in the event it arises during any contact with a Civil Service Commission or other Government official.

The broad objective of Operation MUST is the maximum utilization of skills and training to improve the efficiency of the work force through balanced staffing. A major facet of Operation MUST is job redesign which is the examination of the organizational structure and each position in the structure to pull out lower skilled tasks not commensurate with the kind and level of work for which the jobs were established. The program also embraces careful staffing, employee development, and careful supervision, particularly of those entering the labor market for the first time.

The intent of the program is, of course, in keeping with the Bureau's desire to best and most economically utilize the manpower at our disposal. However, our centrally managed personnel system is regarded as meeting the intent of Operation MUST and no need for the Bureau to embark on a new or different program is indicated.

(B) KIDNAPING MATTERS -- Upon the receipt of any kidnaping complaint it is essential that you determine at the earliest possible moment whether there is evidence of a Federal violation. This is necessary in order that we will not lose valuable investigative time in the early stages of an actual kidnaping and also to preclude the use of our investigative personnel in cases in which we should not become involved. While each case must be considered on a case-to-case basis the following observations and instructions are being furnished for your guidance in the handling of kidnaping complaints.

#### 24-HOUR PRESUMPTIVE CLAUSE

All Special Agents should be crystal clear in their thinking concerning what the 24-Hour Presumptive Clause does mean and what it does not mean. This clause does not create a presumption of kidnaping but only a presumption of interstate transportation after 24 hours in cases in which it has been established that the victim has been "unlawfully seized, confined, inveigled, decoyed, kidnaped, abducted, or carried away....."

The fact that the law presumes interstate transportation after 24 hours in cases where there is evidence of an abduction makes it obvious that in order to make a sound determination we must not remain idle during this important period. We have an obligation to maintain close liaison and, if indicated, to conduct active investigation during this time to determine if a Federal violation has been committed. There will be instances, of course, where there is a clear-cut abduction and it is desirable to immediately enter the case without waiting for the lapse of 24 hours.

#### INITIAL ACTION

It is essential that the Bureau be furnished pertinent facts as soon as available on any new case together with a clear statement as to action taken and contemplated. Any indication that a domestic situation is involved or that the case is largely of a police character even though constituting a technical violation of the Kidnaping Statute should be fully spelled out. While we do not want to encroach upon local jurisdiction nor do we want to become involved in the numerous "missing person" cases reported each year, we do have a clear duty to take action if there is evidence of an abduction. It is emphasized that the field offices are in the best position to obtain all available facts and should take the initiative in recommending a positive plan of action in any kidnaping case.

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AC LETTER 67-13

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## DISCUSSIONS WITH U. S. ATTORNEY

When there is a legal question involved as to whether the facts constitute a Federal violation, or where prosecution would probably be declined because of established Departmental policy the facts should be discussed with the U. S. Attorney promptly in order that the time of our personnel will not be expended on cases which have no prosecutive potential. Care should be taken, however, to insure that cases are not presented to the U. S. Attorney prematurely, since the development of sufficient facts to enable the U. S. Attorney to render his prosecutive opinion is our responsibility.

## HOAX CASES

The Bureau has noted an increasing number of hoax cases in which persons falsely claim that they have been kidnaped. For this reason, it is desirable in many cases to obtain a signed statement from the victim. Where there is any indication that the complaint may constitute a hoax, the individual should be fully advised of the provisions of Section 1001, Title 18, U. S. Code.

## CAPTION ON COMMUNICATIONS TO BUREAU

There is a compelling need for selecting the proper caption in communications directed to the Bureau. Kidnaping matters should not be labeled "missing person" and, on the other hand, if the case is strictly a missing person matter, the "missing person" caption only should be used. This is necessary to insure proper and immediate routing upon receipt at the Bureau.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

2/21/67  
SAC LETTER 67-13

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(C) SECURITY INFORMANTS AND SOURCES - INCOME TAXES -- Effective immediately, all banking records relative to the income tax account will be destroyed on a yearly basis three years after the tax account for a particular period has been closed.

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SAC LETTER 67-13

(D) VISITORS TO EXPO-67 AND CANADIAN CENTENNIAL YEAR -- In response to invitations issued by the Canadian Government, it is expected that many heads of state and other foreign dignitaries will visit Montreal and other areas in Canada during 1967. Announcement has already been made concerning the proposed visits of the Presidents of Yugoslavia, Tunisia, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union; and several members of the British Royal Family are also expected.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), which is charged with security arrangements for the visiting dignitaries, has requested FBI cooperation in furnishing any information received indicating the possibility of physical attacks, picketing, demonstrations, or other activities with respect to any visitor. In addition, some of these officials may visit the United States, and similar information will be desired by the Department of State.

Each office is instructed to be particularly alert to any intelligence which may be received from informants or other sources with regard to these visitors. If the information received relates to a visit which is scheduled to commence within ten days, it should be forwarded by teletype or telephone, dependent on its urgency. Such material and any information relating to visits more than ten days in the future should be forwarded in letterhead memorandum form, prepared for dissemination, by airtel. Six copies of each LHM should be furnished.

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SAC LETTER 67-13

(E) INVESTIGATION OF STUDENT GROUPS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES -- In view of the current controversy resulting from the disclosure of Central Intelligence Agency's association with the National Student Association, President Johnson has expressed great concern over the relationship between

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SAC LETTER 67-13

the United States Government agencies and educational organizations. He has appointed a commission to study this matter and "to formulate a policy which will provide necessary guidance for Government agencies in their relationship to the international activities of American educational organizations."

It is possible that this current controversy could focus attention on the Bureau's investigations of student groups on college campuses. It is also possible that student groups such as the Students for a Democratic Society and the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America could use this controversy as a vehicle to create some incident to embarrass the Bureau by claiming that we are infringing on academic freedom by investigating such groups. You should, therefore, bear in mind that in our continuing investigations to keep abreast of subversive influence in campus groups, in discharging our responsibilities in the internal security field, such investigations should be conducted in a most discreet and circumspect manner. Good judgment and common sense must prevail so that the Bureau is not compromised or placed in an embarrassing position.

You are reminded that under our existing policy Bureau authority must be obtained before instituting an investigation of a faculty member and an organization connected with an institution of learning, and before interviewing any student, faculty member or employee of an institution of learning (other than reliable and established sources) during an investigation of a subject connected with such an institution.

Bureau authority is also necessary before an individual connected with an institution of learning can be contacted for the purpose of developing him as an informant or source. In all instances, contacts with security informants and sources in campus groups and interviews of security subjects connected with institutions of learning should be made away from the campus.

The above should be brought to the attention of all Agent personnel of your office handling these matters.

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SAC LETTER 67-13

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(F) FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION - "GREAT DECISIONS" PROGRAM - INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY) -- The Foreign Policy Association, 345 East 46th Street, New York City, was founded in 1918 to develop, through education, an informed and articulate public opinion on major issues of foreign policy. "Great Decisions" is one of the programs through which the Association carries out its aims and objectives. The "Great Decisions" program is carried on through the media of radio and television and through local discussion groups set up by various individuals, schools and community organizations.

In 1942 and 1950 the Bureau conducted limited investigations concerning the Foreign Policy Association but no subversive information on the part of the Association was developed. Recently, the Bureau received information that "The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, had exhibited an interest in the "Great Decisions" program and plans to do a series of articles on the program. A staff writer of "The Worker" was seeking information concerning the location of the local discussion groups throughout the United States so he can encourage his readers to participate in such groups. It would appear from this that the Communist Party, through "The Worker" and its representatives, may be embarking on a campaign to infiltrate local discussion groups operating under the "Great Decisions" program.

The Bureau's information concerning the activity of "The Worker" and its representatives has come from a source highly placed inside the Foreign Policy Association and the Association is desirous of avoiding any communist influence in it or its "Great Decisions" program. In view of this, and in carrying out our responsibilities in the internal security field, the field should be alert to any efforts of the communists to infiltrate the Foreign Policy Association or the local discussion groups under the "Great Decisions" program. However, the field should avoid taking any action which would create the impression that we are investigating the Association or the "Great Decisions" program. Any information received concerning this matter should be immediately brought to the Bureau's attention; however, no investigation should be conducted without specific Bureau authority. In the event further investigation is deemed warranted, such should be handled in accordance with instructions dealing with communist infiltration investigations as set forth in Section 87E of the Manual of Instructions.

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SAC LETTER 67-13

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(G) SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS -- In reviewing organizational reports in internal security matters, the Bureau has noted a tendency on the part of some field offices to fail to open for immediate investigation some individual cases in which allegations of current membership or activity in subversive organizations exist.

It is a fundamental FBI responsibility to open immediately cases on individuals concerning whom information is received indicating current membership and activity in a basic revolutionary organization or active participation or leadership in front groups. Indications to this effect developed in the course of investigation of subversive organizations as such must be promptly resolved by investigation so that the questions of potential dangerousness and Security Index status can be resolved as soon as possible.

This matter will be followed closely at the Bureau to assure that cases in this category are promptly opened and investigated.

2/21/67

SAC LETTER 67-13

(H) CUBAN REFUGEE MATTERS - DISTRIBUTION OF MESSAGE FROM DIRECTOR TO CUBAN REFUGEES -- Arrangements have been made for a Spanish-language message, bearing my signature, to be distributed to each adult Cuban refugee being processed through the Cuban Refugee Center at Miami, Florida.

This message informs the refugee of the FBI's responsibilities in the Cuban field and instructs the refugee as to how he can get in touch with the FBI to report subversive information. Since many refugees are being relocated from the Miami area to all parts of the U. S., any office might be contacted.

Promptly initiate investigations, where warranted, on basis of any such information received. In order that Bureau may determine the effectiveness of the distribution, note administratively in the initial communication to Bureau the fact that the aforementioned message prompted the refugee to report the information.

Very truly yours,  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

2/21/67

SAC LETTER 67-13

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 67-14

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

February 28, 1967

(A) MULTIPLE FINGERPRINTING - IDENTIFICATION MATTER -- SAC Letter 61-16 dated March 28, 1961, pointed out the substantial duplication in submissions of arrest and applicant prints by local agencies and the necessity for all Agents in their daily contacts with such agencies to detect instances of multiple submissions and emphasize the need for eliminating this expensive practice. Specific suggestions were furnished each office concerning individual records in the months that followed and much improvement resulted after agencies involved were contacted.

The work of the Identification Division has increased tremendously since 1961; fingerprint receipts alone are up 31.46 per cent. Bureau desires that renewed emphasis be placed on the undesirability of multiple fingerprint submissions. Emphasize this at Police Schools, law enforcement conferences and in daily contacts with law enforcement and governmental agencies in your territory.

We know that some jurisdictions require fingerprinting incidental to an arrest or incarceration even though prints have been taken by another agency for the same offense. Our program to curtail duplicate fingerprint submissions is not intended to conflict with such requirements. We are merely asking that law enforcement agencies in the same area work together to insure that only one set of fingerprints for each arrest or incarceration is forwarded for search by our Identification Division. Encourage the initial fingerprinting agency to use the "send copy to" block on the reverse side of the fingerprint card to indicate interested agencies that should receive a copy of our reply thus eliminating fingerprint submissions by those agencies. Another procedure sometimes followed is to have the first agency submitting prints request multiple copies of our reply for dissemination locally when received.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT SENT TO  
NATIONAL ARCHIVES (JFKARCA)  
DATE 8/3/94 *dc*

(B) RESIGNATIONS - FD-193 - REPORT OF EXIT AND SEPARATION --  
Captioned form is being revised to include a statement that if an employee resigns prior to fulfilling the terms of a written agreement in connection with an official transfer or with training received under the Government Employees' Training Act, he has been advised of his possible financial obligation to the Government as provided by the agreement and that any salary, including annual leave payment and money in the Retirement Fund, will be held in abeyance until determination is made as to any indebtedness. Bureau should be advised by teletype or radiogram of resignations in this category, attention Voucher-Statistical Section. SOG Divisions should telephonically advise Voucher-Statistical Section.

2-28-67

SAC LETTER 67-14

(C) AUTOMOBILES - 1961 AND 1962 PLYMOUTHs -- Several field offices have advised they have experienced trouble with brake fade and reduced stopping power in 1961 and 1962 Plymouths which have been driven in excess of 50,000 miles. These vehicles are equipped with power brakes utilizing the air vacuum system to provide power assist.

A discussion of this matter with the Chrysler Corporation indicates the problem is usually due to deterioration of the seal in the check valve assembly of the vacuum booster or by collapse of the vacuum line hose. The situation is easily corrected by replacement of these parts as required. The above should be borne in mind when performing the monthly automotive inspection of 1961 and 1962 Plymouth vehicles assigned your office.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

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SAC LETTER 67-14

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(D) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY -- Prior to 1961, Communist Party, USA, Strategy in Industry was a subfile of the Party file and, as such, activities in this field were reported in the Communist Party, USA, quarterly report. By letter dated October 10, 1960, you were instructed to open and assign a separate case on the subject of Strategy in Industry, and submit quarterly reports with the same due dates as the reports in the Communist Party, USA. case. This instruction is being rescinded and all activities concerning Communist Party, USA, Strategy in Industry will now be reported in the Communist Party, USA, quarterly report under a section captioned "Strategy in Industry." If your division has no activities to report concerning this matter, you should set this out in the cover pages of the Communist Party, USA, quarterly report or letter submitted in lieu of such report.

This administrative change in our reporting should in no way be construed by you to mean that less emphasis is to be placed on the investigation of the strategy, tactics and infiltration activities by the Communist Party, USA, directed against the industrial and labor field with particular emphasis on basic and vital industries. You should continue an enthusiastic program of vigilance and vigorously investigate this important phase of Communist Party activity.

Manual changes will follow.

2-28-67  
SAC LETTER 67-14

(E) VISIT OF CUBAN PRESIDENT OSVALDO DORTICOS OR PRIME MINISTER FIDEL CASTRO TO CANADA IN JULY, 1967 -- The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) has advised that either President Osvaldo Dorticos or Prime Minister Fidel Castro will visit Canada during 1967. The visit is scheduled to coincide with Cuban National Day at Expo 67, an international exhibition to be held in Montreal, Canada. The tentative itinerary is as follows: July 24 - Ottawa; July 25 - Ottawa and Montreal; and July 26 - Expo 67, Montreal.

The possibility exists that other cities will be visited. In view of the tentative nature of the itinerary, be alert to possible changes which may be announced in the press or may become available through other sources.

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SAC LETTER 67-14

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RCMP has requested we furnish any data which could be of assistance in planning security arrangements. Of particular interest is any information concerning plans to cause bodily harm, to demonstrate, or embarrass the individual concerned as well as information concerning the travel of any anti-Castro suspects to Canada. Since anti-Castro Cuban exiles in this country in the past have travelled to Canada to attack Cuban establishments there, we can expect that they will plan various militant anti-Castro activities to be carried out in connection with this visit.

Each office alert logical sources and informants and advise the Bureau of any pertinent information received by the most expeditious means warranted so it can promptly be referred to the RCMP. Submit data under caption of "Visit of Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos or Prime Minister Fidel Castro to Canada in July, 1967, Internal Security - Cuba."

It is noted that when President Dorticos came to the U. S. in 1962 to attend a United Nations session he was accompanied by an individual who was subsequently arrested in this country for conspiracy to commit sabotage in New York City. We can expect that such individuals will accompany Dorticos or Castro on the proposed visit. In addition, the visit and Expo 67 afford the Cuban Intelligence Service an excellent opportunity to send personnel to Canada where they could direct intelligence activities against the U. S.; meet with intelligence agents from the U. S.; or attempt to infiltrate agents into this country. Keep Bureau currently advised of any pertinent information received along these lines under an appropriate caption.

2-28-67

SAC LETTER 67-14

(F) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - EDUCATION -- In a memorandum to all Party districts dated January 30, 1967, the National Office, Communist Party, USA, called for organization in each district of a youth school to be held during March, April, or May, 1967. The schools are to be operated for two successive weekends and the intervening five-day period or for a total of nine days. The National Office stated that a curriculum would be forthcoming. Party leaders instructed that, in those districts where only a small number of youth could be enrolled, a joint youth-adult school should be organized.

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SAC LETTER 67-14

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You should immediately alert sources of your office to the possibility of the organization of one of these schools in your division. You will be expected to furnish full coverage to any such school held. Bear in mind that instruction received by our informants at these schools will tend to enhance their standing within the Party. You are to immediately furnish the Bureau with any information developed which would indicate that a school has been or is being scheduled for your district along with all pertinent information in form suitable for dissemination.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

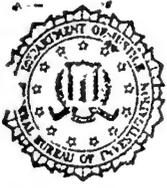
Director

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SAC LETTER 67-14

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 67-17

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

March 21, 1967

(A) VOUCHERS - PUBLIC LAW 89-516 APPROVED JULY 21, 1966 - BUREAU OF THE BUDGET CIRCULAR NUMBER A-56 REVISED OCTOBER 12, 1966 - AMENDMENTS TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES ACT OF 1946 -- A recent decision by the Comptroller General prohibits reimbursements to New Agents on their first transfer for any expenses in connection with the sale of an old residence unless such residence is located in the Washington, D. C., area and is their actual place of abode at the time of transfer.

The Comptroller General has cited the regulations which state that reimbursements may be made for cost incidental to the sale of a residence in connection with a transfer only where such residence is located at the old duty station and is the actual residence of the employee at the time of transfer.

This is brought to your attention in the event you have any questions in connection with the recruitment of New Agents.

3/21/67  
SAC LETTER 67-17

(B) PERSONNEL MATTERS - CHANGE IN MARITAL STATUS -- Effective immediately, Form FD-292 (Change in Marital Status) must be executed by all Bureau employees thirty days prior to the contemplated marriage date, if possible.

Upon receipt of FD-292, you should process same as set forth in the Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part I, Section 16, B5. A five-day deadline should be set in these cases.

Form FD-207, which is utilized in notifying the Bureau that a marriage has taken place, should be executed and submitted to the Bureau immediately upon confirmation of the marriage.

(C) ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT - CHANGE IN SUBMISSION DATE FOR ACCOUNTING DATA -- During the course of Chief Clerks Class #1 at the Seat of Government, the suggestion was made that in order to spread the typing load of the administrative report those pages dealing with the accounting work be sent in later than those pages dealing with the regular administrative report. This suggestion has been given careful consideration and it has been approved. Beginning with the administrative report to be submitted for the month of March, the report will be submitted in two parts. The first part will consist of an original and one copy of forms FD-29 and FD-29a. These are the pages that relate to all investigative work and are to be mailed to the Bureau by the third working day following the end of the month for which prepared. These pages should be numbered consecutively in the place provided at the upper right beginning with number two (2) for the first FD-29a. The second part, dealing with the accounting matters, will consist of an original and two copies of forms FD-29g (if used), FD-29h and an original and one copy of FD-29i, which is to be mailed to the Bureau by the seventh working day following the end of the month for which prepared. These pages should be numbered consecutively from one (1) upward in the space provided at the upper right. In making this change, however, it will be necessary to include on the last page of the first submission (form FD-29a) a final one-line entry "Number of Accounting Matters Pending" and the total should be shown in column 5(g).

It is felt that this change will spread the typing work out over a longer period of time and enable the Field to better meet the deadlines in connection with the administrative report. Analysis of the report submitted for the month of February indicates that in total the accounting pages comprised over 46% of the total pages of all reports. This would appear to indicate that the change should help relieve typing congestion substantially in most offices in connection with the preparation of the administrative report. Appropriate manual changes are being prepared for prompt distribution to the Field.

3/21/67

SAC LETTER 67-17

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(D) SEARCH AND SEIZURE -- The Department of Justice, Criminal Division, Legislation and Special Projects Section, has prepared a "Manual on the Law of Search and Seizure." This manual has been sent to all United States Attorneys' Offices and a supply has been delivered to the Bureau.

The Manual is not intended to be a thorough study of the subject. As stated in the introduction, it is simply "a guideline to acquaint the attorney with this field and to give him a starting point for further research on a particular problem." (emphasis added).

Each office is being sent five copies of the manual. Place all copies on the office inventory and submit appropriate inventory adjustment. The manual remains the property of the United States Department of Justice. All investigative personnel, and legal instructors in particular, should be aware of the existence of this manual and its contents. The United States Attorney may refer to it in discussing the law pertaining to FBI cases.

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SAC LETTER 67-17

(E) OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT OF SPECIAL AGENTS -- A recent instance wherein a Special Agent sought Bureau approval to teach Accounting two nights a week at a university prompts me to remind you of the Bureau's policy which is that Special Agents may not hold any outside part-time employment or self-employment.

3/21/67  
SAC LETTER 67-17

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(F) NATIONAL AUTO THEFT PREVENTION CAMPAIGN -- On March 1, 1967, a National Auto Theft Prevention Campaign was launched which campaign is being coordinated by the Criminal Division, Department of Justice. We are not actively participating in this campaign.

One of the principal objectives of the campaign is to reach the public by means of posters, flyers, and stickers, and through wide news media dissemination to alert all persons to remove ignition keys from their automobiles and lock these automobiles when leaving them on the street.

All employees should be reminded of the necessity to afford Bureau automobiles adequate security. In addition, employees should be encouraged to remove keys from personal automobiles. Obviously, any theft of Bureau automobiles or cars belonging to our employees could be the subject of adverse publicity in view of the current campaign.

3/21/67

SAC LETTER 67-17

(G) SPECIAL AGENTS - OFFICE OF PREFERENCE TRANSFERS AND AVAILABILITY FOR SUCH TRANSFERS -- Instances have continued to arise in which agents list an office of preference to which they are no longer desirous of being assigned and fail to advise the Bureau until after transfer orders are issued. This situation has been called to your attention on a number of occasions in the past and most recently in SAC Letter 66-13(A). You should again remind all agents that it is imperative for office of preference designations to be maintained current at all times. Any condition temporary or otherwise which would have an effect on an agent's availability for such transfer must be brought to the attention of the Bureau. If an agent changes his office of preference designation because of a temporary problem he can thereafter restate his offices of preference when that problem has been resolved.

An agent's standing on the office of preference list is not based on the date on which he lists a particular office of preference but rather on his seniority as an agent. As you have been previously advised, no requests for cancellation of transfers based upon the office of preference program will be approved. Insure that all agents thoroughly understand what is expected of them in discharging their personal responsibility for keeping their office of preference listings current and accurate.

3/21/67

SAC LETTER 67-17

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**(H) AUTOMOBILES - RENTAL OF MOTOR VEHICLES -- Effective immediately, all existing authority for rental of motor vehicles for any purpose is hereby canceled. No motor vehicles are to be rented for any official purpose whatsoever without prior specific authority from the Bureau.**

**(Security Letters on attached page)**

**3/21/67  
SAC LETTER 67-17**

**- 5 -**

(I) EMERGENCY DETENTION PROGRAM - APPREHENSION OF SECURITY INFORMANTS -- Reference is made to SAC Letter Number 53-65 dated September 22, 1953, which requires submission of a letter to the Bureau by the 15th of April and the 15th of October listing security informants to be apprehended during a national emergency.

In the future, submit letter annually to the Bureau by the 15th of October. The April 15 letter need not be submitted.

The discontinuance of the April 15 letter in no way minimizes the importance of the captioned program. This program should be kept constantly in mind by Agents working with security informants so that the Bureau will be in a position in the event of an emergency to have carefully selected security informants apprehended with Security Index subjects.

3/21/67

SAC LETTER 67-17

(J) REPORT WRITING - COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONAL REPORTS -- A review of a number of organizational reports concerning various types of organizations reveals that in many instances there has been a failure to comply with certain instructions contained in Sections 87C and 87E of the Manual of Instructions with regard to information that should appear in the cover pages to the report.

Instructions are contained in the above manual references calling for statements to be included in cover pages of Communist Party quarterly reports and certain other organizational reports to the effect that all persons named therein as members of the organization and who reside within the area covered by the reporting office are listed in the Security Index or are informants or sources with the exception of those listed. In subversive front organization reports and certain other miscellaneous organizations this rule applies only to those individuals identified as officers, leaders, and/or active substantial participants in the affairs thereof.

The basic purpose of the above rule was to eliminate unnecessary indexing at the Bureau and in the future, you should insure that the above-cited manual provisions are carefully followed in the submission of organizational reports as well as in the submission of the annual Communist Party organizational survey letters.

3/21/67

SAC LETTER 67-17

Very truly yours,  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 67-20

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

April 7, 1967

(A) CONTACTS WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS -- Bureau teletype to all Special Agents in Charge dated March 30, 1967, instructed as follows:

"Effective immediately all outstanding authorizations to contact students, graduate students, and professors of educational institutions in security matters are rescinded. This includes established sources, informants, and other sources.

"In those instances where contacts with such individuals are particularly important and necessary, a request for authority to make such contacts must be furnished the Bureau. No contact is to be made without Bureau authority."

In view of the need to comply with instructions set forth in Section 107Q of the Manual of Instructions pertaining to the discontinuance of informants, authority is granted to make a contact with those informants and sources who will no longer be utilized by your office. Clearly inform these individuals not to solicit information for your office and to maintain their past relationship with your office in strict confidence. In the event payments are necessary for past services or expenses, the payments should be made during the contact. Do not make contact on the campus.

Advise the Bureau under caption of the informant or source the date and results of the contact. Furthermore, within ten days of the receipt of this letter, furnish the Bureau under the above caption the identities of those informants and sources discontinued in accordance with the instructions set forth in referenced teletype.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director



PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC LETTER 67-23

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

April 25, 1967

(A) FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY - APPLICANT INVESTIGATIONS - POST GRADUATE CONTACTS -- In spite of clear-cut instructions contained in the letters which institute National Academy applicant investigations, there have been several trends in the handling of these investigations which should be corrected. Physical examination forms must be submitted with the closing communication from the Office of Origin. These forms must be complete in every respect before consideration is given to an applicant. The FD-300 form which accompanies the Standard Form 88 contains specific instructions as to which portions of Standard Form 88 must be completed. In each instance, when a man is 35 years or older, he must have an electrocardiogram (EKG) examination and the results recorded in the appropriate block on the Standard Form 88. All candidates must have a serology examination. All candidates must have an X-ray examination where facilities are available. Should an inquiry have to be made concerning any portion of the physical examination, this could well mean that a particular candidate would not be invited to a given session.

The entire adult life of a National Academy applicant is investigated. Neighbors are contacted at every locale where the applicant resided during his adult years. Verification of his law enforcement employment requires contact with his superiors, associates, and subordinates. It is not sufficient to contact the head of the agency alone.

Post graduate contacts with National Academy graduates are an important responsibility of each field office. Information concerning promotions, demotions, derogatory information, changes of address, position, health, or employment should be reported to the Bureau immediately by means dictated by the circumstances.

It is not sufficient to routinely submit these items to be included in the FBI National Academy Associates Newsletter when a letter of congratulations, encouragement, or condolence may be in order. Good judgment should be used in handling these items so there will be no delays which would preclude recognition by the Bureau.

(B) VOUCHERS - PUBLIC LAW 89-516 APPROVED JULY 21, 1966 - BUREAU OF THE BUDGET CIRCULAR NUMBER A-56. REVISED OCTOBER 12, 1966 - AMENDMENTS TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES ACT OF 1946 -- A recent Decision of the Comptroller General states that where the miscellaneous expense allowance provided in Section 3.2a(1) of Circular A-56, revised October 12, 1966, does not exceed \$100 for employee without immediate family or \$200 for employee with immediate family, the claim should be paid without the necessity of receipts or itemized statements. The Decision further states that these allowances are not predicated on the amount of expenses incurred. Accordingly, a transferred employee may claim the \$100 or \$200 (whichever is applicable) without furnishing an itemized statement.

Any employee previously submitting a claim for miscellaneous expenses who did not receive the full \$100 or \$200 may submit a supplemental voucher for the difference. There is no change in the regulations that where the amount of miscellaneous expenses claimed exceeds either the \$100 or \$200 amounts (whichever is applicable) receipts are necessary for all such expenses claimed.

All employees in your office should be advised of the above. Necessary Manual changes will be forthcoming.

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(C) EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION - SAFETY POLICY FOR THE FEDERAL SERVICE (MISSION SAFETY-70) -- You were previously advised in 1965 and 1966 that the President has set a goal to reduce work injuries and costs 30% by 1970 under "Mission Safety-70" program.

Statistics indicate recent improvement concerning reduction of on-the-job accidents resulting in injury to our employees. Nevertheless, you should intensify efforts to further reduce accidents which are costly and cause loss of manpower. Employees on a continuing basis should be instructed to remain alert to hazards which might cause injuries and you should instill a safety-conscious attitude among your employees. You are instructed to submit a report covering your specific safety accomplishments during the previous year to reach the Bureau no later than March 1, 1968, and report any specific actions taken to prevent accidents.

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(D) VOUCHER MATTER - AMENDMENTS TO STANDARDIZED GOVERNMENT TRAVEL REGULATIONS -- Enclosed is a copy of the Bureau of the Budget Circular Number A-7 dated April 7, 1967. Amendments have been made in the regulations relating to the allowance for use of taxicabs in certain instances and in the percentage rate to be used in determining the appropriate amount that may be claimed for tips. In addition, a new provision has been made for the use of taxicabs between the employee's home and the office on the day he departs on, or returns from, an official trip requiring at least one night's lodging. In addition, a change has been made to eliminate the reference to daylight saving time in the computation of per diem. All changes prescribed by this circular are effective April 30, 1967. Additional copies of the circular are being forwarded to your office under separate cover.

To implement the change relating to the use of taxicabs for travel between employee's home or office and a common carrier terminal, the Bureau has established a policy whereby all such claims for reimbursement in excess of \$7, including tip, must be justified to show that a more economical mode of travel could not have been used.

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(E) SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT OF 1948 - CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS -- Requests for investigations of individuals seeking conscientious objector deferments are on the increase. The percentage of college students among them is also on the increase.

A number of colleges and universities have recently adopted policies restricting disclosure of information regarding students, without written consent of the student.

Each investigation must be as complete as possible so that a decision can be reached as to whether the registrant is claiming conscientious objector status in good faith. I do not, however, desire that the subjects of these investigations be sought out and requested to give permission for review of records.

Identities of individuals who are associated with educational institutions, which have restrictions on availability of student records, should be obtained during the course of interviews with references, neighbors, associates, etc., where possible. A representative group of these individuals should be interviewed if it is known they would have information regarding the registrant. The restrictive policies of educational institutions must be clearly set out in investigative reports.

In those unusual instances where it is desirable to interview a registrant applying for conscientious objector deferment, there will be no change in existing instructions that he may not be interviewed without first obtaining authority from the United States Attorney.

All investigative employees are again reminded of the necessity of verifying conscientious objector registrant's birth date. High school records will suffice for verification.

The registrant's current employment and whether such employment involves defense contracts must be determined. The extent of registrant's knowledge of defense production must also be determined and set out in details of report. Also, when references cannot be located for any particular reason, such should be set forth completely in details in order that the Department will know the reason interview was not conducted.

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(F) NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (NCIC) - STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES -- Arrangements are now being made to include records of the National Automobile Theft Bureau (NATB) in NCIC. It is anticipated that this will be completed in the near future. This will supplement stolen vehicle data already in file and being kept current by operating NCIC terminals. To take full advantage of NCIC in connection with Bureau cases, the following is to become effective immediately.

Where automobiles are involved in Bureau cases such as Crime on Government Reservation, Bank Robbery, Kidnaping, or similar cases, and the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN), license plate number and descriptive data of the automobile are known, these should be included in NCIC immediately. In addition, cases of special interest involving theft of automobiles should also be included in NCIC if they meet the criteria as set forth in the NCIC Operating Manual. These entries should be made through the nearest NCIC terminal available or through direct communication with NCIC at the Bureau.

In connection with your liaison programs in the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle classification, automobiles located at impound lots, tow-in garages, salvage yards, auto auctions, etc., should be first checked through NCIC to determine if stolen. Frequent contact should be made with local law enforcement agencies which have access to NCIC terminals, to insure impounded vehicles are checked directly on a regular basis through NCIC.

Field Offices which do not have local law enforcement agencies that have a terminal with NCIC should submit record checks by teletype direct to NCIC, TWX #710-822-0006 or by other communications marked to the attention NCIC.

(Security Letter on attached page)

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(G) STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY - SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATION -- Set forth below is a characterization of Students for a Democratic Society which should be utilized in the future when it is necessary to characterize this organization in investigative reports and other types of communications.

### STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Very truly yours,

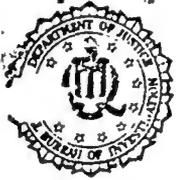
John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enclosure for (D)

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SAC LETTER 67-23

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 67-24  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

May 2, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) TRAINING - PER DIEM AND MEALS AT QUANTICO -- The per diem rate at Quantico has been increased from \$5.60 to \$6.50. The cost of lodging on the government reservation has been increased from \$1.12 to \$1.30.

The price of breakfast will be \$1.25 and lunch and dinner \$1.75 each. In addition, a 10 cents tip will be collected for each meal and 3% Virginia sales tax will also be collected.

All of the above changes are effective May 1, 1967.

This information should be brought to the attention of personnel designated to attend In-Service or other type of training at Quantico.

(B) DESERTER MATTERS - DISCONTINUE AIRTEL -- After Bureau assistance to locate a deserter has been requested and the service learns that the deserter has surrendered, been apprehended, located, or his deserter status otherwise cleared without Bureau participation, a discontinue letter is immediately sent to Bureau Headquarters. Based upon this letter, the Bureau prepared a discontinue airtel which was forwarded to the office of origin. Henceforth, instead of a discontinue airtel, an extra copy of the discontinue letter from the interested branch of the military service will be forwarded from the Bureau to the office of origin by routing slip. Upon receipt of this discontinue letter prepared by the service, office of origin will immediately advise all auxiliary offices to discontinue investigation to locate the deserter.

Each such discontinue letter or form used by the services is self-explanatory. The Army and the Air Force use Defense Department Form 616 which is entitled "REPORT OF RETURN OF." The Navy uses a form letter FD-103 and the Marine Corps' letter contains no code designation, but is entitled "DESERTER LOCATED." Each of these forms will contain the deserter's name and serial number and the date of his return to military control. In some instances, where known, additional information is furnished indicating whether he surrendered, was apprehended, or his deserter status cleared by other means.

(Security Letter on attached page)

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SAC LETTER 67-24

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**(C) INVESTIGATION OF STUDENT GROUPS ON COLLEGE**

**CAMPUSES --** Bureau teletype to all Special Agents in Charge dated March 30, 1967, captioned "Contacts with Educational Institutions" set forth instructions that all outstanding authorizations to contact students, graduate students, professors, informants, established sources and other sources at educational institutions in security matters were rescinded.

The purpose of these instructions is to guard Bureau's interests in a most sensitive area and to prevent possible carelessness on the part of individuals which could place us in a most embarrassing light. It is realized that these instructions impose problems for the field; however, they in no way relieve the field of its investigative responsibility of keeping abreast of the activities of those groups which have the potential for infiltration by the Communist Party or other subversive organizations or which are actually being controlled, dominated or influenced by such organizations.

It is incumbent on your office to devise ways and means of obtaining the desired information without placing the Bureau in a position where we can be criticized for infringing on the rights and freedom of the academic community. Such information can be secured from public source material and through the development of noncampus informants and sources. Of course, there is no prohibition against accepting information voluntarily furnished by individuals connected with institutions of learning. This information should be accepted without comment.

Each office must submit a letter to reach the Bureau no later than June 1, 1967, setting forth the identity of campus groups which are under investigation, the identities of the sources and informants now affording coverage to each group and the plans and programs of the office to develop the necessary coverage. Thereafter, on a quarterly basis, a letter is to be submitted setting forth the achievements and progress being made in implementing the programs set up.

Very truly yours,

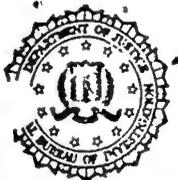
John Edgar Hoover

Director

5-2-67

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 67-25

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

May 9, 1967

(A) ARREST AND ARRAIGNMENT -- Occasionally there has been some difficulty in proving probable cause for arrest because of the refusal of the United States Commissioner to accept hearsay evidence at the preliminary hearing. The position of the Department of Justice is that hearsay evidence is admissible for such purposes, and the Department has reaffirmed this position in its memorandum #511, dated April 10, 1967, to all United States Attorneys, on the subject "Admissibility of hearsay evidence at preliminary hearings." Should any United States Commissioner refuse to accept hearsay evidence at the preliminary hearing, advise the United States Attorney immediately.

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SAC LETTER 67-25

(B) YOUNG AMERICAN MEDALS FOR BRAVERY AND SERVICE - NOMINATIONS FOR 1966 -- Attached are two copies of a letter the Attorney General has sent to the Governors of all the states and territories and the President of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia. It will be noted that August 30, 1967, has been established as the deadline date for the receipt of nominations of candidates for the 1966 awards. The Attorney General has again emphasized the necessity that nominations be accompanied by complete documentation concerning the actions of the nominees for consideration.

You should bring this program to the attention of appropriate officials when contacting them on other matters. They should be reminded that all nominations must be made through the Governor of the individual state. It has been noted in the past that the submission of candidates for the Service Award has not been in proportion to the many young people who are performing acts which would qualify them for consideration as a recipient of this award.

Any candidates of whom you become aware should be brought to the attention of appropriate authorities for consideration and possible submission as nominees for these awards.

(C) SPECIAL AGENTS - OFFICE OF PREFERENCE TRANSFER --  
In order to clear up any misunderstandings which may exist, I wish to reiterate policy concerning transfers to offices of preference listed by Agents. Three offices may be listed, in any order desired. It will be considered that the first one on the list is the one most desired as an office of assignment, with the others in relative priority after that, according to their listed position. Agents will be considered in connection with suitable vacancies in offices listed. If an Agent is not in an office of preference, he will be considered for all of them. If he is in his third or second listed office of preference, he will be considered for his second or first listed office, without regard to the time he may have been in his present assignment, so long as offices of higher priority are listed by him.

Formerly, the rule was that when an Agent received a transfer to an office listed by him as his first preference, he would not then be considered for another office of preference transfer for three years. This rule is no longer in effect.

If an Agent receives assignment to an office listed by him as third or second, and for personal reasons would not wish to be considered for another office of preference transfer in the near future, he should then remove those offices listed in a higher order of preference. If any are still listed, he will be considered for transfer as vacancies occur in those offices. It is again emphasized that the position of an Agent on an office of preference list is determined by his date of entry on duty, not the date he designates a particular office.

It is the personal responsibility of the Agent concerned to be sure that at all times his office of preference listings reflect his current desires.

It is also emphasized that assignment to a first office of preference does not mean an Agent will not be considered for transfer if his services are required in another location. At all times the needs of the service must be paramount, and assignment of Agents will be made accordingly.

Insure that this is brought to attention of all Agent personnel of your Division. Appropriate manual changes will be issued.

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SAC LETTER 67-25

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(D) CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS -- The current fiscal year is rapidly drawing to a close, and I am concerned we may not adequately depict the effectiveness of our investigative activity.

While I am aware of the factors impeding prosecution of certain violators, I can see no justification for an office to be unable to show an improvement in its criminal investigative activities over an extended period of time.

It is imperative each Special Agent in Charge make a concerted all-out effort to improve our accomplishments during the balance of the fiscal year. It will be your personal responsibility to see that all matters with prosecutive potential are promptly and adequately investigated, thereafter followed by timely, well-organized presentations to United States Attorneys. Any delays in prosecution should be followed closely with the United States Attorney and any aggravated situations should be brought to the attention of the Bureau so the matter can be referred to the Department. Reports setting forth results of prosecution, including sentences received, should be immediately submitted to the Bureau. No delays or shortcomings will be tolerated.

The prosecutive problems now confronting us will be even more pronounced during the forthcoming fiscal year. It will, therefore, be necessary for you at this time to critically analyze your liaison assignments and investigative policies to insure you have the programs and procedures operating which will produce the desired results.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

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SAC LETTER 67-25

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(E) DISSEMINATION TO SECRET SERVICE - USE OF FORM FD-376 --  
The Bureau has noted in a number of instances in the recent past a failure to utilize Form FD-376 in forwarding information to the Bureau for dissemination to Secret Service under the terms of the "Agreement Between The Federal Bureau of Investigation and The Secret Service Concerning Presidential Protection."

Instances have also been noted wherein individuals have been incorrectly categorized as to the reason or reasons for referral to Secret Service. You should reiterate to all personnel at this time the necessity for the utilization of the above form in effecting dissemination to Secret Service under the terms of the above Agreement. You should also emphasize the necessity for insuring that the individuals referred are properly categorized as falling within one or more of the six specified categories listed in Appendix B to the above-mentioned Agreement.

We are obligated to promptly furnish Secret Service all information of interest to it in connection with its responsibilities for Presidential protection and our responsibilities in this field should be emphasized to all Agent personnel and should be the subject of close and continuous supervision.

5/9/67

SAC LETTER 67-25

(F) PAN-AMERICAN GAMES, JULY 27 THROUGH AUGUST 8, 1967, WINNIPEG, CANADA -- The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) has advised the Pan-American Games are to be held in Winnipeg, Canada, from July 27, 1967, through August 8, 1967. Approximately 3,400 athletes and officials will participate, including 381 from Cuba. The Cuban contingent is scheduled to arrive in Winnipeg on July 15, 1967.

Although there have been rumors that Cuban Premier Fidel Castro will attend these Games, RCMP has received no reliable indication to that effect.

The Winnipeg Police Department has advised trouble can be expected from foreign groups during the Games. The population in

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the Winnipeg area is reportedly made up of many nationality groups many of which are violently anti- or pro-Castro. According to the Winnipeg Police Department, these groups could be easily provoked into an incident. In addition, thousands of visitors including many from other Western Hemispheric countries are expected.

The RCMP and the Winnipeg Police Department have requested FBI cooperation in furnishing them with any information we may develop which would assist them in security arrangements and in maintaining law and order during the Games.

The Winnipeg Police Department has also requested we furnish it with information concerning identities of gamblers, hoodlums and other criminals who contemplate attending these Games as well as any other pertinent criminal intelligence we may develop which would assist it.

Anti-Castro Cuban exiles in this country in the past have traveled to Canada to attack Cuban establishments there. It can be expected they will plan various militant anti-Castro activities during the Games. If Castro or Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos attends the Games, such planned activities may include plots to cause bodily harm, to demonstrate against or to embarrass either of these individuals.

Each office and Legal Attache should insure logical security and criminal sources, including anti-Castro, pro-Castro, and other Latin-American sources, are alerted concerning this matter.

Pertinent information of a security nature should be furnished the Bureau by most expeditious means warranted, including use of teletype dissemination procedures as outlined in Part II, Section 5, pages 4 and 4a, of the Manual of Rules and Regulations. The character "Internal Security - Latin America" should be used.

Criminal intelligence data should be furnished the Bureau in letterhead memorandum which includes significant background information, a physical description and arrest record concerning persons who contemplate visiting Winnipeg during the Games. With respect to criminal-type intelligence, the caption "Pan-American Games - Criminal Intelligence Matter" should be utilized.

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Canadian border offices are authorized to disseminate pertinent data bearing on the above which may come to their attention to appropriate RCMP and other Canadian law enforcement agencies with which they maintain liaison. In every instance, however, dissemination must also be made through the Bureau to RCMP Headquarters at Ottawa.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enc. for (B)

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SAC LETTER 67-25

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Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D. C.

April 11, 1967

IDENTICAL LETTER SENT TO GOVERNORS OF ALL STATES AND TERRITORIES  
AND PRESIDENT, BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

It is my privilege to invite you to participate in the awards of Young American Medals for Bravery and Service for the year 1966.

These medals are awarded annually, under an Act of Congress, to boys and girls under the age of 19 who have performed outstanding acts of courage or service.

Nominations are made by the Governors of the states, territories and possessions of the United States. You may submit any number of nominations. From these nominations, winners are selected by the Young American Medals Committee of the Department of Justice for final approval by the Attorney General.

I am enclosing two copies of the rules and regulations governing the awards. Also enclosed for your information is the announcement of the committee's selections for 1965.

Let me emphasize the need for documentation. The committee, chaired by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, has received a number of nominations accompanied only by the sketchiest description of the nominees' acts and little, if any, supporting material. It is impossible for the committee to give even the most deserving youngsters proper consideration on the basis of so slight a record.

Nominations will be received until August 30, 1967. They should be sent to the Young American Medals Committee, Room 5116, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., 20530.

Mr. Cliff Sessions, executive secretary of the committee, will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

I know that you will want to nominate as many deserving young people from your state as possible. You might wish to give public recognition to those whom you nominate.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Attorney General

Enclosures



PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 67-29

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

May 24, 1967

(A) CONTACTS WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS -- Bureau teletype to all Special Agents in Charge dated March 30, 1967, and SAC Letter 67-20 (A) dated April 7, 1967, both captioned as above advised that all prior authority to contact any student, graduate student or professor including established sources, informants and other sources in connection with security matters was rescinded and pointed out that if any such contact was necessary with any of these individuals prior Bureau authority must be obtained with full justification. The purpose of these instructions was to avoid any possibility of the FBI being accused of interference with academic freedom.

Effective immediately, Bureau authority will not be required to contact individuals at educational institutions in the following instances:

1. Established sources functioning in an administrative capacity such as a Registrar, Director of Admissions, Dean of Men, Dean of Women and Security Officer, and their subordinates. Contacts may be made on the campus.
2. Established sources and informants who are not reporting on any campus activities or any matter pertaining to the educational institution. These contacts must be made away from the campus.
3. Any individual who can furnish information in civil cases such as Ascertaining Financial Ability, Court of Claims, Admiralty Matters, False Claims-Civil, Federal Tort Claims Act and Miscellaneous-Civil Suits, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

It is pointed out that Bureau authority is still necessary to contact any student, graduate student or professor in security matters regarding his personal knowledge of any individual, group or activity related to the educational institution as opposed to contacts with administrative officials who maintain records as mentioned above.

You are cautioned that good judgment must prevail and, if there is any information available which would indicate that any contact might result in embarrassment to the Bureau, the Bureau must be advised of full details and Bureau authority obtained prior to making such contact.

Appropriate Manual changes will be forthcoming.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director



PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 67-27

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

May 17, 1967

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

(A) STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY -- Recently, a west coast office reported that a field secretary of the Students for a Democratic Society, upon completion of an interview in a Conscientious Objector case, attempted to follow the interviewing Agent. Upon realizing this, the Agent confronted this individual at which time he stated that Students for a Democratic Society members had received instructions from the Students for a Democratic Society National Office in Chicago that whenever they were interviewed by the FBI they should obtain the name of the interviewing Agent, his description and the complete description and license number of the automobile used by the Agent.

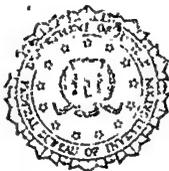
Our Chicago Office has furnished information that recently the Chicago Police Department had occasion to search an automobile which was owned by an individual who was directly involved in distributing Students for a Democratic Society leaflets in Chicago. Upon searching this automobile, it was ascertained that it was wired for sound which included a toggle switch and a tape recorder.

In view of these two situations, you should alert all Special Agent personnel of the current tactics utilized by the Students for a Democratic Society to possibly place the Bureau in an embarrassing or compromising position. Special Agents should be most circumspect when conducting interviews of Students for a Democratic Society members and proper precautions taken to insure that they do not become the subject of harassment by these individuals. The Bureau should be promptly advised of any information coming to the attention of the field regarding this matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director



PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC LETTER 67-38

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

June 27, 1967

(A) IDENTIFICATION MATTERS - CHANGE OF PROCEDURE INVOLVING FBI NUMBERS AND ELIMINATION OF FORM 1-1 - (RECORD OF ADDITIONAL ARREST) - FBI FORM BOOK -- To stimulate greater participation among fingerprint contributors in placing the FBI number on fingerprint cards the requirement to submit a full set of fingerprints, 10 rolled impressions plus plain impressions of the thumbs and 4 fingers of each hand, is being rescinded in those instances where the FBI number is placed on the submitted fingerprint card. Instead of a full set of fingerprints, only the plain impressions of the 4 fingers of the right hand need be placed in the proper block on the fingerprint card for purpose of making a positive identification. The standard arrest fingerprint card, form FD-249, should continue to be used. If copy of record is NOT desired, check block on fingerprint card provided for this purpose. If copy of record IS desired place such notation under this block. Form FD-249 has been revised to include blocks for both such notations; however, available stocks of present form will be used until exhausted.

Since this procedure will eliminate the time-consuming process of taking a full set of fingerprints and provide choice as to requesting copy of the record when reporting an additional arrest with FBI number, form 1-1 (Record of Additional Arrest) is being eliminated. Remove sample 1-1 from FBI form book and any unused copies should be destroyed. This procedure is being placed in effect immediately and manual changes will be forthcoming.

(B) COUNTERFEIT MOTOR VEHICLE TITLES - INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE - INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY -- A recent Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle - Ring case, which was successfully investigated, involved a number of stolen vehicles to which vehicle identification number plates stolen from similar vehicles were affixed. The public identification numbers were then altered to coincide with the stolen plates.

The vehicles were sold and retitled by using counterfeit motor vehicle titles from another state.

The indictment in which the subjects were charged and later convicted contained one count charging conspiracy in knowingly transporting counterfeit securities in interstate commerce in violation of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute, Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 2314. The securities transported were the counterfeit stolen motor vehicle titles. It should be noted that the definitions portion of the Statute, Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 2311, in defining securities does not specify motor vehicle titles but does include "instrument or document or writing evidencing ownership of goods, wares, and merchandise."

This should be brought to the attention of all investigative personnel who are to be alert to the existence of similar violations during the investigation of Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle cases. Insure each situation indicating a violation of this type is brought to the attention of the United States Attorney for prosecutive consideration.

6-27-67

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(C) DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES - FALSE REPORT (DAMV - FR) - BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS - FEDERAL TRAIN WRECK STATUTE - CRIME ON THE HIGH SEAS -- Recently a number of cases have been reported to the Bureau under the Bombing Matters - Threats classification that should have been handled in accordance with existing instructions covering the DAMV - FR Statute.

You are reminded that the DAMV - FR Statute (18 USC 35) covers not only aircraft, motor vehicles, and their facilities as mentioned in Chapter 2 of Title 18, but it also covers false reports relating to violations mentioned in Chapters 97 and 111 of Title 18. Chapter 97 prohibits certain acts in connection with railroads (Federal Train Wreck Statute). Chapter 111 contains numerous criminal provisions pertaining to shipping (Crime on the High Seas). The False Report Section of the DAMV Statute therefore includes all the various transportation facilities mentioned in Chapters 2, 97, and 111 of Title 18. You should note, for example, that placing a bomb or explosive on any vessel of the United States, including ships of the U. S. Navy and Coast Guard, is a violation as set forth in Chapter 111 (18 USC 2275) and a false report to bomb such ships would therefore be a violation of the DAMV - False Report Statute.

Bring this to the attention of all investigative personnel.

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SAC LETTER 67-38

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(D) DESERTER MATTERS - INTERVIEWS AND CONFESSIONS --  
Recent decisions of the U. S. Court of Military Appeals hold that the Miranda decision applies to questioning for evidence of guilt in military cases. If a deserter suspect or subject is subjected to custodial interrogation for any statement which might be used against him on a charge of desertion or other military offense, he must first be given the full Miranda warning. If he does not then give an affirmative and voluntary waiver of the rights specified in that warning, no interrogation shall be conducted.

The rule stated in U. S. vs. Holder, explained in SAC Letter 59-38, remains unchanged. No warning of rights is necessary so long as the interrogation of the deserter suspect or subject is confined to identification only.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

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SAC LETTER 67-38

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(E) LATIN AMERICAN SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION (LASO) CONFERENCE - HAVANA, CUBA, 7/28/67 - 8/5/67 -- LASO was founded January 16, 1966, at conclusion of First Tri-Continental Conference held in Havana, Cuba, and represents communist revolutionary and terrorist groups from 27 Latin-American countries. Its avowed purpose is to plan ways and means to overthrow United States "imperialism" in Latin America by revolutionary violence. Credentials of groups dedicated to this purpose will be accepted at captioned conference which has been called by LASO's Organizing Committee, headed by Haydee Santamaria, long-time Cuban communist who serves as permanent Secretary General.

Approximately 197 opposition groups in Latin-American countries were circularized concerning agenda and objectives of conference and over 700 Cubans reportedly have been analyzing results so final proposals for overthrow of imperialism in Western Hemisphere can be presented. Possible impact of massive, vitriolic action as result of conference dictates that we seize every logical opportunity to develop data as to identities of those attending and intelligence information concerning methods projected by conference to accomplish its sinister purposes.

Report all pertinent data under above caption. Character is IS - CU - Latin America, Bufile 105-14000. Recipients with sources having logical opportunity to visit Cuba in connection with LASO Conference, July 26th Movement Celebration, or otherwise, submit recommendations promptly and outline security factors involved. Consider all logical possibilities as to source coverage and coverage through other means, such as interviews of arriving refugees and returning visitors, as well as monitoring of public Cuban radio and television transmissions covering conference.

Submit all significant information developed by expeditious means, utilizing teletype dissemination procedures where warranted. If teletype is not deemed justified, forward to the Bureau by airtel letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

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(F) SOVIET NONOFFICIAL VISITORS WHO COME INDIVIDUALLY TO THE UNITED STATES -- There has been an ever-increasing number of Soviet citizens who are traveling to the United States to visit relatives or friends. These individuals are granted B-2 visas. In almost all cases they apply for these visas through the American Embassy in Moscow. Occasionally they have applied at the American Embassy in Canada and in the future it will be possible for them to apply for a visa at the American Embassy in Mexico or the American Embassies in Europe as well.

Most Soviet nationals coming to the United States are subject to a system of travel restrictions which requires them to notify the Department of State of intended travel plans 48 hours in advance and which closes about 25 per cent of the country to them. In 1962, individual Soviet tourists and exchange visitors were exempted from these regulations, but the Department of State retained a degree of control over their travel. Individual tourists were required to notify the Department of State of their travel plans outside the area specified in their visa.

The Department of State has advised that a new reporting system has been developed. Henceforth, Embassies issuing visas to private Soviet visitors coming to the United States to visit relatives and friends will mark the visa of these visitors "Valid for travel to (first destination in U. S.) and within a 25 mile radius thereof. Inform the local office United States Immigration and Naturalization Service of travel plans outside the area." Holders of such visas will be informed that there is no restriction on their travel in the United States but that they are required to keep the Immigration and Naturalization Service District Office nearest them informed in advance of intended travel more than 25 miles from their first destination.

These new travel regulations apply only to Soviet citizens coming to the United States for the purpose of visiting friends or relatives.

Immigration and Naturalization Headquarters is presently formulating plans as to how this new procedure will be implemented

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and what records will be maintained. When these plans are finalized you will be furnished complete details. In the meantime, Immigration and Naturalization Service District Offices will advise the Bureau field offices when information is obtained concerning travel of these Soviet visitors. Instructions in Section 105E, Manual of Instructions, pertain to the investigative coverage to be given to these individuals. It will not be necessary to advise the Bureau on an individual basis when information of such travel is furnished your office by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

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(G) STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY -- *THIRD AGENCY CONSIDERATION* recently advised the Chicago Office that information was received by \_\_\_\_\_ indicating that Jobs or Income Now, the community action group of the Students for a Democratic Society, has now purchased two used panel trucks which are to be utilized for discreet photographic assignments.

It is possible that these panel trucks could be made available to the Students for a Democratic Society in order that they might make use of them to compromise or embarrass Special Agents. You should alert all Special Agent personnel to this potential source of harassment and to take the necessary precautions and be most circumspect when conducting investigations of the Students for a Democratic Society and its members. Advise the Bureau promptly of any information coming to your attention regarding this matter.

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(H) SOVIET-BLOC ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN U. S. MAPS -- The Soviet-Bloc Intelligence Services have placed considerable emphasis upon the procurement of U. S. maps. Soviet-bloc agents have used both open and covert activity to obtain such data, and their efforts in this regard are constantly increasing.

Recently, a *THIRD AGENCY CONSIDERATION* official advised that the Hungarian Government is directing letters to major cities throughout the U. S. and is requesting appropriate civic officials of such cities to forward to Hungary detailed maps of the cities contacted. Such maps, according to the Hungarian Government, will be part of an International Exhibition to be held in Budapest, Hungary, in November, 1967.

According to the \_\_\_\_\_ official, the \_\_\_\_\_ is very much concerned over this activity by the Hungarian Government and has written letters to 20 major cities in the U. S. suggesting that these municipal governments refrain from providing maps to the Hungarian Government. The \_\_\_\_\_ is keenly interested in receiving any information disclosing Soviet-bloc efforts to obtain U. S. maps and has requested that any information received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in this connection be brought to the attention.

This matter should be brought to the attention of all personnel in each office who handle Soviet-bloc matters. Any information received disclosing Soviet-bloc efforts to obtain U. S. maps should be promptly furnished to the Bureau in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. The letterhead memorandum should be captioned "Soviet-Bloc Attempts to Obtain U. S. Maps."

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(I) PLANT INFORMANT PROGRAM - KEY FACILITIES LIST -- The Department of Defense has issued a revised Key Facilities List referred to as KFL (Q) dated April 1, 1967. Appropriate state sections of this list, which replaces KFL (P), have been forwarded to the field for use in connection with the Plant Informant Program.

It will be noted that the new list does not contain a listing of the agency having security responsibility for each key facility as did previous Key Facilities Lists. The Department of Defense has advised this deletion was made due to the fact that the Army has now been designated the agency having security responsibility for all key facilities, and it is, therefore, not necessary to identify the responsible agency for each individual key facility on the Key Facilities List.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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**PERSONAL ATTENTION**  
**SAC LETTER 67-40**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

July 11, 1967

(A) **ACTIVITIES OF MILITANT ANTI-CASTRO EXILES** -- On several occasions during the past six months you have been alerted to the possibility that anti-Castro Cuban exiles in this country might travel to Canada to attack Cuban establishments and to the possibility that these exiles may attempt to harm, demonstrate against, or embarrass Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos and Prime Minister Fidel Castro if they go to Canada to visit EXPO 67 in July, 1967, and/or to attend the Pan American Games scheduled to be held in the latter part of July and the early part of August, 1967.

We have now received concrete information indicating that Cuban exiles are planning the assassination and kidnaping of several Cuban officials in Canada.

In this connection, a New York source has reported that the Movimiento Nacionalista Cubana (Cuban Nationalist Movement - CNM), a militant anti-Castro group, is planning an attempt on the life of Prime Minister Castro if he visits EXPO 67, Montreal, Canada, on July 26, 1967, Cuban National Day at the exposition. In addition, the source reported that if Castro does not appear the CNM in union with the Movimiento Insurreccional de Recuperacion Revolucionaria (MIRR), another militant anti-Castro organization, plans to kidnap the Cuban Ambassador to Canada and hold him for the ransom of nine prisoners in Cuba who were captured during the ill-fated invasion of Cuba in April, 1961. Reportedly, the exiles intend to kill the Cuban Ambassador to Canada regardless of whether the prisoners are released.

The CNM is also considering the possibility of a simultaneous action at the Pan American Games which are to be held in Winnipeg, Canada, from July 27, 1967, to August 8, 1967. This action will involve the kidnaping of some of the Cuban athletes participating in the games including the Cuban Minister of Sports, Jose Llanusa, who will accompany the Cuban team.

The Bureau cannot stress too strongly the absolute necessity of alerting sources and informants to immediately report information concerning plans of Cuban exiles and others to assassinate, injure, bomb,

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES (JFKARCA)  
DATE 8/5/99 dal

demonstrate against, or otherwise cause embarrassment to Cuban representatives in Canada particularly on the occasion of the visits of the above-mentioned Cuban officials. The Bureau has a heavy responsibility to insure that every scrap of pertinent information received dealing with this matter is promptly made available to the interested Government agencies as well as to appropriate Canadian authorities. Any such information should be furnished to the Bureau by the most expeditious means warranted.

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(B) NAVAL INTELLIGENCE COMMAND (FORMERLY OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE) -- The Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) was recently redesignated as the Naval Intelligence Command (NIC). The former title, "Director of Naval Intelligence," is now, "Commander, Naval Intelligence Command."

This is an internal change which will have no effect on our relations with the Navy either at the Seat of Government or in the field; however, you are being advised of it as a matter of information.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

July 25, 1967

(A) FBI SUGGESTION PROGRAM - FISCAL YEAR 1967 -- Set forth below are the results of the participation in the FBI Suggestion Program by each field division and Legal Attache's office during Fiscal Year 1967.

OFFICE	SUGGESTIONS	ADOPTED	SUBMISSIONS		1966 TOTAL	CHANGE
			AGENTS	CLERKS		
Albany	3	1	0	3	7	- 4
Albuquerque	5	0	2	3	1	+ 4
Anchorage	3	0	0	3	3	None
Atlanta	8	2	5	3	4	+ 4
Baltimore	11	6	8	3	11	None
Birmingham	8	2	4	4	5	+ 3
Boston	11	2	10	1	6	+ 5
Buffalo	8	1	4	4	12	- 4
Butte	8	0	5	3	2	+ 6
Charlotte	10	0	8	2	10	None
Chicago	24	2	17	7	14	+10
Cincinnati	20	6	15	5	7	+13
Cleveland	10	1	10	0	13	- 3
Columbia	6	1	5	1	0	+ 6
Dallas	7	1	5	2	5	+ 2
Denver	5	0	0	5	8	- 3
Detroit	10	1	5	5	6	+ 4
El Paso	11	1	9	2	13	- 2
Honolulu	2	1	0	2	1	+ 1
Houston	7	2	6	1	4	+ 3
Indianapolis	4	1	4	0	4	None
Jackson	11	2	7	4	7	+ 4
Jacksonville	11	1	9	2	5	+ 6
Kansas City	9	1	6	3	6	+ 3
Knoxville	5	1	2	3	5	None
Las Vegas	5	0	0	5	3	+ 2
Little Rock	7	0	4	3	12	- 5
Los Angeles	8	1	6	2	12	- 4
Louisville	17	0	14	3	8	+ 9
Memphis	8	2	4	4	3	+ 5

<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>SUGGESTIONS</u>	<u>ADOPTED</u>	<u>SUBMISSIONS</u>		<u>1966</u> <u>TOTAL</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>
			<u>AGENTS</u>	<u>CLERKS</u>		
Miami	8	2	8	0	15	- 7
Milwaukee	5	1	3	2	3	+ 2
Minneapolis	3	0	2	1	10	- 7
Mobile	7	0	5	2	5	+ 2
Newark	20	1	14	6	10	+10
New Haven	4	1	4	0	6	- 2
New Orleans	4	1	3	1	8	- 4
New York City	31	6	27	4	27	+ 4
Norfolk	4	2	4	0	5	- 1
Oklahoma City	21	0	16	5	21	None
Omaha	3	1	1	2	2	+ 1
Philadelphia	25	6	12	13	8	+17
Phoenix	8	0	5	3	6	+ 2
Pittsburgh	6	0	4	2	4	+ 2
Portland	9	0	8	1	9	None
Richmond	9	1	4	5	4	+ 5
Saint Louis	12	0	2	10	1	+11
Salt Lake City	4	1	4	0	4	None
San Antonio	13	1	7	6	8	+ 5
San Diego	7	0	7	0	4	+ 3
San Francisco	18	5	15	3	23	- 5
San Juan	17	2	11	6	10	+ 7
Savannah	9	1	2	7	17	- 8
Seattle	18	0	13	5	17	+ 1
Springfield	19	2	9	10	21	- 2
Tampa	33	3	30	3	22	+11
Washington Field	15	9	10	5	21	- 6
Bern	3	0	2	1	2	+ 1
Bonn	1	0	1	0	5	- 4
Buenos Aires	1	0	1	0	0	+ 1
Hong Kong	1	1	1	0	0	+ 1
London	1	1	0	1	3	- 2
Manila	1	0	0	1	0	+ 1
Mexico City	1	0	1	0	2	- 1
Ottawa	0	0	0	0	2	- 2

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<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>SUGGESTIONS</u>	<u>ADOPTED</u>	<u>SUBMISSIONS</u>		<u>1966</u> <u>TOTAL</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>
			<u>AGENTS</u>	<u>CLERKS</u>		
Paris	6	2	3	3	7	- 1
Rio de Janeiro	0	0	0	0	0	None
Rome	1	0	0	1	0	+ 1
Santo Domingo	0	0	0	0	1	- 1
Tokyo	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>- 6</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>+94</b>

It should be noted that the Rio de Janeiro Office ceased operations on 3/31/67.

The over-all total of suggestions received was 1021 of which 293 were adopted with two still awaiting final action. There were 27 additional suggestions from previous fiscal years that were adopted as the result of subsequent action during this current year making a total adopted of 320 suggestions for a rate of 30.4%. Estimated tangible savings amounted to almost \$74,000 for which more than \$3400 in incentive awards was granted. These figures show the value of this program to our ever-expanding operations and I wish to urge and encourage that it receive the continued enthusiastic support of all our personnel.

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(B) QUALITY WITHIN-GRADE INCREASES - FISCAL YEAR 1967 -- You are advised that during the fiscal year 1967 the Bureau granted 815 quality within-grade increases to its employees.

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(C) BOOKLET "FRAUDS AND EMBEZZLEMENTS-HOW YOU CAN HELP THE FBI" -- The Bureau recently prepared and sent to each field office a copy of an informative booklet entitled "Frauds and Embezzlements-How You Can Help the FBI." Additional copies of the booklet may be obtained from the Bureau upon request.

Immediate steps should be taken to distribute copies of this booklet, through your regular liaison contacts, to financial institutions and related organizations in your territory coming within the purview of Federal Reserve Act, Fraud Against the Government, Veterans Administration Matters, Federal Housing Administration Matters and similar statutes. Specifically, you should endeavor to make this booklet available to smaller financial institutions and working level personnel of the larger institutions as it will serve as a ready reference and reminder to them of FBI jurisdiction.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

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(D) INVESTIGATIONS OF KLAN AND HATE-TYPE ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATED INDIVIDUALS - (DISSEMINATION OF KLAN REPORTS AND LETTERHEAD MEMORANDA) -- The Counter-intelligence Division, Directorate of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force, and the Commander, Naval Intelligence Command, have requested that the Bureau modify its policy for dissemination of Klan matters to their agencies.

In accordance with the requests made, all future dissemination to the Air Force of Klan reports should be limited to organizational reports, and reports and letterhead memoranda showing significant trends and developments within the Klan groups. Dissemination of Klan reports and letterhead memoranda concerning individuals should no longer be made to the Air Force with the exception of those containing information of Air Force interest, such as the involvement of U. S. Air Force military or civilian personnel.

In the event there is any doubt as to whether Klan reports or letterhead memoranda on individuals should be disseminated to the Air Force, resolve the doubt by disseminating.

The Navy made a similar request of the Bureau, however, stated that this request pertained only to dissemination of Klan matters to Naval Headquarters in Washington, D. C. In view of this, you should continue disseminating all Klan reports and letterhead memoranda to the regional offices of the Navy.

Concerning hate-group organizations and members, dissemination of all reports and letterhead memoranda should be made to the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

In the event information is developed which is of interest to another agency in the Executive Branch of the Government, this information should be disseminated to that agency.

Appropriate Manual changes follow.

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(E) USE OF PERSONAL EFFECTS OF U. S. MILITARY PERSONNEL IN ANTIWAR PROPAGANDA -- Recent newspaper publicity confirmed by the United States Army indicates a captured North Vietnamese military document instructed North Vietnamese military personnel to remove personal effects from the bodies of dead and wounded United States military personnel which effects would be passed on to unidentified protest groups in the United States. The captured order indicated these personal belongings would be used, in an unknown manner, to mobilize the American people against United States involvement in Vietnam.

The Bureau desires to be kept advised of information received indicating that any organization, group or individual in the United States is using the personal effects of United States military personnel in protest activities directed against United States involvement in Vietnam.

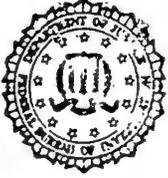
Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 67-43

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

August 1, 1967

(A) TELEPHONES - FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (FTS) - INTEROFFICE LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE SERVICE --  
The Bureau has reached agreement with General Services Administration (GSA) to have FTS service installed in all domestic continental field offices, including Sacramento, except Anchorage, Alaska, where it is not available at this time.

Installation will be made by the local telephone companies. Some installations may be accomplished in less than 30 days, others may take up to 90 days. Except for Bureau Headquarters and the 15 field offices now using FTS, it may not be used elsewhere until the installation in each of the 40 additional offices has been completed and the Bureau orders it put into simultaneous use.

No major change in a field office telephone system may be made in connection with the FTS installation without Bureau approval. For example, if there is no additional trunk capacity on the switchboard to accommodate the FTS trunks, replacement of the entire telephone switchboard system at a considerable increase in monthly fixed costs will not be considered simply to accommodate the FTS trunks. In such cases the FTS trunks will probably be installed on separate instruments or brought in on key (push button) instruments now used for the SAC's, ASAC's and night supervisors' extensions off the switchboard.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company in Washington, D. C., will work with the Bureau in coordinating these installations and act as liaison with the local telephone companies.

Bring to the Bureau's attention promptly, any problems you encounter in connecting FTS to your office, furnishing sufficient mechanical details and name, title, and telephone number of local telephone company representative for prompt action by the Bureau.

(B) TRAINING - LEGAL INSTRUCTION AND LIAISON -- It has been suggested from the field that the principal legal instructor in the field offices be assigned to a more intensive program of instruction and liaison. Instruction in the law will be given to investigative personnel of the field offices and to police agencies desiring such training. The liaison will be with judges, bar associations, prosecuting attorneys, law schools, public defenders, the State Attorney's Office, prominent lawyers and ranking police officials.

The Bureau has adopted this suggestion. You are instructed to immediately assign your most capable legal instructor to the program.

The instructor must give instructions at least once each fiscal year to all investigative personnel assigned at that time to the office, on the following legal subjects: the law of arrest, search of the person, search of motor vehicles, search of premises, interrogation, the McNabb-Mallory rule, and lineups. You may suggest other subjects for approval if you believe them necessary. These lectures are not to be summarized or combined. Each lecture must be thorough and must be given as a separate subject. Each may be given during voluntary overtime.

The instructor must assist as much as possible in the preparation of complaints for arrest warrants and affidavits for search warrants to make sure that each meets the requirements of the law. This will involve close consultation with the United States Attorney or one of his assistants.

The instructor must recognize and take necessary action on changes in the Federal law peculiar to his jurisdiction which may come from court opinions, policy decisions of the United States Attorney, or other sources. For example, field offices in the Tenth Circuit now must follow the decision in Simpson v. U.S., 346 F2d 291 (1965) which holds that it is an unreasonable search for an Agent or other officer of the law to examine the motor and serial numbers of an impounded car, where the object is to obtain evidence of a crime, unless such examination is authorized by a search warrant, conducted incident to arrest, or accomplished with the consent of the accused. See also, U.S. v. Nkrasch, 367 F2d 740 (1966). To the contrary, field offices in the Ninth Circuit follow the decision of their Court of Appeals which disagrees with Simpson and holds that it is not a "search" merely to check the serial number on an

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automobile in order to more positively identify the vehicle, and that even if it is a search, it is a reasonable one. Cotton v. U.S., 371 F2d 385 (1967). See also, Weaver v. U.S., 347 F2d 878 (5th Cir., 1967); U.S. v. Kennell, — F2d — (4th Cir. 2/16/67) (per curiam). Such differences in the law exist until the issue has been finally decided, usually by the Supreme Court, and require adjustment in our procedures according to the district and circuit in which the office is situated. Similar isolated requirements peculiar to a district or circuit may arise from the views of a particular judge or prosecutor.

Necessary action may include, according to the circumstances, discussion of the problem between the Special Agent in Charge and the United States Attorney, new instructions to all investigative personnel of the office, or referral to Bureau Headquarters.

Another duty of the instructor will be to monitor FBI lineups to assure proper procedures, and to assist in resolving any other legal problem of the law in a Bureau case. Special care must be taken to work with the United States Attorney as closely as possible in each case and, as necessary, to keep the Bureau advised.

The instructor must also develop and fully exploit all reasonable possibilities in teaching to state and local law enforcement officers the Federal constitutional principles of arrest, search, interrogation, lineups, etc., which control those officers. Observance of these principles by state and local officers has become highly important to Federal law enforcement. State and local officers originate many Federal cases, and measurably affect the outcome of these cases by their official acts. For example, if the police search was unreasonable the Federal agency which takes the case over is not allowed to use in court the evidence found in that search.

All legal instruction must take a positive approach. The instructor constantly must emphasize, and appropriately illustrate with actual court decisions, how the Agent or officer can find and evaluate the information making probable cause for arrest or for a search warrant, the various ways of searching a person, a vehicle, or premises, which the courts have approved, and the latitude which the Miranda decision allows for lawful interrogation of an accused. The instructor must emphasize what can be done within the law, attempting to build confidence with knowledge.

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Liaison with other officials and agencies is designed to keep them constantly aware of the Bureau's expertise in legal training, the Bureau's interest in developing the legal capacities of all law enforcement officers, and to learn from them any information which will serve the purposes of the Bureau and law enforcement. Much of what is accomplished will depend upon the ability and enthusiasm of the instructor to whom this work is assigned. Much information can be of use to the Bureau. For example, there is now pending in the Florida courts a case in which the Supreme Court of Florida may rule on the extent to which instrumentalities of a crime seized by Bureau Agents in the arrest of a person wanted for Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution can be used as evidence in the state courts. The McNabb-Mallory Rule has been adopted in some states, and the Jencks Rule has been extended to the Virgin Islands. States adopt, or fail to adopt, significant statutory changes in the law such as the "Stop and Frisk" Act in New York, Alabama, and Nebraska, new statutes on search warrants, etc. All of this information is significant to the Bureau for training purposes in both the FBI National Academy and local police schools. It is to be reported to the Bureau.

You are instructed to make sure that the Agent assigned to this duty has ample time and facilities to perform the duties imposed upon him. Extensive instruction material is provided to you by the Training Division but the instructor cannot teach by simply reciting what he receives. He must have an opportunity to study, digest and understand this material and to research principles of law and decisions as necessary.

This program is a part of the Bureau's continuing effort to operate most efficiently and effectively and to do so by methods which continue to merit the approbation of the courts, the government in general, and the public. It is also an attempt to measurably improve the operations of Federal, state and local law enforcement in both Federal and other cases. You are instructed to give it your complete support and to take any action necessary to make sure that it reaches maximum effectiveness in your office.

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(c) ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE DRIVE AGAINST GAMBLING AND ORGANIZED CRIME -- The increase in statistical accomplishments in the Bureau's drive against the hoodlum element during Fiscal Year 1967 is most encouraging. One hundred and ninety-seven convictions were recorded for violations of antigambling statutes or under other Bureau jurisdiction against representatives of organized crime.

The Attorney General has acknowledged the fine record of accomplishment established by the Bureau during the fiscal year just concluded. In the light of current interest in matters pertaining to organized crime, it has been indicated that matters of this nature have the highest priority for Federal law enforcement.

In view of the ever-expanding efforts of the organized criminal element and the continuing demands that their activities be suppressed, it is anticipated that the Bureau, in its position of leadership in this field, will be expected to surpass previous records by a substantial margin in the coming fiscal year. Intelligence information with respect to illegal gambling operations would suggest our previous record should be increased twofold.

Analysis of the accomplishments of the various field offices has indicated that some offices have contributed substantially to the overall record, and it will be necessary for these offices to redouble their efforts. Other offices have not demonstrated any degree of success in effecting prosecution in the drive against organized criminal elements. These offices must make an immediate, forthright, all-out effort to secure tangible results.

It is recognized that a substantial number of individuals are presently under indictment or in various phases of prosecution short of trial. While these offer a backlog for future statistical accomplishments, we cannot rely on results of these cases to give us the substantial increase in accomplishments which will be expected of us at the end of this fiscal year. Therefore, appropriate steps must be taken to develop new cases not only in the antigambling category but by utilizing all Bureau statutory authority to develop cases having prosecutive potential.

I can assure you that your record in antigambling cases as well as your record of accomplishments against representatives of the organized criminal element will receive close scrutiny during the months to come, and you will be held responsible for taking the necessary steps to insure that our responsibilities in this field are fulfilled.

8/1/67

SAC LETTER 67-43

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(D) NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (NCIC) - INDEXING OF CURRENCY; NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY FILE (NSPF) --  
By SAC Letter 67-18 (D) you were advised of the inclusion in the NCIC Stolen Article File and Stolen/Missing Gun File of property and guns identifiable by serial number previously listed in the National Stolen Property File. Included in the instructions were the necessary elements for indexing currency, i. e., such entry must include (1) type, (2) denomination, (3) serial number, and (4) series year, including letter suffix.

Care should be taken to include the letter suffix to series year in any listing of currency when such a suffix exists. This includes listings on Bureau form FD-339 re ransom money, et cetera.

Currency entries being received at the Bureau are no longer indexed in NSPF but are being placed in NCIC. Where the NCIC criteria is not met, currency is not being indexed at the Seat of Government. Those currency items previously indexed in NSPF which meet NCIC criteria are being converted to NCIC files. Currency index cards in NSPF not meeting NCIC criteria will be destroyed one year after the date of theft. Since experience has shown that the lapse of time diminishes the value of a search of such entries and, where some identifying elements are missing, the listing is of no evidentiary value.

You should be guided by the following considerations when indexing currency in field office indices:

Those offices which have terminal facilities for entering data into the NCIC will make currency entries directly into the NCIC and need not index these items in field office indices since they have the capability of making direct inquiries of the NCIC.

Other offices not having NCIC terminals which submit currency to the Bureau for indexing in the NCIC should also index this currency in field office indices provided all four elements required for indexing are met.

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Partially identifiable currency which does not qualify for entry in NCIC, but which the office of origin feels should be indexed for possible lead value, may be so indexed in field office indices. Such items may also be furnished to neighboring offices for indexing if this procedure is considered appropriate. When the indexing of such items no longer serves any purpose, it is the responsibility of the office of origin to so notify offices previously receiving the items and all index cards should be destroyed. Notification must also be sent to the Bureau in those instances where items in this category were indexed at the Bureau prior to NCIC and have not yet been purged from the NSPF.

Index cards pertaining to currency also indexed in NCIC should be destroyed at the end of the calendar year following the year in which the index cards are prepared. The NCIC index will automatically be purged at the same time. In those cases where the office of origin deems it appropriate to hold these records in NCIC and in field office files for an additional period, the Bureau must be advised no later than 30 days prior to the purge date.

The NCIC will provide a central file for currency items which may be inquired upon by field offices. Where a rapid check of NCIC is necessary, you should direct a teletype to NCIC, TWX Number 710-822-0006.

It is essential where indexing is no longer required in NCIC, your field office, or neighboring field offices which have been furnished currency items for indexing, that prompt notification be given so that such references may be removed.

Appropriate manual changes are being made.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

8/1/67  
SAC LETTER 67-43

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(E) CUBAN POTENTIAL FOR SABOTAGE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES -- In its efforts to subvert existing governments in Latin America, it is known that the Government of Cuba has been involved in the infiltration of guerrilla forces, arms and equipment into various South American countries. Most recently a Cuban fishing vessel was used in May, 1967, in an abortive attempt to land a guerrilla force in Venezuela.

Within the past two years, the Cuban fishing fleet has increased at an accelerated pace and has operated on a wide scale in the Atlantic Ocean as well as in the Pacific. The use to which the Cuban fishing fleet has been employed against Latin-American countries highlights the vulnerability of the shores of the United States to surreptitious infiltration of Cuban saboteurs. While no evidence has been uncovered to date indicating that the Cuban fishing fleet has been operated against the United States in the landing of saboteurs and subversives, nevertheless, in view of the violent antipathy of the Government of Cuba toward the United States, we must remain alert for such efforts.

In line with our investigative responsibilities, particularly as they apply to our jurisdiction over the sabotage statutes, it is incumbent on each field office to be alert for any indication of planned or actual acts of sabotage against the United States. In this connection, it is imperative that informants and sources be developed and maintained to the degree that you will be aware of the presence of potential Cuban saboteurs within your territory. Any such information obtained should be furnished to the Bureau promptly.

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SAC LETTER 67-43

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(F) CUBAN CLANDESTINE OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES --  
Recent information in the press discloses that Stokely Carmichael,  
foremost "Black Power" advocate of violence, has been in Cuba as an  
official guest of the Castro government attending the Latin-American  
Solidarity Organization (LASO) conference. Since the avowed purpose  
of the LASO is to plan ways and means to overthrow U. S. "imperialism"  
in Latin America by revolutionary violence, Carmichael's presence at  
the conference takes on added significance and could presage Castro's  
clandestine involvement in the current racial strife in the U. S.

Accordingly, all offices be most alert to any indication of  
such involvement on the part of Castro agents or sympathizers or any  
indication that support, direction or influence of current or future  
racial violence in the U. S. is emanating from Havana.

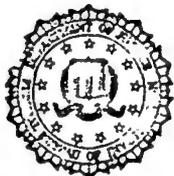
Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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SAC LETTER 67-43

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PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC LETTER 67-47

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

August 4, 1967

(A) NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (NCIC) - HOURS OF OPERATION -- Effective July 31, 1967, the operating time of the NCIC computer was increased to 18 hours daily making NCIC files immediately accessible for use by terminals between the hours of 10:00 a. m. and 4:00 a. m., Eastern Daylight Savings Time (EDST). A further increase in air time is scheduled for August 7, 1967, when the operational hours will be from 8:00 a. m. to 4:00 a. m., EDST, daily except Mondays and Tuesdays. On the latter two days the time will be from 9:00 a. m. to 5:00 a. m., EDST. On August 14, 1967, the operational hours will be increased to 8:00 a. m. to 6:00 a. m., EDST, daily except Mondays and Tuesdays. The operational hours of 9:00 a. m. to 5:00 a. m. will continue on the latter two days. The staggered schedule on Mondays and Tuesdays beginning August 7, 1967, is due to time requirements by IBM for preventive maintenance on the computer equipment. Full-time 24-hour-a-day operation will begin as soon as possible. You are reminded that the NCIC Control Room at the Seat of Government remains open 24 hours daily, seven days a week. Urgent inquiries to NCIC from field offices not having NCIC terminals may be made by teletype to NCIC, TWX Number 710-822-0006. Inquiries received by the NCIC Control Room at times when the NCIC is not on the air will be handled immediately when the computer becomes operational.

(Security Letter on attached page)

*Reviewed by  
M. Talley 8/7/75*

(B) RABBLE ROUSER INDEX (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL) -- Effective immediately in view of the widespread racial unrest the Bureau will maintain a Rabble Rouser Index. This Index will consist of the names, identifying data, and background information of individuals who are known rabble rousers and who have demonstrated by their actions and speeches that they have a propensity for fomenting racial disorder. It is desired that only individuals of prominence who are of national interest be included on this Index. Particular consideration should be given to recommending those individuals in this category who travel extensively. Such individuals as H. Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and George Lincoln Rockwell of the American Nazi Party are typical examples of the type of individuals to be included. The fact that an individual is on the Security Index or Reserve Index does not preclude his inclusion on the Rabble Rouser Index.

Each Special Agent in Charge is instructed to submit a letter under the above caption to the Bureau within 15 days from the date of this letter setting forth the identity of the individuals residing within field divisions who are being recommended for inclusion on the Rabble Rouser Index. An original and four copies of a separate write-up should be submitted regarding each individual recommended in accordance with the enclosed sample format. Make certain that information contained in the succinct resume of activities section of the Index card clearly shows the reason the individual should be included on the Index. If Bureau concurs with the recommendation one copy of the write-up will be stamped approved and returned to the field office. These approved write-ups should be retained by the field office in alphabetical order in a loose-leaf binder labeled Rabble Rouser Index. This Index should be afforded the same security as the Security Index. After submission of the initial letter, any necessary changes, deletions, or additions should be made and the original and four copies of corrected write-ups should be forwarded to the Bureau by letter under the above caption. An administrative tickler should be prepared to review the Index every three months to insure that all information is current and accurate. Appropriate Manual changes are being prepared.

Enclosure for (B)

Very truly yours,  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

8/4/67

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RABBLE ROUSER INDEX

NAME

SEX

ALIASES

RACE

DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH

NATIONALITY

ORGANIZATION AFFILIATION

POSITION IN ORGANIZATION

DESCRIPTION

HEIGHT

WEIGHT

HAIR

EYES

DISTINGUISHING  
CHARACTERISTICS

FBI #

OTHER IDENT #

RESIDENCE

BUSINESS ADDRESS

SUCCINCT RESUME OF ACTIVITIES

BU FILE #

FIELD OFFICE FILE #

SUBMITTING OFFICE



JUNE  
PERSONAL  
NO NUMBER SAC LETTER 67-A  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

August 8, 1967

**RE: WIRE TAPPING AND ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCES -  
RECORD-KEEPING PROCEDURES**

By airtel dated June 29, 1967, you were furnished a copy of the Attorney General's memorandum dated June 16, 1967, setting out regulations concerning wire tapping and electronic eavesdropping. These rules do not apply to investigations directly related to the protection of the national security or any authorized telephone surveillance.

The instructions will apply where microphones are utilized and prescribe that Bureau personnel monitoring the microphone surveillance shall (1) preserve the tape or other permanent record of conversations; (2) submit a written report setting out actual use made of each electronic device in connection with the authorization; (3) such report, the tapes or other permanent records, any logs, transcripts, summaries or memoranda and similar material prepared shall be (a) treated as agency records, (b) specially classified, filed and safeguarded, and (c) shall not be made available, nor information contained therein, to agency personnel or others except when essential to Government operations; and (4) a record shall be made and retained concerning each person to whom such information or material has been made available.

Existing Bureau instructions contained in No Number SAC Letter dated December 22, 1949, comply with the first three requirements set out above. However, in order to insure full compliance with the Attorney General's instructions, you must see to it that these rules are adhered to in all investigations other than those directly related to the protection of the national security where any type of microphone surveillance has been authorized and used. All the original tapes, logs, summaries, airtels, transcripts, translations, and similar material immediately recording the result of conversations overheard or pertaining to the installation must be permanently retained, marked and treated as "JUNE" material, classified into the appropriate "sub-one" or "sub-two" files, main-

tained separate from regular office files in a locked room, where possible, and in locked file cabinets in every instance. An absolute minimum number of specially selected employees should process, handle, and have access to this material, and a permanent record must be kept of their identities. Initials or employee numbers placed on each document by those processing it should disclose who has handled it. It should be hand-carried where possible.

In connection with item number 4 of the Attorney General's instructions, the Department has been informed that in view of the tight controls outlined above, the Bureau would not maintain a separate record of individual employees who might have access to this data in the normal course of business. It was explained that this information might necessarily be referred to or briefly paraphrased in investigative reports and to maintain a detailed record concerning the identities of all clerical and Special Agent personnel who must handle or review such derivative references would require voluminous and unnecessary record keeping. Accordingly, such records will not be required; however, personnel other than those having an actual need to know must not be permitted to examine the original material and its contents must not be discussed with employees not authorized to handle it.

Communications to the Bureau regarding microphone surveillances shall continue to be labeled "JUNE" and enclosed in a separate, sealed envelope designated for the Bureau with this code word also indicated thereon.

Also, all other existing instructions are continued insofar as nonusage of microphones by the FBI is concerned.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

8/8/67

NO NUMBER SAC LETTER 67-A - 2 -



AC LETTER 67-50  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

August 21, 1967

RE: SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATIONS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Set forth below are up-to-date thumbnail sketches of organizations and publications, each of which is of use to various field offices. No attempt is made to include all sketches which have been furnished to the Bureau for approval; only those sketches which are believed to have field-wide application are set forth.

In the event an office needs to characterize an organization not mentioned in this letter, listed in the various issues of the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" published by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, or designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450, a request should be made of the office of origin to furnish the required characterization. In describing a local affiliate of a national organization, in addition to characterizing the local affiliate, it will be necessary to set forth separately the characterization of the parent organization.

The evaluation and identities of the sources should be handled in accordance with instructions set forth in Part I, Section 49B 2m (1), page 65, of the FBI Handbook.

For the purpose of evaluation, all sources utilized in the preparation of the sketches listed below should be described as having furnished reliable information in the past. In each sketch utilized below, the field office submitting the sketch has advised that careful consideration was given to each source concealed.

AFRO-AMERICANS AGAINST THE  
WAR IN VIETNAM

On May 17, 1967, a source advised as follows:

Afro-Americans Against the War in Vietnam (AAAWV) was formed as an "Anti-War" Committee in January, 1966, at the initiative and under the control of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

AAAWV is comprised of the "Negro fraction" of the SWP and, in addition to providing this fraction with an activity, it gives the SWP an opportunity to link its "Negro struggle" with its protests against United States policy abroad.

AAAWV attempts to discourage Negro support for the Vietnam war effort.

AAAWV Chairman is Paul Boutelle, an SWP member in New York City. The AAWV mailing address is P. O. Box 384, Cathedral Station, New York, New York.

AAAWV has sponsored and supported a number of protest demonstrations against United States policy in Vietnam.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source:

AFTON TOURS, INCORPORATED

Records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section (FARS), Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., disclose that Alexander Svenchansky registered Package Express and Travel Agency, Incorporated, Brooklyn, New York, on February 24, 1958, as an agent of Intourist Limited, Moscow, USSR. The purpose of the business was given as transmitting parcels to citizens of the USSR. Svenchansky named Afton Tours, Incorporated, 1776 Broadway, New York City, as a branch of Package Express and Travel Agency.

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FARS records further disclose that Afton Tours was registered individually as an Intourist agent from May 1, 1959, to December 24, 1960, when the registration was terminated by action of the FARS. Package Express and Travel Agency, as of February 24, 1967, continued to be registered with the FARS.

A source advised during April, 1967, that Afton Tours, Incorporated, continues to operate from 1776 Broadway, New York City. The source stated that the majority of the tours arranged by the firm are for individuals or groups traveling to the Soviet Union and other East European countries. According to the source, some of the individuals who have used Afton Tours are publicly known as Communist Party members. The source added that many of the group tours handled by Afton Tours have been organized by groups recognized as communist front organizations.

Alexander Svenchanský was linked with a Soviet espionage ring in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on November 2, 1953, by Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy.

The 1966-1967 New York Telephone Directory lists Afton Tours at 1776 Broadway, New York City.

Source:

(The characterization of Intourist should be used in conjunction with the characterization of Afton Tours.)

AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION  
THE COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF  
TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN  
AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

The "Report of the International Executive Board ACA, CIO" at the Fifth National Convention, Chicago, Illinois, April 8 through 13, 1940, disclosed that the American Communications Association (ACA) had its origin at the Third National Convention of the American Radio Telegraphists Association (ARTA) held in New York City (NYC), in August, 1937. At this convention it was agreed to change the name of the union from ARTA to ACA. This change was ratified by the union members on March 10, 1938.

The "Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1955," published by the United States Department of Labor, lists on page four, unions  
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expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) on charges of communist domination. ACA was listed as having been expelled on June 15, 1950.

The November, 1966, issue of the "ACA News," official publication of the ACA, the Communications Division of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (IBT), reported that the affiliation of the ACA with the IBT was unanimously approved by the General Executive Board of the IBT, which met in Hollywood, Florida, the week of October 17, 1966. The ACA was designated as the Communications Division of the IBT.

The March, 1967, issue of the "ACA News" shows that the ACA, the Communications Division of the IBT, is located at 18 John Street, New York City.

"AMERICAN DIALOG," ALSO KNOWN AS

"AMERICAN DIALOGUE," "DIALOGUE"

A confidential source reported during June, 1964, that Joseph Felshin advised former subscribers to the magazine, "Mainstream," that "Mainstream" had ceased publication with its August, 1963, issue and had been replaced by a new bimonthly publication entitled, "American Dialogue," with Joseph North as editor.

The November-December, 1966, issue of "American Dialog," Volume 3, Number 3, contains the statement in its masthead that "American Dialog" is published bimonthly by Dialog Publications, 32 Union Square, Room 804, New York City.

On July 2, 1966, a second source advised that Joseph Felshin attended the 18th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held in New York City from June 22 through June 26, 1966, as a delegate.

A third source advised on July 27, 1966, that Joseph North, a delegate to the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA, held in New York City from June 22 through June 26, 1966, was elected to the National Committee of the CPUSA on June 26, 1966.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company, on March 20, 1967, lists "Dialogue Publications, Inc." as being located at 32 Union Square, New York, New York.

Sources:

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(The characterization of "Mainstream" contained in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" should be used in conjunction with the characterization of "American Dialog.")

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, Herbert Aptheker stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology, and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised on June 30, 1966, that Herbert Aptheker was elected to the National Committee, CPUSA, at the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA held June 22-26, 1966, in New York City.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, Herbert Aptheker spoke at the CP of New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. Aptheker stated AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source reported on August 29, 1966, that AIMS issues a "Newsletter" every other month. This source also made available the information that AIMS issues publications and holds symposiums concerning Marxism.

A fifth source advised on May 9, 1967, that as of that date, AIMS was located at 20 East 30th Street, New York City.

Sources:

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AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION

Amtorg Trading Corporation, according to records of the New York County Clerk, is a New York corporation formed in 1924. It has acted since then as a buying and selling agency in the United States for most of the foreign trade organizations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Since 1949, it has been registered with the United States Department of Justice pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

CASA DE LAS AMERICAS

On May 1, 1967, a source advised that the Casa de las Americas, an organization composed of pro-Fidel Castro and pro-communist individuals, formed in April, 1964, has moved its headquarters to the fourth floor, 876 Broadway, New York City, effective April 30, 1967. Source described this organization as a successor to the old Casa Cuba Club (CCC) with a changed name to avoid overt affiliation with Cuba. The CCC has been composed of persons belonging to the now defunct 26th of July Movement, a revolutionary organization founded and led by Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, until its dissolution in 1962.

A second source advised that the CCC, originally founded as a social club by New York area residents of Cuban extraction, was sympathetic to Castro during his struggle for power. Subsequent to January 1, 1959, as it became apparent that communism was the form of government in Cuba, the leaders of the 26th of July Movement assumed control of CCC and its membership declined.

The first source above advised that Casa de las Americas is also ostensibly formed as a social club, but in effect it acts as a focal point for revolutionary peoples sympathetic to the Cuban government. Although it is not directly controlled by the Cuban Mission to the United Nations (CMUN), many Cuban personnel attend its functions and at least an indirect link with CMUN is present. Casa de las Americas has fund-raising affairs and contributes money to the CMUN. Casa de las Americas also gives financial support to other revolutionary groups representing countries other than Cuba. Through CMUN, various propaganda materials of a communist nature are found at Casa de las Americas. This same source also stated that some executive committee members, as well as general members of Casa de las Americas, are members of the Spanish Section of the Communist Party, USA. Source feels that although there is no direct link

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between Casa de las Americas and the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA); an indirect link does occur at Casa de las Americas in that it is used as a staging ground prior to entry into CPUSA. Further, source indicates that membership in Casa de las Americas prepares an excellent background for persons desiring to return to Cuba.

This same source stated that although there exists in Cuba a social club called Casa de las Americas supported by the Cuban government, there appears to be no connection between the two and no reason to believe that the Casa de las Americas in New York was named after the one in Cuba.

Sources:

COMMITTEE TO FREE MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell,' the Rosenbergs' co-defendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'..."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the name "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" first appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In August, 1966, the name "Committee to Free Morton Sobell" first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, published by the New York Telephone Company on March 20, 1967, lists the above Committee's address as 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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47  
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
MARXIST-LENINIST, (CPUSA, M-L)

On August 24, 1965, a source advised that the West Coast Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (WCPOC) was formed in Los Angeles, California, on August 23, 1965, under the leadership of Mike Lasky. Although similar in name, the newly organized WCPOC had no connection whatsoever with the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) or the latter's West Coast POC.

On September 7, 1965, the above source advised that a National Conference of the newly formed WCPOC was held over the September 4-5, 1965, weekend in Los Angeles. At that meeting the name WCPOC was dropped and the CPUSA, M-L, was formed under Lasky's leadership. The CPUSA, M-L, has the following aims and purposes:

1. To conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms;
2. To organize CPUSA, M-L, cells in the South, to exploit all "racial situations" that might arise there, to agitate the population, and create situations which would require the use of Federal troops so that Americans would be fighting Americans;
3. To establish and maintain an accelerated recruiting program to include acceptance of anyone who is an anti-imperialist.

On May 5, 1967, the above source advised that the CPUSA, M-L, continued to exist.

Source: -----

x  
COMPASS PUBLICATIONS, INCORPORATED

Compass Publications, Incorporated, was registered with the New York County Clerk's Office on August 27, 1965, and was issued incorporation number 9830-65. At the time of incorporation, the avowed purposes of this organization were listed as follows:

"To edit and publish periodicals and pamphlets and

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other printed material in the English language and in foreign languages.

"To prepare and edit materials for publications and publishers, educational institutions, or private individuals."

On April 7, 1966, a source advised that Compass Publications, Incorporated, is located at 221 East 17th Street, New York City, and that Jean Karsavina is listed as president.

On August 2, 1966, and January 4, 1967, a second source advised that checks drawn on the account of "Soviet Life" at the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., have been deposited to the account of Compass Publications, Incorporated, Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City. The total amount of these checks was \$20,000.00.

On October 21, 1965, a source advised that since assuming her new duties as president of the above-captioned organization, Jean Karsavina has ceased her close association with the New York District Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), organization and has attempted to give the impression that she is no longer officially connected with the CP.

On June 8, 1966, Compass Publications, Incorporated, filed a registration statement under the Foreign Agents Registration Act and on the same date Jean Lamprecht Karsavina filed a short form registration statement in support of the registration statement of Compass Publications, Incorporated. This registration statement disclosed that the Novosti Press Agency, 2 Pushkin Square, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), was the "foreign principal" involved in this registration.

At the present time, the above-captioned organization is publishing a biweekly booklet entitled "Reprints from the Soviet Press," which bears the following inscription inside the front cover:

"Reprints from the Soviet Press is a biweekly information service published by Compass Publications, Incorporated, Box 47, Old Chelsea Station, New York, New York. All views expressed are those of the authors or original publications. Subscriptions: \$15.00 per year; single copies, \$.60. By air-mail (United States, Canada, and Mexico) \$30.00."

Sources:

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CONTACT MAILING SERVICE, Formerly  
Known as BRADFORD BINGHAM MAILING  
SERVICE

A source advised that Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), in March, 1962, stated he wanted to set up an office in New York for the centralization of "our mailing lists" so that mailing lists could be furnished to CP groups or CP front groups which need them. The CP would invest money in this business and Bradford Bingham would operate it ostensibly as a private enterprise.

The source advised in January, 1964, that Bradford Bingham is a chauffeur and general handyman for Gus Hall and that Bingham, because of his position, has attended important meetings wherein CP national and state leaders have been present.

On May 12, 1964, a second source furnished information reflecting that the Bradford Bingham Mailing Service conducts a mailing service business in Room 636, at 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

In March, 1966, the first source advised that Stephen Perlmutter had replaced Bradford Bingham as Gus Hall's chauffeur. This source advised that Gus Hall had stated that the CP had succeeded the Bradford Bingham Mailing Service with the Contact Mailing Service and that Stephen Perlmutter would operate the Contact Mailing Service ostensibly as a private enterprise. This source advised that Gus Hall had stated that the Contact Mailing Service would serve the same purpose and function in the same manner as the Bradford Bingham Mailing Service.

On April 3, 1967, a second source advised that the Contact Mailing Service was presently operating in Room 636 at 799 Broadway, New York, New York, where the Bradford Bingham Mailing Service has previously been doing business.

Sources:

FEDERACION DE UNIVERSITARIOS PRO INDEPENDENCIA  
(Federation of University Students for Independence)

(FUPI)

The FUPI was organized in October, 1956, at the University of Puerto Rico (UPR), Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, as a student organization working to obtain independence for  
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Puerto Rico. A source advised on May 28, 1962, FUPI was elected an integral member of the International Union of Students (IUS), Prague, Czechoslovakia, in October, 1960.

On August 25, 1966, Alberto Perez Perez was interviewed by public news media and he stated he was President of FUPI; had just returned from travel to Moscow, USSR, on an official FUPI trip, and subsequent conferences of the IUS in Bulgaria; Cairo, Egypt; and Havana, Cuba; FUPI continues to be affiliated with the IUS; and he and FUPI advocate independence for Puerto Rico, preferably without violence, but would resort to violence to obtain independence if it appeared other methods would fail.

When interviewed on April 8, 1966, Jose Rafael Varona Berrios stated he was the Secretary of International Affairs of FUPI; FUPI is affiliated with the IUS; and he believed in violence as a method of obtaining independence for Puerto Rico if conditions indicated violence might succeed, or aid, in obtaining Puerto Rican independence. Varona reportedly was injured during a bombing raid by U. S. planes while he was visiting North Vietnam in April, 1967.

The IUS has been cited by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1956 as being among "international communist fronts functioning at the present time," and by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, in 1951, as one of the "long established Soviet-controlled international organizations."

Source: ---

#### FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

The April 19, 1965, edition of "The Militant," a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), set forth the following:

"Founded under the leadership of Leon Trotsky in 1938, the Fourth International is an organization embracing revolutionary socialist parties and groups throughout the world. In the United States, the SWP stands in political solidarity with the Fourth International..."

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the Certificate of Incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro Movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, a second source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by James Jackson.

The First Quarter, 1967, issue of "Freedomways," self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City, lists the following as its editorial staff:

John Henrik Clarke, Associate Editor  
Esther Jackson, Managing Editor  
J. H. O'Dell, Associate Managing Editor  
John L. Devine, Art Editor

A third source made available information on July 1, 1964, indicating that John Henrik Clarke attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was held on December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964. This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, indicating that Clarke is an "Associate" of AIMS.

On March 16, 1966, the second source advised that James Jackson, accompanied by his wife, Esther Jackson, was scheduled to depart on March 25, 1966, from the United States en route to Moscow to attend the 23rd Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union. This source described James Jackson as a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

On July 26, 1966, a fourth source identified J. H. O'Dell as a member of the CP.

On January 30, 1961, Sylvia M. Brenner Devine, 415 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that her former husband, Jack Devine, mentioned on December 17, 1960, that he was still in the CP and that the CP is his whole life.

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On July 24, 1963, a fifth source described John Devine as a CP member.

Sources:

(A characterization of AIMS should be utilized with the above characterization.)

FRUIT OF ISLAM

On May 5, 1967, a source advised that the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of male members of the NOI. The purpose of the FOI is to protect officials and property of the NOI, assure compliance of members with NOI teachings, and to prepare for the "War of Armageddon." Members of the FOI are required to participate in military drill and are afforded the opportunity to engage in judo training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein the members are controlled by general orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

Source:

"INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW"

The November 27, 1961, issue of "The Militant," a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), described the "International Socialist Review" as "a magazine reflecting the viewpoint of the SWP."

The March-April, 1967, issue of the "International Socialist Review" identified this magazine as a bimonthly publication located at 873 Broadway, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

INTOURIST

Intourist, 355 Lexington Avenue, New York City, in registering with the United States Department of Justice pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, listed its purpose as: "Promoting tourism between the USSR and the USA.

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Maintaining contacts with travel companies which have agreements with Intourist. Publishing information on tourism in the USSR for individuals, companies, and organizations." The foreign principal was listed as "VAO Intourist, 16 Marx Avenue, Moscow, USSR."

"JEWISH CURRENTS," Formerly  
Known as "JEWISH LIFE"

"Jewish Life" for October, 1957, announced that after the October issue, and with the next issue to be published in January, 1958, the magazine was changing its name to "Jewish Currents" because of the claim to the name "Jewish Life" by the magazine "Orthodox Jewish Life."

The May, 1967, issue reported that "Jewish Currents" is published by Jewish Currents, Incorporated, Room 601, 22 East 17th Street, New York City.

Concerning "Jewish Life," the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, and prepared by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, stated:

- "1. Cited as a Communist-front which 'first appeared in November, 1946, as a monthly published by the Morning Freiheit Association, publishers of the Yiddish Communist daily...Morning Freiheit. The first issue contained this announcement of policy: Jewish Life dedicates itself to strengthening the friendship of the Jewish people with the Soviet Union...' Its Editor, Louis Harap, has been identified as a Communist in sworn testimony. (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, page 93.)"

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"LABOR TODAY"

In January, 1962, a source advised that on January 13, 1962, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party; USA, remarked that a Party-supported trade-union publication would be issued in the near future and would appear under the name "Labor Today."

On January 5, 1962, records in the Assumed Name Section of the County Clerk's Office, Wayne County, Detroit, Michigan, indicated Certificate Number 145344, issued for conducting business under an assumed name, was issued to "Labor Today" (a bimonthly publication) having a business address at 12065 Wyoming, Detroit 4, Michigan. A certificate was filed on January 2, 1962, and the names of the persons listed as owning, conducting, and transacting the business were Charles H. Walters, 9309 Memorial, Detroit, Michigan, and Eve Neidelman, 19972 Marlowe, Detroit, Michigan.

A second source advised on December 15, 1961, that Charles Walters was then a member of the Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) State Committee. This source advised on September 18, 1959, that Eve Neidelman was then a member of the MDCP State Committee.

A third source advised on September 21, 1961, that as of September 17, 1961, Eve Neidelman was a member of the North-West Section Club of the MDCP.

The Founding Statement contained in the first issue of "Labor Today" (Spring, 1962), indicated two additional issues would be forthcoming in 1962, and beginning in 1963, "Labor Today" would appear regularly as a "bimonthly journal."

The masthead of "Labor Today," Volume 6, Number 2, April-May, 1967, issue describes the publication as "An Independent Journal of Discussion." Its managing editor is Charles H. Walters and business and editorial offices are located at 12065 Wyoming, Suite 5, Detroit, Michigan.

Sources:

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LAWYERS COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN  
POLICY TOWARDS VIETNAM

The "Congressional Record" of September 23, 1965, contains a memorandum on the international law aspects of the Vietnam War. This memorandum criticizes, from a legal viewpoint, the United States intervention in Vietnam. This memorandum was prepared by the Lawyers Committee on American Policy Towards Vietnam (LCAPTIV).

The "Congressional Record" sets forth the address of the LCAPTIV as 38 Park Row, New York, New York, and lists as officers:

William Standard	Chairman
Carey McWilliams	Vice-Chairman
Joseph H. Crown	Secretary

During 1953, Maurice Malkin, an admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP) from 1919 to 1936, advised that during the 1930's, William Louis Standard was a member of the CP.

Louis Budenz, former Managing Editor of "The Daily Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, which suspended publication on January 13, 1958, advised in 1950, that Carey McWilliams was under CP discipline from 1939 through 1945.

The February, 1965, issue of "Rights," a publication of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), lists Joseph H. Crown as a member of the National Council of the ECLC.

On November 3, 1965, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ascertained from Joseph H. Crown, 250 Park Avenue, New York City, by means of a suitable pretext, that the LCAPTIV is a group of lawyers, who got together in the Summer of 1965 to prepare a legal brief and to put this brief in the "Congressional Record." This brief is, according to Crown, on the national law and constitutional law aspects of American "intervention" in Vietnam, and deals with the illegality of this intervention. Crown stated that this is an ad hoc-type committee, one of the purposes of which is to get an ad placed in the "New York Times" on the Vietnam issue.

A source advised on April 13, 1967, that the LCAPTIV is located in Room 606, 38 Park Row, New York, New York.

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Source: Bernard Curtis

(A characterization of "Rights" and the ECLC should be used in connection with the above characterization.)

"LRAPER"

"Lraper" (The Armenian Herald) is a four-page newspaper published twice a week. Three pages are composed of articles, many of which originated in periodicals in Soviet Armenia, printed in the Armenian Language. The fourth page bears the title "The Armenian Herald" and contains material printed in English.

The October 1, 1966, issue of "Lraper" stated that it is owned by the Armenian Progressive League of America (APLA).

The APLA has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 18, 1967, a source advised that "Lraper" is located on the 5th floor, 42 East 12th Street, New York, New York.

Source:

"LUDOVE NOVINY"

"Ludove Noviny" (Peoples News) is a Slovak-language newspaper published weekly since 1951 at 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A source advised on May 15, 1967, that since its inception to the present time, this newspaper has been communist dominated, has followed the Communist Party line, and has given publicity and support to Soviet Russia and its satellite Czechoslovakia. It also has given publicity and support to various communist front organizations. This newspaper was also the official organ of the Slovak Workers Society (Slovak Section of the International Workers Order (IWO)).

The IWO has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source: CG 5961-S

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"L'UNITA"

A source on May 19, 1958, advised that "L'Unita" is the successor to the Italian language newspaper "L'Unita del Popolo." It is a procommunist Italian-American progressive monthly, published by a group of Italian-American communists. The administrative committee of "L'Unita," in March, 1958, approved a resolution and submitted it to the National Committee of the Communist Party approving the policies of that Committee.

The source advised on May 15, 1967, that Post Office Box 45, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003, is the mailing address of "L'Unita." The source said "L'Unita" uses office space on the second floor of 130 East 16th Street, New York City, for their monthly meetings and certain other occasions.

Source:

MARXIST YOUTH PUBLICATIONS, ASSOCIATES  
(PUBLISHERS OF "COMMUNIST VIEWPOINT")

The masthead of the "Communist Viewpoint" discloses it is published by Marxist Youth Publications, Associates, 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York. It is self-described as a publication of the Youth Division, Communist Party, USA.

MERIT PUBLISHERS, Formerly  
PIONEER PUBLISHERS

A source advised on May 24, 1967, that Merit Publishers, formerly Pioneer Publishers, is operated and controlled by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). It publishes material by SWP members and distributes literature sympathetic to the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint.

Merit Publishers is located at 5 East 3rd Street, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source:

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MOVIMIENTO PRO-INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO

(PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT) (MPIPR)

The MPIPR was organized in November, 1959, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, to work for the independence of Puerto Rico. It has an estimated membership of between 1,000 and 1,300 people with missions throughout the island of Puerto Rico, and in New York, New York; Chicago, Illinois; and Buffalo, New York.

At the time the MPIPR was organized it was indicated that it did not advocate violence but would accept members who did. Juan Mari Bras, the founder and dominant leader of this organization, in a speech during March, 1964, threatened violence comparable to that in Algeria if Puerto Rico became a state within the United States. A source reported in 1966 that a leader of the MPIPR indicated that "the Revolution would soon begin" and another source advised that another official of this organization had attempted to obtain a number of automatic pistols.

Articles praising Fidel Castro and the Cuban Government regularly appear in MPIPR publications. In 1961, the MPIPR adopted a resolution expressing 100 per cent approval of and solidarity with the Cuban revolution. It sent a delegation to the Tri-Continental Conference of African, Asian, and Latin American People, held in Havana, Cuba, during January, 1966, and it maintains a permanent delegate to the Secretariat located in Havana.

The press of Puerto Rico has reported that the MPIPR has held numerous demonstrations protesting compulsory military service for Puerto Ricans and United States policy in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

In December, 1966, the Governor of Puerto Rico signed into law a bill calling for a plebiscite on July 23, 1967, to determine the future political status of Puerto Rico. The press reported that this plebiscite has been denounced vociferously by the MPIPR as "an act of Yankee imperialism to maintain the colonial status of Puerto Rico." Juan Mari Bras stated that the MPIPR had asked the Cuban Government for "militant solidarity with our struggle, in all international forums to which Red Cuba has access."

Sources:

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## MUSLIM GIRLS TRAINING

On May 19, 1960, a source advised the Muslim Girls Training (MGT) is a group within the Nation Of Islam (NOI) and is composed of all female members of the NOI. The MGT is similar in structure to the Fruit of Islam (FOI), which is composed of male members of the NOI, in that the MGT has officers similar to military organizations to whom other female members are accountable. MGT members receive instructions in homemaking, hygiene, calisthenics, and other subjects such as Muslim history, and the English language. There also exists a Junior MGT, which is composed of female members of the NOI who are between the ages of 15 and 19 and who are afforded military-type drill.

Since 1957, various officers and "sisters" of the MGT have, at meetings of the MGT, used the term MGT so that it also means General Civilization Class. General Civilization Class refers to classes conducted within the MGT.

The above refers to activities of the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood, Chicago, Illinois.

On May 4, 1967, another source advised that, in theory, the MGT exists in all Temples of the NOI and is patterned after the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, Chicago.

Sources:

NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly Referred to as  
THE MUSLIM CULT OF ISLAM, also known  
as MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLES OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 5, 1967, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

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The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised Muhammad had, in early July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

Sources:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR REPEAL OF THE MC CARRAN ACT.  
Formerly Known as National Committee to Repeal  
The McCarran Act (1963)

A source advised on April 18, 1967, that the National Committee for Repeal of the McCarran Act (NCRMA) maintains a mailing address of Room 318, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A second source advised on July 18, 1966, that the NCRMA was the outgrowth of an Ad Hoc Committee of Initiators, headed by Professor Clyde Miller of New York, who solicited signatures to a petition to the President of the United States in 1962 which called for the repeal of the McCarran Act. The NCRMA held its formation meeting at Chicago on May 18, 1963; the  
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stated purpose of the committee is to seek repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950, as amended.

A third source advised on May 15, 1967, that the Communist Party (CP) interest in NCRMA had been to give it full support and approval and the CP took the position that the committee's composition must be extremely broad and the Party's direct influence must be kept to a minimum. The CP believed the new committee would serve its purpose in fighting the McCarran Act alone and the CP had everything to gain by taking this position. Lillian Berman, NCRMA Executive Secretary, is not a CP member but knowingly accepts support and advice from the CP leadership on behalf of this committee. Berman moved from Chicago to New York, New York, in 1965, and continues to operate the committee from that city.

Clyde Miller, according to the "Daily Worker" issue of March 5, 1941, was a signer of a statement to the President defending the CP.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist daily newspaper which ceased publication January 13, 1958.

Sources:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH  
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC):

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as communists.

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, page 5)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the

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House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963.

A second source advised on May 11, 1967, that as of that date the NCAHUAC continued to function with headquarters at 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

Sources:

"NOVA DOBA"

A source advised on May 15, 1967, that "Nova Doba" was founded about 1934 in New York City and at that time was called "Obrana" (Worker). He advised the paper later moved to Chicago and sometime between 1936 and 1940 changed its name to "Nova Doba."

The source stated that "Nova Doba" is a Czech-language weekly newspaper published at 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois, and is communist dominated and follows the Communist Party line. "Nova Doba" frequently prints articles which give publicity and support to Czechoslovakia, Soviet Russia, and other satellite countries.

Source:

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN  
UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU)

On June 28, 1964, Malcolm X Little, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all-Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held by the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by Malcolm X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African Heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

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A recording of the remarks of Malcolm X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights," while the initial objective is to "internationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. Little condemned the nonviolent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes in education, politics, culture, economics, and social reform.

Malcolm X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, New York City.

On April 13, 1965, a source advised that on March 26, 1965, the OAAU filed a Certificate of Incorporation with the Department of State, State of New York, Albany, New York, and henceforth the organization's true name would be Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated.

On February 28, 1966, a second source advised that the president and head of the OAAU is Ella Collins, a half-sister of the late Malcolm X, who resides in the Harlem Section of New York City.

On May 8, 1967, the first source advised that the headquarters of the OAAU is located at 224 West 139th Street, New York, New York, which is the residence of Ella Collins.

Sources:

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

"Political Affairs" is self-described as the theoretical journal of the Communist Party, USA.

PRAGA PRESS

A source advised on May 15, 1967, that Praga Press, Incorporated, 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois, was organized as a printing company in January, 1943. At that time, the company regularly printed "Nova Doba," a Czech-language publication, and about 31 other publications which were, for the most part, union shop newspapers for labor unions.

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A second source advised on May 15, 1967, that this organization at the present time primarily concerns itself with the printing of "Nova Doba," "Ludove Noviny," and "Narodni Glasnik," Czech-, Slovak-, and Croatian-language weekly newspapers, respectively, which are communist dominated and follow the Communist Party (CP) line. In addition, Praga Press has in the past printed the "Party Forum," which was the official monthly organ of the CP, Illinois District.

Sources:

### PRENSA LATINA

Prensa Latina (PL) is a Cuban news agency organized June 16, 1959, with headquarters in Hayana, Cuba, and branches throughout the world. Its New York office is located in Room 367, United Nations Secretariat Building, New York City. It follows an editorial policy which is anti-United States and pro-Soviet Union.

On April 16, 1962, PL filed a statement with the United States Department of Justice conceding that the agency receives the sum of \$125,000 (Cuban) monthly from Radio Difusora Nacional, an agency of or under the supervision of a ministry of the Government of the Republic of Cuba.

On April 18, 1962, PL entered a plea of nolo contendere in Federal District Court, Washington, D. C., to a charge of failure to comply with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, and was fined \$2,000.00.

### PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP would have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

"The New York Times," City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary Socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers

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were identified as Milton Rosen, New York, President, and William Epton of New York and Mort Scheer of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the Party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. Rosen and Mr. Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party, USA, for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "Challenge," a monthly New York City newspaper; and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The April, 1967, issue of "Challenge," page 14, states that "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life- where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government of every level."

A second source advised on September 26, 1966, that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

Sources:

### REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of Robert F. Williams, then residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism; that is, one involving the struggles of the nonwhite races of the world against exploitation and

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enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding Williams, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, Williams fled the United States to Cuba, where he published a monthly newsletter, entitled "The Crusader" from Havana. As of December, 1966, Williams was residing in Peking, China.

This source, in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States by violence, if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely nonwhite in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World"; that is, the nonwhite races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of Don Freeman, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin." Freeman served as RAM Chairman, with Maxwell Stanford (now of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) serving as RAM Field Chairman.

On May 12, 1967, a third source advised that the RAM still remains active; however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for the RAM. The source advised that Maxwell Stanford of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is considered the leader of RAM and if an RAM headquarters ever existed, it would most likely be where Stanford resides.

Sources:

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CULTURAL  
EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

A source advised on July 11, 1961, that from its inception in June, 1955, until May, 1960, the Russian-American Cultural Educational Committee (RACEC) operated as a fund-raising organization of the Russian Club of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. In May, 1960, the Russian Club, CP of Illinois, was enlarged to include Ukrainians and Poles and this united club became a unit of the Nationalities Section, CP of  
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Illinois. During that period the RACEC served as a fund-raising organization for the Russian element of the Polish-Ukrainian-Russian Club of the Nationalities Section, CP of Illinois.

In December, 1961, it was decided that the Russians, Ukrainians, and Poles would again be separated into individual clubs within the Nationalities Section, CP of Illinois.

In March, 1966, it was decided that the Russians and Ukrainians would again be in a joint club.

As of May 8, 1967, the source advised that the RACEC was composed of members of the Russian element of the Russian-Ukrainian Club, CP of Illinois, and was functioning as a fund-raising organization for that club.

Meetings of the RACEC are held irregularly, as the occasion demands, and are held at the residences of its various members. In the event of a fund-raising affair, open to the public, arrangements are made for a hall in which to hold the affair.

Source:

SOCIETY FOR RELATIONS WITH POLAND  
(TOWARZYSTWO LACZNOSCI Z POLSKA)

A source advised on June 17, 1957, that the Society for Relations with Poland, under the sponsorship of the "Glos Ludowy," was organized on June 7, 1957, for the purpose of starting an organization which would render aid to Poland; maintain contact with the Government and Polish officials in Warsaw; represent the Polonia (Polish community) before the Polish authorities; and receive guests in the United States from Poland.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., on page 189, cites "Glos Ludowy," (People's Voice, Polish), as a publication published in Detroit, Michigan, which "has never faltered in this program of active cooperation with the Soviet regime. \*\*\*Two men who have been responsible for directing the policy of 'Glos Ludowy' are avowed members of the Communist Party, USA. \*\*\*'Glos Ludowy' stops at nothing in its frantic efforts to glorify the Soviet Union.\*\*\*"

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"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report, 1951, on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 68, 70, and 71.)"

Above source on April 13, 1967, advised that the Society for Relations with Poland is currently active and its current officers are strong CP sympathizers.

Source:

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

SPARTACIST LEAGUE (SL) Formerly  
Known as the REVOLUTIONARY  
COMMITTEE OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

A source advised on September 9, 1964, the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI) was also known as the Spartacist Committee and the Spartacist Group. The source described the RCFI as being composed of former members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) who were led by James Robertson.

A second source advised on March 4, 1964, that Farrell Dobbs, National Secretary of the SWP, sent a letter to all SWP branches in February, 1964, in which he advised that James

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Robertson announced on February 10, 1964, that his faction would publicly criticize the SWP and had followed this with a public organ called "Spartacist" in which they attacked the SWP.

A third source advised on September 7, 1966, that the RCFI held a Founders' Conference of the Spartacist League (SL) at Chicago, Illinois, from September 3-5, 1966. On September 4, 1966, it was stated that the objective of the SL was to destroy the capitalist system and the capitalist society and create a workers' class system and a workers' class society.

The May-June, 1967, issue of "Spartacist" discloses it is published by the Central Committee of the Spartacist League.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sources:

TASS NEWS AGENCY

The Tass News Agency is the official Soviet Government news-gathering organization with headquarters in Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), and branches throughout the world.

"THE MILITANT"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

TRI-CONTINENTAL INFORMATION CENTER

A source advised on February 18, 1967, that on that date, during an Executive Board meeting of the Communist Party (CP), Minneapolis, Minnesota, it was announced that Mike Myerson was forming an anti-imperialist center (Tri-Continental Information Center).

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A second source advised on June 30, 1966, that Mike Myerson attended the 18th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held in New York City (NYC) from June 22, 1966, to June 26, 1966, as a non-Party visitor from Brooklyn, New York.

A copy of Volume I, Number I, May, 1967, issue of the "Tri-Continental Information Center Bulletin" (TCICB), published by the Tri-Continental Information Center (TCIC), listed Mike Myerson and Joan Levenson as Editors.

A third source advised on March 6, 1967, that Joan Levenson attended a New York County CP "Peace Caucus," held on March 3, 1967, in Academy Hall; 853 Broadway, NYC.

The above-mentioned issue of the TCICB contained an article entitled "Tri-Continental Information Center Founded" which stated in part as follows:

"The Tri-Continental Information Center has been established to raise, through education and information, an anti-imperialist consciousness in the United States--particularly within the growing movements for peace, human rights and democracy.

"The Center has built up contacts and exchange of publications with anti-imperialist organizations and movements throughout the world, and will publish a monthly bulletin on international developments. It will collect and disseminate historical and current data on areas suffering from U. S. colonialism and neo-colonialism. It will publish pamphlets, and in some cases books.

"It will send fact-finding missions to such areas as Indonesia, Puerto Rico, and Thailand and will arrange U. S. tours for speakers from liberation movements around the world. It will also plan conferences to discuss these questions among mass audiences. And it will aid publicity for various international initiatives--conferences, boycotts, petition campaigns or fund drives--to combat and debilitate U. S. foreign policy."

A fourth source advised on May 11, 1967, that the TCIC, which is located in Room 640, 1133 Broadway, NYC, was formed by Mike Myerson and is a CP front organization supported by CP funds.

Sources:

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"UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN"

A source advised on July 27, 1965, that a new newspaper entitled "Ukrainian-American" (UA) was being printed at the Chene Printing Company, 5856 Chene Street, Detroit, Michigan. According to this source, the newspaper appeared to follow the Communist Party (CP) line.

Articles of Incorporation Number 120712, when reviewed at the Wayne County Clerk's Office, City County Building, Detroit, Michigan, revealed that the UA Publishing Company, 5221 Oakman Blvd., Dearborn, Michigan, filed on April 23, 1965, an Application for Incorporation. The stated purpose of the corporation is:

"To publish, print, distribute, and circulate weekly or monthly a newspaper in the English language in the City of Detroit."

Volume 1, Number 1, of UA, dated April 1, 1965, states in the masthead that the publication was published monthly by the UA Publishing Company, 5221 Oakman Boulevard, Dearborn, Michigan.

A second source advised during May, 1965, that a "new communist line" publication called UA was being published in Dearborn, Michigan.

A third source advised on March 10, 1966, that the new English language Ukrainian Progressive newspaper, UA, would be moved to New York City.

A fourth source advised on October 12, 1966, that the UA initially started publication in Detroit, Michigan, sometime about the Summer of 1965. It is presently being published monthly by the Slavic-American Publishing Corporation, Post Office Box 706, Times Square Station, New York, New York. The source stated that this newspaper is definitely and without a doubt controlled and dominated by individuals who, from their writings published in this newspaper, are extremely procommunist and pro-Soviet.

The masthead of the April 1, 1967, issue of the UA discloses that it is published monthly by the Slavic-American Publishing Corporation, Post Office Box 706, Times Square Station, New York, New York, 10036.

Sources:

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## UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN LEAGUE, INCORPORATED

A source provided information on July 21, 1955, which discloses that as of December 29, 1947, the Ukrainian-American League, Incorporated, 85 East Fourth Street, New York, New York, was a corporation chartered under New York laws in 1940. The function of this firm was to publish the "Ukrainian Daily News," now known as "The Ukrainian News."

Another source advised on March 20, 1951, that the activities of the Ukrainian-American communists occur within the general orbit of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), of which Ukrainian communist organizations are a part. One of these organizations, according to the source, is the Ukrainian-American League, Incorporated, 85 East Fourth Street, New York, New York. The source advised that this League loosely united various communist camps, singing societies, political and social centers, and operates as the official publisher of "The Ukrainian News."

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "Ukrainian Daily News:"

- "1. Cited as Communist.  
(Committee on Un-American Activities  
House Report 1951 on the American Slav  
Congress, April 26, 1950, originally  
released June 26, 1949, p. 15)."

The 1966-1967 Manhattan Telephone Directory discloses a listing for the Ukrainian-American League, Incorporated, at 85 East Fourth Street, New York City.

Sources:

## UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

The "UE Shop Steward Guide," United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) Publication #212, 6th Edition, 1952, discloses on pages 32-34, "UE-the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America" was established in 1936 at a convention in Buffalo, New York. At that time, the organization was called the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America. Shortly thereafter, a large group of American Federation of Labor machinists' locals joined the UE and the full name became the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE).

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"The UE is known as an 'International Union' because companies of both the United States and Canada are under contract."

"100 Things You Should Know About Communism and Labor," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., 1951, relates the following information: In 1944, the Committee on Un-American Activities found the "United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO)" to be one of the unions which was described as having "Communist leadership....strongly entrenched." The "United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America" was listed as one of the Unions which was expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1950 because of its communist domination.

The "Internal Security Annual Report for 1957, Report of the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws, of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate," on page 61, refers to UE as "one of the strongest Communist-controlled unions in America."

The International Headquarters of UE is located at 11 East 51st Street, New York, New York, according to the April 17, 1967, edition of "UE News," official organ of UE.

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

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The second source advised on May 1, 1967, that the current officers of the DCA, as well as all members of the DCA National Executive Committee, are members of the CP and that the CPUSA furnishes the major financial support for the DCA national office.

The second source advised that in September, 1966, Franklin Alexander, DCA National Chairman, stated that the DCA is now in fact a functioning young communist league. Also, in September, 1966, Mike Zagarell, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA.

The second source advised that in September, 1966, Daniel Rubin, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries, and Marxism, and in April, 1967, Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated that the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

As of May, 1967, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

Sources:

WORKERS LEAGUE, Formerly Known as AMERICAN  
COMMITTEE FOR THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

On April 17, 1967, a source advised as follows:

Tim Wohlforth, when a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) National Committee, led a minority group of ten accusing the majority of losing revolutionary perspective. The Wohlforth group adhered to the views of British Trotskyists, with whom it secretly consorted, and with certain co-thinkers in the International Committee of the Fourth International (FI), a world Trotskyist organization. It accused the leadership of adopting views of these within the FI who favored "bureaucratic" revolution over the genuine "revolutionary working-class outlook" of Leon Trotsky. Domestically, the Wohlforth faction opposed SWP orientation toward student activity, feeling the Party should place major emphasis on trade unions and participation in the civil rights struggle.

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Although tolerated for some time, the Wohlforth group was expelled from the SWP in July, 1964.

Following expulsion, the Wohlforth group formed the American Committee for the Fourth International and planned to work with other radical and militant organizations, concentrating on the civil rights movement, which to them is a basic "class" struggle. It plans to build a political party around a publication and classes of instruction in Marxism.

During November, 1966, the organization's name was changed to Workers League. Headquarters is 243 East 10th Street, New York, New York. Its publication is the "Bulletin of International Socialism."

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source:

"WORKERS WORLD"

On May 1, 1967, a source advised that the "Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party, published twice monthly, with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

Source:

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member Sam Ballan split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of Leon Trotsky and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

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The minority program, according to source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1967, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York City, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sources: -----

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published five times a year by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can."

The "Young Socialist" newspaper was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

The "Young Socialist" maintains office space at the headquarters of the YSA, Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City, and has a mailing address of Post Office Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

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The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source:

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A source advised on March 29, 1965, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the Summer of 1962 to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

A second source advised on October 23, 1964, that a flyer distributed by the YAWF described that organization as a militant organization of young workers and worker-students for combating war and fascism.

The first source advised on May 1, 1967, that the YAWF maintains its headquarters at 58 West 25th Street, New York City, and publishes a magazine called "The Partisan."

Sources:

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 67-52

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

August 29, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) FLU INOCULATION PROGRAM - 1967-1968 -- Promptly make arrangements to reinstitute a flu program with shots to be given early in October, 1967, and any booster shots needed should be completed early in December, 1967. Order vaccine by routing slip directed to the Property Management Unit, Room 5266. Revised Adult and Minor Waiver forms (3-343 and 3-343a respectively) should be promptly ordered by routing slip directed to the Supply Unit, Room B-216. When this program is completed advise the Personnel Section no later than December 31, 1967, of the (a) total personnel; (b) number inoculated; and (c) doctor's fee. Destroy the waiver forms six months after the program is completed. Make efforts now to secure a physician to supervise administration of your inoculations to insure they commence early in October.

Before ordering your supply of vaccine canvass employees now so the quantity of your order will be accurate. Vaccine must be kept under refrigeration but freezing it destroys the potency. Order the vaccine only from the Bureau. Insure the administering physician is aware that the vaccine is of the Bivalent type and that 1.0 ml should be given subcutaneously per inoculation as medically recommended. The Surgeon General's Advisory Committee again recommends that individuals vaccinated since July, 1963, need receive but a single dose of vaccine and for those needing a booster shot, this be given two months after the preliminary shot. Medical forecast indicates that substantial numbers of cases of A2 influenza can be expected to occur during the 1967-1968 flu season. Medical advice reveals that the newly introduced Bivalent vaccine containing only A2 and B strains has been prepared this year for general use to provide greater protection against current strains of flu than has previously been possible and that older strains in Polyvalent vaccine do not play a significant role against the currently prevalent viruses. Surplus vaccine should be returned Air Mail Special Delivery to the Health Service Unit, Seat of Government, immediately following completion of the program. The physician may be paid up to \$100 per day and any excess charge should be submitted to the Bureau in accordance with existing procedures. Make these inoculations available on a voluntary, cost-free basis.

Last year 48.2 per cent of all employees participated in this program. Make every effort to stimulate greater interest to increase participation rate. This should be done particularly considering the current forecast and in an effort to minimize the effects of flu and reduce absenteeism.

(B) FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY, 81ST SESSION -- By October 2, 1967, you should submit to the Bureau, Attention: Training Division, the names of candidates from your territory whom you desire to recommend to attend the 81st Session of the FBI National Academy, which convenes March 11, 1968, and will graduate May 29, 1968. A specific statement must be made concerning the review of your field office indices on the applicants and their law enforcement agencies in the letter listing your candidates.

Several alternate candidates were investigated for the 80th Session of the National Academy and were not invited to attend that session in view of lack of space. Unless advised to the contrary, if their background investigation was favorable, they will be considered the first choice for the 81st Session from the field office covering their law enforcement agency.

All candidates nominated for the 81st Session must have been interviewed by the current Special Agent in Charge. If such has not been done, appropriate interview form should be submitted along with your recommendations. It is expected that only outstanding candidates who have a potential in the training or administrative fields will be nominated.

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(C) EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY - MINORITY GROUP STATISTICS SYSTEM -- Instructions contained in item (B) of SAC Letter 66-26 of April 28, 1966, are rescinded. The Civil Service Commission has discontinued the self-designation procedure for making employment surveys of race and national origin of employees. Self-designation questionnaires should no longer be given to newly appointed or older employees and your supply of such questionnaires should immediately be destroyed. In the future such data will be collected only through visual survey in the form of gross statistics (no names -- overall figures only). Civil Service Commission advised an agency may not collect or maintain any record of race or national origin of individual employees even on an anonymous or confidential basis and gross data may be kept in a personnel office. Self-designation may be used to answer a complaint of discrimination when the visual survey method is not adequate. Civil Service Commission advised visual surveys may be conducted by supervisors. Bureau authority should be sought before the release of any minority group statistics.

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(D) TOP ECHELON CRIMINAL INFORMANT PROGRAM -- Information has been received from a member-informant in La Cosa Nostra (LCN) indicating that certain leaders of LCN employ electronic technicians to survey their homes and business establishments to determine if they are covered by electronic devices. In addition, it was reported these technicians are also utilized to install electronic coverage of LCN members and other racket figures suspected of being informants.

All Agents must be alerted to this possibility and reminded of the urgent necessity to afford complete security to our top echelon informants and other sources.

Agents handling top echelon informants must take every possible precaution to insure that our sources are not compromised. Particular emphasis should be placed upon interviewing your sensitive sources under absolutely secure conditions.

Our top echelon sources have reported that the leaders of LCN are gravely concerned about the possibility that some of their members may be informants. Their awareness of this possibility serves to point out the need to handle our sources with particular care and discretion.

You are reminded that dissemination of information from your informants must be handled in line with existing instructions. All Agents conducting interviews in connection with the Criminal Intelligence Program or contacting police officials must make certain that their sources are not inadvertently identified by revealing information emanating from such sources.

Member-informants in LCN are our most effective weapons in the drive against organized crime and must be handled in the manner which precludes the possibility of jeopardizing their security.

These instructions should be brought to the attention of appropriate personnel.

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(E) REPLACEMENT STANDARDS FOR FURNITURE AND OFFICE MACHINES -- In consonance with the objectives of the President, set forth in his memorandum of September 16, 1966, on cost reduction in procurement, supply and property management, General Services Administration (GSA) has revised the replacement standards for furniture and office machines as shown below:

Furniture Replacement Standard

Furniture shall not be replaced unless the estimated cost of repair or rehabilitation (based on GSA term contracts), including any transportation expense, exceeds at least 75 percent of the cost of a new item of the same type and class (based on prices as shown in the current edition of the GSA Stock Catalog, applicable Federal Supply Schedules, or the lowest available market price). An exception is authorized in those unusual situations when rehabilitation of the furniture at 75 percent of the cost of a new item would not extend its useful life for a period compatible with the cost of rehabilitation, as determined by the agency head or his designee.

Office Machines Replacement Standard

Replacement of office machines shall be in accordance with the standards prescribed in A and B, below. The acquisition cost of comparable machines may be obtained from applicable Federal Supply Schedules with due consideration given to prices obtainable when the quantities involved exceed the maximum order limitation. In such instances, price information, unless available within the agency, may be obtained from the contracting office indicated in the Schedule. Estimated repair or overhaul costs shall be obtained from contractors providing service under GSA term contracts where provided or at the lowest rate available from other sources. Cost obtained shall include transportation costs.

A. Electrically operated office machines (typewriters, adding machines, comptometers, and desk calculators, excluding the electronic type) under 12 years of age or manually operated office machines under 15 years of age shall not be replaced unless:

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(1) The estimated one-time repair or overhaul cost of a machine under eight years of age exceeds 50 percent of the replacement cost for a comparable new model, without regard to trade-in or sale value; or

(2) The estimated one-time repair or overhaul cost of a machine eight years of age and over exceeds 25 percent of the replacement cost for a comparable new model, without regard to trade-in or sale value.

B. Notwithstanding the limitations prescribed in "A", above, office machines may be replaced under the following conditions provided a written justification supporting such replacement is approved by the agency head or an authorized designee and is retained in the agency files:

(1) In those cases where there is a continuing history of breakdowns with corresponding loss of productivity through downtime. Judgments in these cases should be based upon personal knowledge of the machine operator or supervisor, and by repair records; or

(2) When office machines lack essential features required in the performance of a particular task which is continuing in nature and other suitable machines are not readily available. However, this condition shall not be used to support replacement of typewriters.

These standards should be taken into consideration prior to recommending replacement of furniture and/or office machines and when such a recommendation is submitted to the Bureau sufficient information should be furnished to provide supporting justification for the replacement.

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(F) HARASSMENT OF BUREAU AGENTS BY THE KLAN -- Information was received from a racial informant to the effect that a klansman, who has been involved in racial violence in the past, was contemplating use of a ball-point pen device containing a drug which causes heart failure, on Bureau Agents.

The FBI Laboratory examined this drug and ascertained that it is used in general surgery to produce rapid and complete relaxation of skeletal muscles for brief periods. Ordinarily, the drug is administered by injection. It is used with caution since average doses may result in experiencing difficulty in breathing and excessive doses may cause respiratory failure. In medical practice, it is administered by anesthetists or others qualified to manage respiratory failure. An excessive dose could lead to oxygen deficiency and be a contributing cause to cardiac arrest (heart failure).

The ball-point pen device allegedly will hold the drug mixed with water in the barrel of the pen and when the pen head is depressed, which normally would place the ball point in position, a needle is exposed through which the drug can be injected.

You should insure that all Agent personnel handling Klan matters are alerted to the possibility that this may be discussed in Klan circles and especially be alert to the possibility of any use of the above by klansmen.

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(G) CONDUCT AND ACTIVITIES OF EMPLOYEES - DISCIPLINARY MATTERS -- In the indoctrination of new employees following their entry on duty, it is desired that more stress be placed upon the high standards of conduct demanded by the Bureau of all of its personnel. You must make certain that all new employees without exception are advised of the high standards of personal behavior required of them, and they should be strongly impressed with the fact that personal misbehavior reflecting unfavorably upon them or the Bureau will not be tolerated; further, that any such misconduct or allegation of it must be promptly reported to the Bureau by any employee learning of it.

It is essential that you be meticulous in handling all matters involving disciplinary action in order that the good name of the Bureau may be protected and the rights of employees to firm but fair treatment may be preserved. In this connection, your attention is called to the provisions of Part I, Section 9 of the Manual of Rules and Regulations.

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(H) EYEWITNESSES IN CRIMINAL CASES -- In connection with a recent conviction for violation of the Federal Bank Robbery Statute, defense counsel, subsequent to the trial, determined one of the Government witnesses who claimed to be an eyewitness to the bank robbery had falsely testified. Based on this disclosure the Agents verified this witness had supplied false information to Bureau personnel during the investigation and had lied upon the witness stand.

This incident emphasizes the necessity for establishing the validity of statements made by those who claim to have been eyewitnesses to criminal activity. These individuals must be patiently and thoroughly interviewed and if there is any reason to suspect the truth of the information furnished, the matter must be pursued to verify its authenticity. The Bureau cannot stress too strongly the need for Bureau investigative personnel to be alert to the possibility that those interviewed are furnishing false or speculative information.

(Security Letter on attached pages)

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(1) CUBAN REFUGEE MATTERS - INVESTIGATION TO DETECT INTELLIGENCE AGENTS AMONG CUBAN REFUGEES -- SAC Letter 67-8 (F), January 31, 1967, expanded the procedure concerning the investigation of Cuban refugees. It set forth in detail certain indicators in the refugee's background which would form the basis for an active investigation, outlined the investigation to be conducted, and indicated you would be advised if changes were to be made in the procedure.

As a result of suggestions from the field and evaluation at the Bureau, the following modifications and changes are to be placed into effect immediately:

(1) Since the Miami Office reviews the backgrounds of all refugees of possible interest to the Bureau entering the United States at the Caribbean Admission Center, Opa Locka, Florida, and advises the field of the identities of those refugees whose backgrounds contain the indicators requiring investigation, other offices should not independently initiate investigations of refugees who have recently arrived unless some unusual factors exist or there is reason to believe the refugee has intelligence or source potential.

(2) Indicator number 2 appearing in SAC Letter, which concerned close relatives of refugees employed by the Cuban Government, is not to be interpreted as referring to relatives who are low-level employees unless they openly support the Castro government.

(3) Similarly, indicator number 6 which concerned employment of refugees by the Cuban Government is not to be interpreted as referring to low-level employees. Cases are not to be opened on refugees on the basis of such employment, in the absence of some other indicator.

(4) Indicator number 7 which concerned involvement of a refugee in communist, pro-Castro, or anti-United States activities is to be interpreted as substantial indication of such involvement by refugee since January, 1961, when the United States broke diplomatic relations with Cuba.

8/29/67

SAC LETTER 67-52

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(5) Indicator number 8 dealt with refugees of military age. Military age is to be interpreted as applying to males from 15 to 27, inclusive.

(6) A new indicator, number 9, has been added to those set forth in the SAC Letter, i. e., refugees entering the United States without relatives in this country.

(7) The SAC Letter required that check of New York files and sources be made in each investigation. This check need no longer be made unless information is obtained indicating New York might have pertinent data.

Investigations to date have produced a wealth of intelligence data and numerous sources who have been alerted to the FBI's responsibility in the Cuban field. While these results are noteworthy, our paramount objective is to detect intelligence agents being infiltrated into this country from Cuba. This is a difficult but not insurmountable task. Success will depend largely on the ingenuity of Agent personnel and the ability to detect inconsistencies in the refugee's background, however small, which will signal the need for an intensified investigation.

Since the majority of our refugee investigations culminate in interviews, the ability to detect inconsistencies and the ingenuity of the interviewing Agent are once more key factors. Careful preparation and penetrative interviews aimed at determining the refugee's present sympathies with respect to Castro and eliciting intelligence data are necessary. Timely topics such as Castro's espousal of Black Power-advocate Stokely Carmichael and avowed determination to export revolution to all parts of this hemisphere, as well as questions concerning the refugee's attitude towards the racial situation, Soviet-Sino differences, and Soviet relations with Cuba, could serve to indicate basic sympathies.

In certain instances where, after completion of the investigation, it is felt that a recheck of sources and informants and reinterview are warranted because of factors in the refugee's background and his past activities, specifically advise the Bureau together with the contemplated date of the proposed recheck. Reinterviews require Bureau authority.

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SAC LETTER 67-52

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Because the Castro government has utilized Cuban refugees as intelligence agents in the past, the continuing exodus of Cubans presents Castro with a ready-made channel to infiltrate agents into the United States. This has placed a heavy challenge at the Bureau's doorstep which must be met. The success of the Cuban Refugee Program will be assured in the final analysis by an ambitious, objective, and imaginative approach to each case, and measured by accomplishments such as the detection of Castro's agents, the development of current intelligence data, and by an ever-growing list of valuable sources and informants.

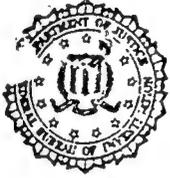
Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

8/29/67  
SAC LETTER 67-52

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 67-56

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535  
September 12, 1967

(A) AUTOMOBILES - OPERATION OF -- Results of a recent study concerning the hazards of driving on wet pavement have come to the attention of the Bureau, and the following is being furnished to you to bring to the attention of personnel in your office in an effort to reduce accidents.

The survey shows that rain and slick pavement can be a dangerous combination if speed is not reduced. In addition to normal hazards of skidding, the phenomenon of "hydroplaning" can occur on a wet road well within legal speed limits under certain adverse pavement conditions when tires can ride on top of a thin layer of water like water skis, losing all contact with the road surface. When these conditions prevail, traction, steering, and braking may be reduced to the vanishing point; and, a sharp turn in the road, heavy braking, or gusty side winds can cause loss of control. Tests of new tires inflated at normal pressures "hydroplaned" at speeds of 60 miles per hour with 3/8 inch of water on smooth pavement and this can happen at lower speeds if the tires are underinflated or bald. The survey also indicated a necessity to be especially careful during the first few minutes of a rain shower when road surface is liable to be extra slippery and dangerous, particularly after a dry spell, as a thin film of greasy residue on the pavement forms a treacherous lubricant until washed away by the rain.

The above should be borne in mind by all personnel driving Bureau vehicles and during the monthly inspection of vehicles personnel should insure all tires have sufficient tread and are properly inflated.

9-12-67

SAC LETTER 67-56

(B) TELEPHONES - COMMUNICATIONS ECONOMY - DESK-TO-DESK TELEPHONE SURVEYS -- Captioned surveys, heretofore conducted semiannually, will now take place only in April each year. A revised survey report form, FD-344, and appropriate revisions to Manual of Rules and Regulations will follow.

(C) TEAR GAS - MARK II TEAR GAS PROJECTOR AND MARK IV CHEMICAL MACE -- A supply of Mark II Tear Gas Projectors and Mark IV Chemical Maces, manufactured by General Ordnance Equipment Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, will soon be forwarded to all field offices to be used by Special Agents working criminal cases where physical resistance is encountered and in high-crime-rate neighborhoods where bystanders might attempt to interfere with an arrest. Investigative personnel should never rely on these devices to subdue assailants armed with a potentially lethal weapon. They are intended for bringing under control unarmed subjects who are physically opposing apprehension or threatening to use a weapon from which Agents can reasonably avoid injury in the event the chemical proves ineffective. Both the Mark II Tear Gas Projector, a fountain-pen-size, pocket device, and the Mark IV Chemical Mace, which measures approximately 1 1/2 inches in diameter, contain phenylchloromethylketone, a refined form of chloracetophenone (CN) and a synergistic carrying material which immediately reacts on the oily-fatty elements of the skin and attacks the sensitive nerve endings in the impact area causing a stinging sensation; at the same time, vaporizing of the tear gas element takes place and results in intense tearing of the eyes. One or two one-second blasts from either of these devices directed at the subject's face are almost instantly effective and the condition should continue for approximately 15 to 30 minutes.

This authority for Special Agents to use these devices does not change existing rules that the use of tear gas grenades or projectiles must be authorized by the Special Agent in Charge. Both the Mark II Projectors and the Mark IV Chemical Maces are serialized to assist in recording the issue, and to control the use of the devices. To enable the Bureau to properly evaluate the effectiveness of this equipment, in every instance where either of the devices is used, a detailed memorandum must be submitted to the Bureau, Attention: Training Division, describing the conditions requiring the use and the results thereof.

This equipment should be retained in your gun vault and issued to Agents, when needed, on a temporary charge-out basis, by serial number, as is done with firearms and other raid materials. The devices must be given the same security as other tear gas equipment.

Prior to the issuance of these devices to Special Agents, they should be thoroughly trained in their use and to assist in this regard a training bulletin and inert practice maces will be supplied in order that Special Agents may be thoroughly familiar with them.

9-12-67

SAC LETTER 67-56

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(D) THE CRIMINAL LAW REPORTER -- The Bureau has recently purchased a subscription to The Criminal Law Reporter for each of our field divisions. This is a weekly reporter service published by The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., Washington, D. C., and covers court decisions and other proceedings in the criminal law on both state and Federal levels. The Reporter is to be maintained in a current status by the principal legal instructor in each field office. While it is expected that the primary benefit of this service will be to keep our legal and police instructors abreast of recent decisions in the criminal law, particularly those rendered by courts in their respective jurisdictions, it is to be readily available for reading by all interested Agents.

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SAC LETTER 67-56

(E) CONDUCT AND ACTIVITIES OF EMPLOYEES -- Part I, Section 1E10, Manual of Rules and Regulations, requires that all Bureau officials in Grade GS-16 and higher must submit annual confidential statements of employment and financial interests and quarterly statements when the official has any changes or additions to make to the information previously reported. Recent revision of Civil Service Commission regulations and pending revision of Department of Justice regulations will limit the submission of such confidential statements in the future to several SOG officials only. Accordingly, such statements will no longer be required and the above-mentioned paragraph is being deleted from the manual.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

9-12-67

SAC LETTER 67-56

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(F) CHINESE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN U. S. RACIAL MATTERS

-- As indicated in SAC Letter No. 65-46 (E), pronouncements of the Chinese communist (Chicom) leadership, as well as government broadcasts which emanated from Peking, clearly pointed out the desire of the Chicom Government at that time to promote and abet racial strife in this country. These efforts have continued and recently the Chicom regime intensified its attempts to incite "Afro-Americans" to violence. The Peking-published pamphlet recently introduced into the United States which is signed by the fugitive, Robert F. Williams, a Negro who fled this country to Cuba and then to Peking to escape a kidnapping charge, is but a single example. This pamphlet gives tips on how to sabotage urban facilities (sewer lines, electrical power stations and highways) in the United States. In addition, the official Chicom news organization, New China News Agency (NCNA), has concentrated for several months on bombarding some 55 Negro newspapers in the United States with daily NCNA releases, many of which extol the efforts of racist extremists in this country and indicate a strong support of Negroes in their "rebellion against racial oppression." Also, the Chicom daily newspaper, "People's Daily," published in Peking, in its issue of August 2, 1967, in exhorting Negroes in this country to "destroy" those laws which subject them to "enslavement and constant unemployment," pointed out, "Their rebellion is justified and they have done well, very well."

The Bureau considers the Chicoms' efforts to influence Negroes in this country to be an extreme threat to the internal security. It is essential that every Agent handling security cases, particularly those involved in Chinese and racial matters investigations, be made aware of this threat. They should be instructed to be on the alert constantly for information indicating Chicom attempts to influence groups or individuals involved in the racial movement and it should be emphasized that development of live informants who can become knowledgeable of such attempts is vital. Promptly furnish any pertinent information received.

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SAC LETTER 67-56

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(G) RABBLE ROUSER INDEX - SUBVERSIVE CONTROL -- Reference is made to SAC Letter 67-47 (B) dated August 4, 1967.

In reviewing field nominations for the inclusion of names in captioned Index, it has been noted that in some instances the Bureau has never been furnished a report.

You should at this time review this Index and submit reports in all instances in which reports have not previously been submitted.

In addition, all cases of individuals whose names are included in this Index are to be brought up to date on an annual basis and appropriate administrative ticklers should be set up to insure that such is accomplished. Any cases in which reports have not been submitted within the past year should receive attention at this time.

Information developed regarding possible foreign travel of an individual whose name is included in this Index should be handled in the same fashion as security subjects traveling abroad with the Bureau being promptly advised in order that appropriate agencies as well as appropriate Legal Attaches may be kept informed of such travel.

In the event no pertinent information is developed during the year, submit a letter in lieu of report.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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SAC LETTER 67-56

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PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC LETTER 67-62

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

October 17, 1967

(A) VOUCHER MATTER - BUREAU OF THE BUDGET CIRCULAR A-56 DATED OCTOBER 12, 1966 - REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION EXPENSES -- Section 4, Bureau of the Budget Circular A-56, dated 10/12/66, implements Public Law 89-516 as it relates to the allowances for expenses incurred in connection with real estate transactions. The regulations provide, in part, that upon a permanent change of official duty station the Government will reimburse the employee for certain expenses required to be paid by him in connection with the sale of one residence at his old official station and/or the purchase of one dwelling at his new official station.

In considering a voucher submitted to the United States General Accounting Office (GAO) wherein a claim was made for the forfeiture of earnest money put down as a deposit in connection with a purchase of a home, the Comptroller General ruled that earnest money forfeited because the transaction was not consummated is not proper for reimbursement under Public Law 89-516 or implementing regulations. The Comptroller General further ruled that money deposited in connection with the purchase agreement did not in fact represent an expense and therefore is not reimbursable even though the realty transaction is completed.

In this test case the employee had incurred certain expenses relative to the anticipated purchase and the Comptroller General ruled that since the final purchase of the residence did not occur as a result of the employee being retransferred in the interest of the Government, the employee could be reimbursed for the items of expense incurred which would have been reimbursable under the provisions of law and regulations had the purchase transaction been completed.

In view of the fact that substantial losses can be sustained in the forfeiture of earnest money relative to the purchase of a home and inasmuch as such losses are not reimbursable under Government travel regulations, employees who are officially transferred should be made aware of this.

(B) ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT - PUBLIC INFORMATION SECTION -- SAC Letter 67-37 advised you to deny all requests for information under the captioned Act except those made for routine information or documents such as wanted notices and FBI publications. You also were advised to promptly notify the Bureau of all requests denied.

The Department of Justice advised on September 29, 1967, that since passage of the captioned Act some instances have been found in which litigants have requested agency records under the Act rather than seeking discovery under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Since it would be helpful to the attorneys of the Department of Justice who are handling pending litigation to be advised of what information is being sought by opposing parties or counsel, the Department requests "... whenever your agency receives a request for records under the Public Information Section of the Administrative Procedure Act from a person (or his counsel) who is a party to litigation being handled by the Department of Justice that the Justice Department attorney handling the litigation be advised immediately." Deny all requests for information of the referenced type. Advise the United States Attorney of the request immediately; he may be involved in handling the litigation. Also advise the Bureau as instructed in SAC Letter 67-37 in the case of any other requests denied.

10/17/67  
SAC LETTER 67-62

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(C) FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT -- In order to avoid premature presentation to United States Attorneys of Fraud Against the Government complaints, existing instructions are being clarified to insure that when complaints are not clear and definite, sufficient investigation is conducted to round out the complaints prior to obtaining preliminary prosecutive opinions.

It is essential that sufficient information be made available to the United States Attorney concerning each Fraud Against the Government complaint to enable him to make a knowledgeable decision as to whether the information is sufficiently indicative of a violation to warrant prosecutive consideration if proven by investigation. In the future, round out through investigation those complaints which are not clear and definite prior to presenting the facts to the United States Attorney for preliminary prosecutive opinions.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

10/17/67  
SAC LETTER 67-62

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(D) CUBAN POTENTIAL FOR SABOTAGE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES -

Recent developments dictate that we institute additional safeguards to neutralize the threat of Cuban-directed sabotage against U. S. installations in this country and abroad. The vicious anti-U. S. resolutions adopted at the Latin American Solidarity Organization (LASO) Conference in Havana are already being implemented. Officials assigned at the Cuban Mission to the United Nations (CMUN) are obtaining material for use in sabotaging or otherwise penetrating Cuban refugee centers in the U. S. and soliciting plans for armed attacks against the U. S. by Puerto Rican revolutionary groups using guns and other war materials which would be provided by the Cuban Government.

According to a deathbed statement by Alberto Bayo Giraud, Fidel Castro's instructor and mentor in guerrilla tactics, Castro envisions the use of American Negroes, Indians, and communists to methodically sabotage and terrorize our installations throughout the Western Hemisphere. When Cuban officials contacted Puerto Rican independence leaders on September 11, 1967, they indicated heads of other revolutionary forces in the New York City area would be offered arms and assistance also.

The following measures should be incorporated in your overall coverage of Cuban-inspired sabotage and disruption: 1. During your regularly scheduled contact of plant informants all are to be specifically alerted to report the existence within their plants of dissident groups, including "black nationalist" organizations, which have potential for carrying out sabotage or other disruptive activities on behalf of Cuba. 2. During interviews of Cuban refugees under the program specified in SAC Letters 67-8 and 67-52 they are to be pointedly questioned as to their direct or indirect knowledge of sabotage plans being formulated against this country. Cover this questioning when reporting the results of interviews with individual refugees. 3. On a selective basis your most trustworthy police contacts are to be informed of the problem posed by the possible use of minority groups in carrying out sabotage on behalf of Cuba. These police officials should be confidentially requested to alert their racial and security informants to provide any clues which would aid in ferreting out potential saboteurs. 4. In your daily contacts with cooperative and dependable security officials at department stores, supermarkets, and similar establishments employing sizeable labor forces, they are to be alerted to our interest in being expeditiously advised of data indicating groups or individuals within their organizations are potential tools for use by Castro in subverting the U. S.

10/17/67

SAC LETTER 67-62

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(E) W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA - SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATION -- Set forth below is an up-to-date thumbnail sketch of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America which replaces the one set forth in SAC Letter 67-50. All sources utilized in the preparation of this sketch can be described as furnishing reliable information in the past.

#### W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that Mike Zagarell, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966, that Daniel Rubin, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working-class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, advised that Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that Jarvis Tyner was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, at the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

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SAC LETTER 67-62

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A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that Jarvis Tyner is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

A fifth source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

Sources:

- 1st -
- 2nd -
- 3rd -
- 4th -
- 5th -

10/17/67

SAC LETTER 67-62

(F) TRAVEL MATTERS - CUBA -- Recently a Cuban alien who had entered the United States as the holder of a visitor's visa volunteered to us information concerning his recruitment in Cuba for an intelligence mission in the United States. A visitor's visa had been issued to him and his mother in a Caribbean country. They had been permitted to leave Cuba to seek medical assistance for the mother.

Our procedures to detect intelligence agents among Cuban refugees who enter this country under provisions of the United States Government's Cuban Refugee Program (CRP) (SAC Letters 67-8 (F) and 67-52 (I) are not applicable to Cuban aliens with visitors' visas as they do not come within the purview of CRP.

To assure prompt notification to us of such Cuban aliens, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is instructing its offices to notify the nearest FBI Office on a daily basis as to the admittance (and departure when known) of all nonimmigrant Cuban nationals except crewmen. In order to neutralize the possible intelligence assignment in the United States of such Cuban aliens, investigation of them is to be conducted in accordance with provisions of Section 105E3b (4), Manual of Instructions, relating to nonofficial-visitors from the USSR. Manual changes are being prepared.

10/17/67

SAC LETTER 67-62

(G) RACIAL INFORMANTS - RACIAL MATTERS -- In view of the increasing problems with which we are faced in the racial field, particularly in the development of racial intelligence concerning militant black nationalist elements, a careful analysis of this matter has been made in order to insure that proper emphasis is placed where needed. Also, in order to afford better coordination over all interrelated racial security matters (individuals and organizations) including the development of racial informants, supervision is now being handled by the Racial Intelligence Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division. For your information, the Subversive Control Section is no longer in existence. The investigation of the Communist Party and related matters other than those with a racial aspect are being handled by the Internal Security Section.

Our analysis of the racial informant program has shown there is a definite need to develop additional penetrative coverage of the militant black nationalist groups and the ghetto areas immediately to be in a position to have maximum intelligence in anticipation of another outburst of racial violence next summer.

In line with our objective, particular emphasis is being placed on the development of ghetto-type racial informants. Individuals to qualify as this type of informant must live or work in an area described as a ghetto and, therefore, have access to pertinent racial information. The steps necessary to qualify such an individual are as follows:

(1) The individual must have access to racial intelligence information and must be willing to cooperate with the Bureau in furnishing such information.

(2) In the absence of any derogatory information developed, it will be necessary for you to check the following: field office indices, FBI Identification Division records, and local credit and arrest records. Of course, you must develop sufficient background data concerning each prospective informant to allow an intelligent check of the foregoing records to be made. As to the method of recommending to the Bureau that an individual be approved as a racial informant (ghetto-type), be guided by the instructions set out in Section 130, Volume IV, Manual of Instructions, concerning probationary racial informants.

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SAC LETTER 67-62

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All individuals recommended and approved as ghetto-type racial informants will be considered probationary racial informants with the word "ghetto" after the informant's name or symbol. An example of this is "John Jones, Probationary Racial Informant (Ghetto)" or "NY 1234-R (PROB - Ghetto)."

Agents handling these ghetto-type probationary racial informants must be constantly alert for any indications of character traits or activities of these informants which might cause embarrassment to the Bureau. In addition, the information furnished by these informants should not be taken at face value. A diligent attempt must be made to verify all information furnished by these informants through other sources and/or investigation.

In addition, immediately review all security informant files for the purpose of determining which security informants are solely or predominantly active in the racial field. Examples would be individuals furnishing information concerning the Minutemen, as well as the Nation of Islam, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Congress of Racial Equality, and other militant black nationalist-type groups. The security designation of these informants should be changed to the appropriate racial informant designation. For example, a potential security informant should be made a probationary racial informant and a security informant should be designated as a racial informant. Thereafter, they should be operated principally in the racial field and supervised by the Racial Informant Desk. When an informant is changed from a security informant to a racial informant, the field classification number should be changed to a 170 classification. Advise the Bureau promptly as to which security informants are being converted to racial informants.

In addition, each office having a Black Nationalist Groups TOPLEV Informant Program is to immediately assign at least one Agent to work exclusively on developing informants under this Program. Each office participating in this Program will submit at the end of a three-month period appropriate observations as to the success of the Program and recommendations as to its continuance.

As I have advised in the past, it is imperative and essential that the Bureau learn of any indications of advance planning or organized

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SAC LETTER 67-62

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conspiracy on the part of individuals or organizations in connection with riots and racial disturbances. You are again reminded that informants should be alerted and directed to obtain information concerning individuals who may be stockpiling firebombs, Molotov cocktails, weapons, and to identify any groups of terrorists who may be planning on carrying out a type of guerrilla warfare during riotous situations.

I expect each office to give this most important matter priority attention in order to achieve our goal during the next six months. Your efforts and results will be followed closely at the Bureau and during field inspections. Appropriate Manual changes will be forthcoming.

Very truly yours,

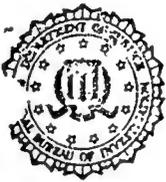
John Edgar Hoover

Director

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SAC LETTER 67-62

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

October 31, 1967

(A) UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS' RELATIONS - TRAINING -  
LEGAL INSTRUCTION AND LIAISON -- Under a program aimed at  
interviewing all United States Attorneys in lieu of a general meeting,  
the Department presently is calling one or two United States Attorneys  
to Washington each week for policy discussions. Maintain close  
liaison with the United States Attorneys in your division and promptly  
advise the Bureau of any items of interest to the FBI that may be  
discussed at these meetings.

10/31/67

SAC LETTER 67-65

(B) TRAINING - POLICE - FILM "THE EXAMINATION OF STOLEN  
CARS" -- Bureau has prepared a revised version of captioned film  
and a permanent retention copy will be forwarded to you in the near  
future. This is a 16 mm., color, sound film, and it is for use before  
law enforcement groups only.

Upon receipt of your copy of this new film, you should  
destroy copies of the old one of the same title, which was forwarded  
to you in 1955 for permanent retention.

(C) COMPUTER ADAPTATION - KNOWN PROFESSIONAL CHECK PASSERS SECTION (PROCHEK) - NATIONAL FRAUDULENT CHECK FILE -- Your attention is directed to Bureau letter to Albany and all field offices, dated 2-20-67, captioned "NATIONAL FRAUDULENT CHECK FILE KNOWN CHECK PASSERS SECTION," which sets forth information and instructions relative to the institution of this file as a computerized operation. Compilation of data on professional check passers has now been completed, based on recommendations from all field offices in accordance with this relet.

Briefly, the Known Professional Check Passers Section (PROCHEK) contains resumes on known professional check passers who can be reasonably expected to repeat their activities, organized and classified on computer equipment. The classification is broadly based on (1) Physical description, (2) Modus operandi, and (3) Make-up and form of the fraudulent checks. Information for the file is furnished by the field on Form FD-390 (pertaining to description and modus operandi) and by the Laboratory on Form 7-112 (pertaining to make-up and form of the subject's checks).

Searches of available information in unknown subject cases can be made rapidly against PROCHEK, looking toward the identification of the unknown subject. (Photographs of checks in the files of suspects suggested by the computer will be compared in the Laboratory with the current "unsub" checks in question. Any "identifications" made will be the result of a document examination rather than the computer's selection of suspects.) At the present time such searches will be made automatically in cases where it is deemed logical by the Laboratory without specific request from the field.

It is essential that all Agents be thoroughly familiar with PROCHEK and the proper completion of Form FD-390 in appropriate cases. Only bona fide professional check passers will be included in PROCHEK, (See reBulet to Albany for detailed criteria and procedures.) The "overall picture" of a known individual's activities should be described on Form FD-390, carefully and accurately, when such individual meets the criteria for inclusion in PROCHEK. Form FD-390 can be filled out in longhand. Only one copy is necessary in the Bureau.

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SAC LETTER 67-65

- 2 -

In order to further compile information on current professional check passers, all field offices should review pertinent files for the past six months and complete Form FD-390, where appropriate, on individuals not already recommended for PROCHEK. FD-390 forms should be submitted to the Bureau, as completed, within sixty days. In addition, FD-390 forms should be completed on a continuing basis on all current check cases when the subject(s) becomes known and if he meets the criteria for inclusion in PROCHEK.

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SAC LETTER 67-65

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(D) FUGITIVE MATTERS - REPORTING APPREHENSION OR DISMISSAL OF PROCESS - NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (NCIC) - WANTED PERSONS FILE -- In order to expedite routing to NCIC of communications to the Bureau reporting apprehension or dismissal of process of a Bureau fugitive, the following procedures are to be placed in effect immediately.

Where airtels are submitted notifying the Bureau of the apprehension of a fugitive or dismissal of process, an additional copy should be prepared. The copy count should reflect one copy for NCIC (1 - NCIC).

In those instances where notification is by teletype to the Bureau, such teletypes should be directed to TWX 710-822-9449. The title in these teletypes should contain the abbreviation "NCIC" immediately following the substantive character. For example, "JOHN DOE - FUG., BR - NCIC." This will indicate to employees transmitting these teletypes that TWX 710-822-9449 should be dialed when sending the teletype. The above procedures relating to submission of airtels or teletypes will not be necessary for those offices which have NCIC terminal facilities for entering data into NCIC. Cancellation or clearance of persons no longer wanted as fugitives will be effected immediately by these offices.

The New York and Newark offices (and the Baltimore and Philadelphia offices when connected to a leased teletype circuit), prior to transmitting teletypes of the type designated above, will activate the paper tape reperforator at the receiving teletype terminal at the Bureau. The caption should contain "NCIC" following the substantive character of the case.

Existing instructions relating to submission of Form FD-220 in deserter fugitive cases are not changed.

These procedures concern only the method of furnishing notification of apprehension or dismissal of process of fugitives and do not alter the existing instructions as to when airtels or teletypes should be used.

(Security Letter on attached pages)

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SAC LETTER 67-65

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(E) VISITORS TO COMMUNIST-BLOC COUNTRIES (COMBLOC) --

An analysis of the Bureau's double-agent operations as well as mounting evidence from defectors shows continuing aggressive attempts by communist-bloc intelligence services to recruit intelligence agents from among travelers to the communist bloc. In the satellite field approximately 50 percent of our double agents have visited a satellite country and were recruited either prior to, during, or subsequent to their visit. While not all of these double agents have been developed as a result of our interviews based on their visits, the fact that so many of these agents were recruited or trained on communist-bloc soil is a strong indicator as to where we should attempt to uncover intelligence agents. We also know that illegal agents have made return trips to the bloc countries for apparent "home leave" and/or "retraining" purposes.

The Romanian and Hungarian intelligence services have been active in such recruitments during 1967. In all of the satellite fields we have examples of such recruitments in other years. The security with which such persons can be approached on communist-bloc soil is obvious. The recruitments have included individuals in the scientific and technical fields; those active in ethnic groups; airline employees; lawyers; a warehouseman, a bar hostess and a production engineer. Persons of both sexes and those ranging in age from the early 20's to the age of 60 have been recruited. Although approaches in most instances have been made on the first visit to the bloc country, there are also examples where approaches have not been made until after numerous visits.

A review of current cases at the Bureau indicates the field should more fully exploit the counterintelligence potential in this area of our work. Although the Bureau has instructed such visitors should be interviewed with a minimum amount of investigation and on a highly selective basis, this should not be construed as eliminating all such interviews. Because of the importance the communist-bloc places on recruitment of such visitors, the Bureau desires each office consider interviewing some visitors to each of the satellite countries and Yugoslavia during the next six months. This will provide the Bureau with the opportunity to uncover any recruited agents and to provide a representative selection of cases from which the Bureau can determine the extent to which we should exploit this counter-intelligence potential.

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Each field office should review its control file maintained in accordance with Manual of Instructions, Section 105G, and should send the Bureau under the respective country's caption the identities of such aliens listed in the control file which have been provided by INS since January 1, 1967, and identities of other visitors of whom you are aware. This should be submitted to the Bureau within 30 days of the date of this letter. Reevaluate the possibilities previously rejected and consider an additional number of those for interview. Indicate by an asterisk which persons you now intend to consider for interview and, of course, open separate cases on those individuals. In those instances where offices cannot develop a sufficient number of persons visiting specific bloc countries, the Bureau will consider furnishing each office with identities of additional travelers to those countries to consider them for interview. While we desire to interview additional visitors, the Bureau will carefully control the number of such persons interviewed.

Interviews should be conducted with an absolute minimum of investigative effort as noted in the Manual of Instructions. The interview should be sufficiently searching to elicit information from the visitor which would have a bearing on the internal security of the United States. Perseverance and attention to pertinent details have been key factors in eliciting data regarding recruitment approaches.

Six months after the date of this letter each field office must submit a statistical tabulation itemized under separate country headings. This should show:

- (1) The number of individuals known to that office to have visited each specific country;
- (2) The number of such individuals considered for interview by the office;
- (3) The number actually interviewed;
- (4) Summary data (in one or two sentences) and identities of individuals covering those instances where:
  - (a) Individual was compromised, approached and/or recruited by a communist-bloc intelligence service;

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- (b) Double agent or potential double agent was developed by your office as a result of these interviews;
- (c) Positive intelligence information was produced for dissemination to other U. S. Government agencies;
- (d) You developed sources or informants among ethnic groups, or in the various nationality fields as a result of the interviews.

Within the limits of current manpower, each SAC must make certain that a reasonable number of visitors to each of the communist countries enumerated are considered for interview to be certain we make additional efforts to uncover individuals compromised, approached and recruited by the communist-bloc intelligence services in each of the countries. The countries to be included are Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and Romania.

All cases opened in accordance with the above instructions and only such cases opened during the next six months under these criteria, should contain the code word (Combloc), in parentheses, in the caption of each intra-Bureau communication following the character in the title of each case.

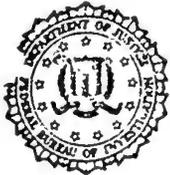
Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

10/31/67  
SAC LETTER 67-65

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PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC LETTER 67-66

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

November 7, 1967

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

(A) BUREAU AUTOMOBILES AS EMERGENCY VEHICLES -- A recent Maryland court ruling held that FBI vehicles are not duly authorized emergency vehicles under existing Maryland State Motor Vehicle Laws. In this case the Bureau car had been operating under emergency conditions with use of siren and flashing red light as required. A Special Assistant Attorney General of Maryland expressed the opinion that a vehicle of the FBI responding to an alarm at the site of a bank robbery and being charged with the preservation of public order and the prevention and detection of crime falls within the classification of police vehicle as described in the statute, and that when so designated by the Commissioner, Department of Motor Vehicles, such vehicles are entitled to the benefits of applicable statutory provisions. The Department of Motor Vehicles suggests that in the future the FBI consider making a formal application in writing when it wishes such vehicles designated as authorized emergency vehicles.

You should immediately ascertain if FBI vehicles are classified as emergency vehicles within your Division, when operated by a Bureau employee on official business and in compliance with statutory requirements as to warning devices. Advise Bureau, citing the authority, and if a question exists concerning status as emergency vehicles, submit your observations and recommendations. The required warning devices should also be ascertained and reported. In those instances when more than one office is located within a state, the office covering the state capital should make the above determination and designate copies of letter to Bureau for the other offices within that state.

(B) SEARCHES AND SEIZURES -- Five copies of a pamphlet entitled "Search of Premises by Consent" are being sent separately to each field office. Offices needing additional copies may request them. Law enforcement officers needing individual copies, or a small number, for instruction purposes may obtain them by writing to the Bureau. The pamphlet is not available, however, for distribution to all students in police schools other than the FBI National Academy classes.

This pamphlet is for the particular attention and use of the Legal Instructor in your office. It should be readily available, however, to all investigative personnel. Since it does not mention Bureau policy and contains no classified information, no custodial safeguards are necessary.

Legal Instructors should continue to emphasize the desirability of making searches by search warrant as much as possible. Search by consent remains what it always has been - a secondary way of searching, to be used when the officer believes that a search should be made and there is no other legal basis on which to make it. "Our Constitution envisions that searches will ordinarily follow procurement by police of a valid search warrant." Warden v. Hayden, 387 U.S. 294, 310 (1967).

Searches by consent should be preceded by execution of the Bureau's consent to search form which advises the subject of his constitutional right to refuse such a search. Use of this form is now more necessary than ever because of the position recently taken by some courts that the consent to search is not voluntarily given unless it was preceded by a warning of the constitutional right to refuse consent. See U. S. v. Nikrasch, 367 F2d 740 (1966) and U. S. v. Blalock, 255 F. Supp. 268 (1966); Contra, Gorman v. U. S., 380 F2d 158 (1967).

If the subject signs the consent to search form after he has read it or, alternatively, it has been read to him, you may assume that a valid consent has been given. If he orally expresses his willingness to consent to a search but adds that he will not sign anything, record those facts on the face of the form, witness the form, and proceed with the search to which oral consent was given. The form executed in this manner has evidentiary value. Wong Sun v. U. S., 371 U. S. 471, 491 (1963). See also U. S. v. Hecht, 259 F. Supp. 581 (1966). Searches on oral consent after refusal to sign a written waiver have been upheld. U. S. v. Hecht, supra; Burge v. U. S., 342 F2d 408 (1965); U. S. v. Friedman, 166 F. Supp. 786 (1958).

Advise all investigative personnel.

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(C) TRAINING - IN-SERVICE - ATTENDANCE FORMULA -- Effective with In-Service training beginning in calendar year 1968, the In-Service training attendance formula will be as follows:

Attendance at first In-Service, whether security, criminal, or accounting type, three years after entry on duty. Attendance at a second In-Service of any type three years after that, and thereafter every five years.

11-7-67

SAC LETTER 67-66

(D) STOLEN MONEY ORDERS AND TRAVELERS CHECKS SECTION - NATIONAL FRAUDULENT CHECK FILE (NCFC) -- A computerized list of stolen money orders and travelers checks is currently maintained in the Laboratory as part of the National Fraudulent Check File. Requests for searches of such items, as well as requests that serial numbers of such stolen items be entered in this section, should be directed to the attention of the Laboratory.

It is contemplated that ultimately this listing will be maintained in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) but the above procedure will be followed in the interim.

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(E) CRIMINAL FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS -- Ever-increasing amounts of Federal moneys are being expended by Government agencies for the procurement of goods and services in connection with national defense, the space program and the administration of the Government; for the funding of various programs dealing with poverty, highway construction, education and training, unemployment, etc.; and for the payment of numerous benefits to veterans. In addition, the Government extensively insures loans granted in connection with programs administered by the Federal Housing Administration, Veterans Administration, and the Small Business Administration.

Although the amount of Government spending and the over-all population have been increasing steadily, the case loads and accomplishments in Criminal Fraud Matters have not increased proportionately. Accomplishments are obviously related to case load trends and it is incumbent upon the field and the Seat of Government to see that all fraud violations are promptly referred, vigorously investigated, and closely followed with United States Attorneys and/or the Department of Justice, when necessary, for early prosecutive disposition.

Complete reliance cannot be placed upon Government agencies to refer allegations of violations. Others must be made aware of our jurisdiction in Criminal Fraud Matters. Not to be overlooked are the value of criminal informants and the development of new informants in the field of Criminal Fraud Matters. In addition, as a result of the loan insurance programs in connection with housing, the Government has been forced to take ownership of considerable individual and multiple housing units due to defaults on initial loans. The possibility of fraud in connection with the repair thereof and resale thereof is obvious.

Each Special Agent in Charge is to personally review the handling of Criminal Fraud Matters in his office. This will include the investigative attention afforded such matters; the various programs in existence dealing with the referral by various Government agencies, private businesses, private citizens, sources and contacts; and the handling of completed investigations with United States Attorneys looking toward early prosecutive disposition of such matters. The Bureau is to be advised within thirty days as to the results of that review and is to be advised as to what programs, techniques, and devices other than the usual liaison contacts have been instituted to reverse the declining trend in the number of criminal fraud cases.

(Security Letter on attached pages)

11-7-67

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(F) FOREIGN INFLUENCES IN THE BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT - RACIAL MATTERS -- In certain specific instances in the past the Bureau has alerted you to the present potential which exists for foreign influences in this country in connection with certain Black Nationalist Movements and has instructed that the Bureau be promptly notified of any information developed along these lines. At this time I desire to reiterate and amplify existing instructions.

In connection with our intelligence-gathering activities involving racial disturbances and the investigative activities of militant black nationalist individuals and organizations, we must be ever alert for the existence of evidence of foreign direction of racial disturbances or foreign influences in the Black Nationalist Movement and we must do everything possible to be certain that all allegations of such are fully explored.

The potential for foreign influences in these matters certainly exists as evidenced by wide travel in communist countries of such militant black nationalists as Stokely Carmichael who, within the recent past, has visited such far-flung places as Cuba, North Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, Algeria, United Arab Republic, and other countries abroad. Other individuals connected with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee as well as individuals affiliated with other black nationalist organizations are known to have traveled in communist countries.

Each office should review its files for the identities of any known black nationalists who have traveled to Iron Curtain countries and other communist countries during the past two years. The files should thereafter be thoroughly analyzed and in instances in which investigations have not been conducted, penetrative investigations should be initiated at this time looking toward developing any information regarding contacts on the part of these individuals with foreign elements and looking toward developing any additional information having a bearing upon whether the individual involved is currently subjected to foreign influence or direction. Pending files and files on those previously investigated following such travel should be thoroughly analyzed at this time looking toward determining whether further investigation should be conducted along the above lines.

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During your investigative coverage of all militant black nationalists, be most alert to any foreign travel. Advise the Bureau promptly of such in order that appropriate overseas investigations may be conducted to establish activities and contacts abroad.

In addition, each office should submit a letterhead memorandum with the above caption within 30 days setting forth all information contained therein having a bearing upon this matter. The information is to include indications of foreign support, direction, guidance or influence, as well as a listing of individual black nationalists residing in the territory covered by your office who have traveled to communist countries within the past two years. Each office should open a control file captioned as above to which should be directed copies of all information developed along these lines.

A control file has been established at the Bureau with the above caption. Bureau file **FILE #**

The semimonthly memorandum entitled "Possible Racial Violence, Major Urban Areas" submitted for the purpose of keeping the Bureau and interested agencies apprised of the potential for violence in the United States should set forth any pertinent data developed on a current basis concerning foreign influence in these matters. When you have information to be reported in this regard it should be set forth under the caption of this SAC Letter.

This matter should receive your close, personal attention on a continuing basis.

Very truly yours,

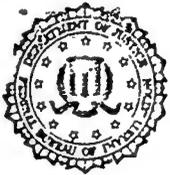
John Edgar Hoover

Director

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SAC LETTER 67-66

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

November 28, 1967

(A) ARREST; SEARCH AND SEIZURE -- Current developments in the law dictate that special care be taken in preparing complaints for arrest warrants and affidavits for search warrants in order to make certain that each states the essential facts of probable cause rather than a merely conclusory allegation of guilt. A conclusory allegation alone is worthless and makes the warrant invalid. See Rules 3 and 41, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, SAC Letters 58-44 (B), 58-49 (F), 58-60 (G), 58-80 (D), 66-19 (E), 66-41 (A) and the court decisions cited below.

The need for particular care in preparing complaints and warrants results, in part, from recent changes in the law which make counsel more readily available to the accused, and the growing inclination of defense counsel to fight the case at every stage. As predicted recently by Judge J. Edward Lumbard, Chief Judge, United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, "There will be more motions . . . fewer pleas of guilty . . . more appeals." The prosecution now must do a better job because ". . . the opposition will be more alert and ready to take advantage of faulty presentation." An insufficient complaint or affidavit resulting in an invalid warrant is "faulty presentation," particularly vulnerable to defense attack.

The Legal Instructor in your office should be directed to review complaints and affidavits which are to be filed by other investigative personnel. This review will indicate what additional action, if any, is necessary. Offices for which the United States Attorney or an Assistant reviews the actual language of all complaints and affidavits may find that such documents are in proper form. Other offices may find inadequacies. In the latter case, the Legal Instructor must immediately instruct investigative personnel in the preparation of complaints and affidavits and continue his review of those being filed.

In the great majority of criminal cases, the filing of a proper complaint or affidavit is a simple skill, easily learned. The basic technique is that of relating the essential facts of probable cause in the "Who? What? When? Where? and Why?" manner of a good newspaper story. This can be done, usually, in very brief form, as demonstrated by some of the decisions cited below, most of which contain the full text or a good summary of a

*Reviewed by  
S. M. Kelly  
8/7/75*

complaint or affidavit found sufficient or insufficient. The Legal Instructor should immediately read all of these decisions and use them as guides for action.

Cases in which the courts have approved the complaint for an arrest warrant: U.S. v. Black, 216 F. Supp. 645 (1963); U.S. v. Sheetz, 224 F. Supp. 789 (1963); U.S. v. Barbanell, 231 F. Supp. 200 (1964); U.S. v. Bailey, 247 F. Supp. 883 (1965); Hodgdon v. U.S., 365 F2d 679 (1966); Gabriel v. U.S., 366 F2d 726 (1966); Jaben v. U.S., 381 U.S. 214 (1965).

Cases in which the courts have disapproved the complaint for an arrest warrant: U.S. v. Russian, 192 F. Supp. 183 (1961); U.S. v. Interbartolo, 192 F. Supp. 587 (1961); U.S. v. O'Donnell, 209 F. Supp. 332 (1962); U.S. v. Hall, 348 F2d 837 (1965), cert. den. 382 U.S. 910; Dearinger v. U.S., 378 F2d 346 (1967); Bell v. U.S., 371 F2d 35 (1967); U.S. v. McCarthy, 249 F. Supp. 199 (1966); In re Fried, 161 F2d 453 (1947); DiBella v. U.S., 284 F2d 897 (1960); U.S. v. Greenberg, 320 F2d 467 (1963); Giordenello v. U.S., 357 U.S. 480 (1958).

Cases in which the courts have approved the affidavit for a search warrant: Conti v. Morgenthau, 232 F. Supp. 1004 (1964); U.S. v. Romano, 241 F. Supp. 933 (1965); U.S. v. Hawkins, 243 F. Supp. 429 (1965); U.S. v. Halsey, 257 F. Supp. 1002 (1966); U.S. v. McCormick, 309 F2d 367 (1962); Chin Kay v. U.S., 311 F2d 317 (1962); Smith v. U.S., 321 F2d 427 (1963); Porter v. U.S., 335 F2d 602 (1964); Biondo v. U.S., 348 F2d 272 (1965); U.S. v. Jordan, 349 F2d 107 (1965); U.S. v. Bowling, 351 F2d 236 (1965); Jones v. U.S., 353 F2d 908 (1965); U.S. v. Freeman, 358 F2d 459 (1966); Travis v. U.S., 362 F2d 477 (1966); Hagan v. U.S., 364 F2d 669 (1966); U.S. v. Serao, 367 F2d 347 (1966); U.S. v. Sterling, 369 F2d 799 (1966); U.S. v. Pinkerman, 374 F2d 988 (1967); U.S. v. Phillips, 375 F2d 75 (1967); U.S. v. Suarez, 380 F2d 713 (1967); U.S. v. Ramos, 380 F2d 717 (1967); Jones v. U.S., 362 U.S. 257 (1960); Rugendorf v. U.S., 376 U.S. 528 (1964); U.S. v. Ventresca, 380 U.S. 102 (1964).

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Cases in which the courts have disapproved the affidavit for a search warrant: U.S. v. Sims, 201 F. Supp. 405 (1962); U.S. v. Bosch, 209 F. Supp. 15 (1962); Conti v. Morgenthau, 232 F. Supp. 1004 (1964); U.S. v. Menser, 247 F. Supp. 826 (1965); U.S. v. Raidl, 250 F. Supp. 278 (1965); U.S. v. Morin, 250 F. Supp. 507 (1966); U.S. v. Follette, 267 F. Supp. 337 (1967); U.S. v. Rollins, 271 F. Supp. 18 (1966); U.S. v. Pearce, 275 F2d 318 (1960); U.S. v. Whitlow, 339 F2d 975 (1964); Rosencranz v. U.S., 356 F2d 310 (1966); U.S. ex rel DeNegriz v. Menser, 360 F2d 199 (1966); Saylor v. U.S., 374 F2d 894 (1967); Thomas v. U.S., 376 F2d 564 (1967); Agular v. Texas, 378 U.S. 108 (1964); Stanford v. Texas, 379 U.S. 476 (1964); Riggan v. Virginia, 384 U.S. 152 (1966).

Advise all investigative personnel.

SAC LETTER 67-70  
11/28/67

(B) VOUCHER MATTER - EFFECTIVE DATE OF AN OFFICIAL TRANSFER -- There appears to be some misunderstanding among Bureau employees concerning what determines the "effective date" of an official transfer. Bureau of the Budget Circular Number A-56 dated October 12, 1966, copies of which have been previously furnished your office, clearly defines this term to be the date the employee reports for duty at his new official station. You are also reminded that the language used in official transfer letters shows that the employees' headquarters are being changed effective upon the employees' arrival at the new station. The "effective date" of a transfer must be considered in determining reimbursement of certain expenses incurred by transferred employees and in connection with the service agreement which the employee is required to enter into when officially transferred. In view of this, the matter should be discussed with all employees of your office to insure there is no misunderstanding of what actually constitutes the effective date of a transfer.

Appropriate changes are being made for the Manual of Rules and Regulations, Official Transfer Letter, Form 3-34 and the Written Agreement Forms FD-382 and 3-34b.

SAC LETTER 67-70  
11/28/67

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(C) AUTOMOBILES - USE OF SEAT BELTS -- In a recent Federal Tort Claims Act case, the District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi reduced a damage award in half based upon the Court's finding that the plaintiff's failure to have fastened an available seat belt was negligence and a 50 per cent contributing cause of the injuries sustained. Department of Justice has advised U. S. Attorneys that although the decision represents an application of the comparative negligence law of Mississippi there may be a growing disposition on the part of courts generally to treat the failure to utilize seat belts as contributory negligence or as a basis for reducing a damage award where failure is causally related to injuries complained of. U. S. Attorneys were instructed to consider this fact as a defensive mechanism in settlement negotiations and at trials.

SAC Letter 57-55 of October 1, 1957, advised you the use of seat belts is strictly voluntary but that you should continue to advise Bureau of instances where the severity of injury was directly related to the use or nonuse of seat belts. In view of recent thinking, as indicated in the aforementioned decision, Bureau desires to reiterate the foregoing instruction and urges that seat belts be fastened where applicable. In connection with Bureau automobile accidents effective at once prompt efforts should be made to determine if third party and/or passengers had their seat belts fastened at the time of the accident. The results of such inquiry should henceforth be incorporated into reports covering Bureau automobile accidents. Such inquiries should also be made in the Bureau's investigations of any motor vehicle collision case under the Federal Tort Claims Act.

SAC LETTER 67-70  
11/28/67

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(D) IMPREST FUNDS - AUDIT AS OF DECEMBER 29, 1967 -- Treasury Department regulations require that at the close of the period covered by a surety bond on Imprest Fund Cashiers, the cash in the hands of Cashiers or Alternate Cashiers be verified by two disinterested persons, designated for this purpose by the Special Agent in Charge, and that a report of the same be submitted to the Chief Disbursing Officer of the Treasury Department.

The surety bond presently covering our Cashiers and Alternate Cashiers was originally executed for a two-year period, which will expire at the close of business, December 31, 1967. Accordingly, it will be necessary for you to designate two disinterested employees to audit the Imprest Fund of your office on December 29, 1967, since December 31, 1967, is on Sunday. Form FD-301 should be executed in an original and two copies and signed by the individuals making the audit. The original and one copy should be forwarded to the Bureau, attention "Budget Unit." This audit cannot be made on any other day, nor can one of the semi-annual audits be used for the purpose. You are not to interpret this as eliminating or superseding either of the semiannual audits. This is an audit which must be made every two years in addition to any other audits that are required to be made. The original of this audit report will have to be forwarded to a different branch of the Treasury Department than that to which the regular semiannual reports are sent. Also, it is desired to stress that both of the individuals making the audit must sign the report.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

SAC LETTER 67-70  
11/28/67

- 5 -

(E) RABBLE ROUSER INDEX -- Section 122E of the Manual of Instructions sets forth instructions regarding the Rabble Rouser Index being maintained at the Bureau and in the field. In view of the growing problems created by local rabble rousers from the standpoint of internal security, the criteria for recommending individuals to be included in the Rabble Rouser Index is being expanded. Henceforth, the criteria for inclusion will be (1) agitators who have demonstrated by their actions and speeches that they have a propensity for fomenting disorder of a racial and/or security nature and (2) have attracted such attention, nationally or locally, as to be of significant interest with regard to the overall civil disturbance picture.

A rabble rouser is defined as a person who tries to arouse people to violent action by appealing to their emotions, prejudices, et cetera; a demagogue.

You will note that under prior criteria the Rabble Rouser Index served as an index only for individuals of national prominence with particular consideration given to those who travel extensively and was limited to those fomenting racial disorder. It is the intent of this expanded criteria to have within each division as well as nationwide an index of agitators of all types whose activities have a bearing on the national security. This would include, for example, black nationalists, white supremacists, Puerto Rican nationalists, anti-Vietnam demonstration leaders, and other extremists. As you were previously advised, the fact that the individual is on the Security Index or the Reserve Index does not preclude his inclusion on the Rabble Rouser Index.

Each Special Agent in Charge is instructed to submit a letter under the above caption to the Bureau within 30 days from the date of this letter setting forth the identities of the individuals residing within the field divisions who are being recommended for inclusion on the Rabble Rouser Index under the expanded criteria. In accordance with existing instructions, an original and four copies of a separate write-up should be submitted regarding each individual recommended using the sample format previously furnished to you.

SAC LETTER 67-70  
11/28/67

(F) EAST-WEST EXCHANGE PROGRAM (SATELLITE COUNTRIES) --  
The increasing volume of visitors to the United States from the satellite countries under the East-West Exchange Program (EWEP) and the freedom of travel permitted these visitors throughout the United States warrant a change in our present limited coverage. In an effort to more effectively utilize manpower in more productive fields, such as visitors to communist-bloc countries, it appears necessary to streamline the limited coverage presently being afforded each satellite exchange visitor and to investigate only those exchange visitors on whom there is information indicating an intelligence background or indication that the visitor will engage in intelligence activity in the United States.

Established sources who have been developed over the past years in connection with the exchange program and who are aware of the Bureau's responsibilities in the internal security field can be expected to furnish field offices with significant information coming to their attention indicating an exchange visitor may be acting in an intelligence capacity. Such information received by the field concerning a satellite exchange visitor should be submitted to the Bureau in letterhead memorandum form suitable for dissemination and, if warranted, will serve as a basis for the Bureau's requesting Department of State clearance to initiate an active investigation of the exchangee.

The following procedures concerning the coverage of visitors from satellite countries to the United States under the EWEP are to be placed into effect immediately:

In the absence of information indicating an intelligence background or indication that the visitor will engage in intelligence activity in the United States, no coverage should be afforded exchange visitors or groups regardless of the duration of stay in the United States. The above also applies to students who enter the United States with an F visa, commercial trainees, entertainers, and individuals entering the United States with H visas.

In the absence of significant intelligence data, forms now received by the Bureau regarding exchange visitors such as Department of State name check requests and telegrams will be furnished to interested field offices for informative purposes only and no inquiry

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should be initiated upon receipt thereof. The names of individual visitors should be indexed by the office where destined and the forms filed in a suitable control file. No copies of the forms will be retained at the Seat of Government. If positive intelligence data develops through the Bureau's name check procedures, appropriate instructions will be issued the field.

Information received by a field office from any source indicating an exchange visitor from a satellite country is acting in an intelligence capacity should be submitted to the Bureau by the most expeditious means warranted together with the office's evaluation and recommendation for additional coverage or investigation. Significant intelligence information and/or derogatory information of a nonintelligence nature should be submitted to the Bureau in letterhead memorandum form suitable for dissemination. Nonderogatory information received concerning these visitors need not be reported to the Bureau. Letterhead memoranda prepared for dissemination should be appropriately classified since unauthorized disclosure of the Bureau's interest in a participant in an official exchange could be detrimental to the defense interests of the Nation. An evaluation memorandum, if prepared, should be appropriately classified for the same reason.

If an investigation is initiated, it should be conducted in the same manner as an investigation of a Soviet exchange visitor (see Section 105K, 6a, (9) (c), page 21a).

Upon receipt of this letter a review should be made by the office of origin of all pending cases concerning satellite exchange visitors and the Bureau advised under the individual case caption of each case which will be retained in a pending status and the reasons therefor, taking into consideration the above criteria. Those cases not fitting within the above criteria should be closed administratively without notification to the Bureau.

Appropriate manual revisions are forthcoming.

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11/28/67

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(G) VISITORS TO NORTH VIETNAM AND CONTACT WITH NORTH VIETNAMESE ESTABLISHMENTS ABROAD -- Extremists, dissenters, and procommunists in numerous fields are engaging in a concerted effort to influence United States citizenry by criticizing United States political and military involvement in Vietnam. An increasing number of persons from these type groups are visiting North Vietnam without State Department approval and have been in contact with North Vietnamese establishments abroad.

In October, 1967, Radio Hanoi (North Vietnam) announced the formation of South Vietnamese People's Committee for Solidarity with the American People by the National Liberation Front (political arm of the Viet Cong) with the objective of establishing relations and contacts with "progressive organizations and individuals in the United States struggling for peace, justice, freedom, democracy, and civil rights." In view of expressed objective of North Vietnam in its radio broadcast, United States visitors to North Vietnam would be excellent targets for recruitment by the North Vietnamese for propaganda and/or subversive purposes.

Accordingly, investigations of United States citizens and resident aliens visiting North Vietnam and contacting North Vietnamese establishments abroad should be handled in conformance with instructions set forth in Section 105F5 of the Manual of Instructions relating to persons visiting Communist China and/or contacting Chinese Communist establishments. It is absolutely essential that these cases receive thorough investigative attention.

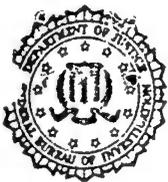
Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

SAC LETTER 67-70  
11/28/67

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 67-71

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

December 5, 1967

(A) FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY ASSOCIATES - SECRETARY - TREASURER -- The Board of Officers, FBI National Academy Associates, has appointed Lieutenant Franklin A. Arthur, U. S. Park Police Headquarters, 1100 Ohio Drive, Southwest, Washington, D. C. 20242, as Secretary-Treasurer of the Associates for a four-year term effective January 1, 1968.

You should promptly advise the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Academy Associates Chapter in your territory of this fact and furnish him Lieutenant Arthur's address. It is suggested that any national dues for the Associates collected between now and January 1, 1968, be held until an orderly transfer of the records and accounts can be made. After January 1, 1968, dues and inquiries concerning related matters should be forwarded to Lieutenant Arthur. The chapter treasurers should be reminded that national dues should be collected now for calendar year 1968. When transmitting a list of those Associates paying dues to the Secretary-Treasurer, a carbon copy of that list should be furnished to the National Academy Unit at Bureau headquarters in order that dues cards may be issued.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the National Academy Associates for the past ten years has been Mr. Charles J. Gorman, 1471 Wyoming Avenue, Niagara Falls, New York.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

(B) EAST-WEST EXCHANGE PROGRAM - NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP - INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA -- Information has been furnished to the Bureau by the Department of State that the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) is attempting to arrange exchanges of undergraduate students with the USSR. As you are aware, the NCASF is an organization whose function is to promote a friendly relationship and cultural exchange between the United States and the Soviet Union and it has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Department of State advised that in 1966 contacts were made by representatives of the NCASF with Carleton College and St. Olaf's College in Northfield, Minnesota, proposing that some of the colleges' undergraduates participate in exchanges with Soviet youth.

The Department of State also advised that in 1967, a representative of the NCASF approached Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, about establishing an exchange relationship with Soviet organizations.

Recently an article appeared in a campus newspaper reporting a proposal by the NCASF to exchange undergraduates by American and Soviet higher schools. It was reported that NCASF had communicated with 120 American colleges and universities of which 12 or 13 were said to be interested in the exchange proposal.

You should be alert to any information coming to your attention through established sources or public media concerning NCASF efforts to negotiate privately for such exchanges. Be alert to any Soviet pressure, particularly from the Soviet Embassy, to manipulate an agreement outside the U. S. - USSR exchanges framework. No active investigation should be conducted to develop this information and you are to be guided by instructions previously furnished concerning contacts at colleges and universities. Any information received should be immediately brought to the attention of the Bureau in letterhead memorandum (LHM) form.

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SAC LETTER 67-71

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(C) SOVIET NONOFFICIAL VISITORS WHO COME INDIVIDUALLY TO THE UNITED STATES - INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA -- By SAC Letter 67-38, dated June 27, 1967, you were advised that Soviet citizens who come into the United States for the purpose of visiting friends or relatives would be required to advise the nearest Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Office of their intention to travel beyond a 25-mile limit. This was a change from previous instructions which required these individual Soviets to obtain State Department approval prior to such travel.

You were advised that when INS formulated its plan, you would be advised as to what records would be maintained.

INS has now informed the Bureau that when the Soviet visitors advise INS of their intention to travel beyond the 25-mile limit, INS will furnish the information to the nearest office of the FBI, but INS will not maintain any records whatsoever concerning this travel.

As you were previously advised, instructions in Section 105E of the Manual of Instructions pertain to the investigative coverage of individuals of this type. As previously instructed, it will not be necessary to advise the Bureau on an individual basis when information of such travel is furnished to your office by INS. You should, however, insure that this information is furnished to the office covering the travel of the Soviet so that the individual to whom the Soviet is destined may be appropriately identified and his employment obtained in accordance with the above Manual citation.

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SAC LETTER 67-71

(D) MINUTEMEN - INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS -- Enclosed is one copy of a letter together with one copy each of its two enclosures. This literature is being mailed by the Minutemen to state, county, and city police officers and the letter is critical of the FBI.

The Minutemen is a radical organization which claims that its primary purpose is to prepare its members to overthrow the Government of the United States in the event the Government is taken

12-5-67

SAC LETTER 67-71

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over by communists. Detailed information regarding this organization was set forth in my testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations on February 16, 1967.

The literature being mailed by the Minutemen and background data on the organization as set forth in my testimony should, where appropriate, be discussed with law enforcement officials you meet on a day-to-day basis. Police schools should also be used to your advantage in connection with this matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enclosures for (D)

12-5-67

SAC LETTER 67-71

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# SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL POLICE

This slogan, 'support your local police', originated with the Minutemen organization and has been widely copied by other patriotic organizations.

Some people who read this slogan assume that we mean citizens should support their local police forces in their fight against crime, riots, etc. This is only part of it. Our slogan 'support your local police', has a much greater significance.

Throughout history, dictatorships of all types have found it helpful to maintain powerful national police agencies (for example the gestapo, GPU, NKVD, etc.) to maintain control over their own people. Even in the most brazen dictatorships such organizations always pretend to their own citizens that they are 'fighting crime' and 'protecting the security of the country'. Their true purpose of course, is to destroy anyone who objects to the regime in power or who might pose a possible threat to the continued rule of the dictator.

As the communists have taken over several other countries in the past, they have used riots and propaganda campaigns charging police brutality as a means of (first) reducing the effectiveness of local police forces and (second) of creating or expanding national police agencies that are fully controlled by the central government. This same familiar pattern is now taking place here in the United States.

The 'President's commission on crime' has recommended the formation of a gigantic 'national' police force, expanding the FBI, ATTU and the creation of a special 'anti-riot' task force of federal agents.

Those who are familiar with the traditional pattern of communist conquest from within view these steps with alarm. We predict that once this great federal police power exists it will be used seldom, if ever, for its supposed purpose. Instead, it will be used by hidden communists within our own federal bureaucracy to harass loyal citizens that try to stem the continued growth of the socialistic dictatorial bureaucracy within our own nation.

One way that the average citizen can help prevent this tragedy is to provide adequate tax revenues at the local level to finance efficient city, county and state police forces. It is far better to support adequately paid, trained and equipped local police forces than to encourage further growth of federal bureaucratic power.

The ultimate responsibility of your local police force is the defense and protection of the citizens within its jurisdiction. It must not be weakened by federal controls or financially dependent on federal support.

The continued freedom of our nation depends on the continued freedom of your local police officer. He deserves your friendly and courteous support in every way possible.

The Minutemen  
P.O. Box 57  
Independence, Mo.



# "MINUTEMEN"

P.O. BOX 57  
INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI

October, 1967

To: State, County and City Police Officers

Dear Fellow American:

The amount of communist subversion in the United States is at an all-time high. The communist influence in provoking race riots is easily proven.

Various agencies of the federal government act as if they alone were responsible for combating this danger but at the same time, they practically deny that such a danger exists. When it comes to protecting our nation from communist infiltration and possible future sabotage, these federal agencies do nothing at all to assist or encourage local police action.

Our organization has assembled data on some 75,000 individuals that either belong to the communist party or various subversive front groups.

There was a time when we turned such information over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Experience has shown that we might as well have thrown it in the wastebasket. Powerful influences high up in our federal government are working to protect these communist traitors from public exposure or legal prosecution.

We realize that local law enforcement agencies are greatly handicapped so far as any effort they might make along these lines. Still there may be some local police officials who could profit by knowing the identity of communist subversives in their areas.

We are now prepared to provide these lists on request to local law enforcement agencies. Please let us know if you are interested.

Sincerely yours,

Robert B. DePugh  
National Coordinator



## National Police Officers Association of America

# The Law Enforcement Digest

Gerald S. Arenberg  
Executive Secretary

### Firearms Control in the United States:

The Position of the National Police Officers Association of America  
by Frank J. Schira, President

EVERY YEAR two opposing forces meet in the legislatures of our nation's states and in our capitol to ponder the question of firearms control. By control I mean the power to determine who shall have the right to purchase handguns and rifles. In turn, we are asked to state our position in the matter as a representative of thousands of law enforcement officers throughout the United States.

We have given the matter considerable thought. We have heard and read many views on the subject.

Some of the proposals are to restrict the purchase of handguns (such as revolvers) to police officers and such persons as licensed by the police department. The latter would involve a check into the character of each person making such a purchase and is intended to place firearms in the hands of good and honest citizens. In many cities and states such a system exists to one degree or another. The laws vary so much, however, that the citizen hesitates when he travels to another state to carry his firearm.

Another proposal is the registration of firearms (in some cities this is a voluntary program). This gives the police a record of the weapons purchased and to whom they were sold.

Advocates of stronger laws would abolish the right of citizens to have firearms at all and limit their use to police officers. On the other hand such organizations as the National Rifle Association advocate the right of the individual to "bear arms" as a guarantee of the Constitution. Others say that it's plain foolish to limit the use and purchase of firearms to policemen as a means to reduce violent deaths and accessibility of firearms to criminals. If a man wants a gun to use for a crime, a law against having a gun is not enough to deter him from its use or availability through underworld sources.

Without appearing to sit on a fence we feel that an American citizen of voting age and of good character should have the right to purchase without restriction a handgun, pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, or a like item without interference by a government body. A record of the purchased, the serial number, its intended use, and perhaps a test bullet from the weapon might be required for the police department as an aid in solving any crimes that might be traced to the firearm in the future. But to place the purchase of firearms in the hands of one official would give cause in some cases to abuse.

The history of our nation has been written by volunteer militia who relied on their own weapons. The professional soldiers are so few in number that of necessity they must depend on trained volunteers who are capable of handling firearms. Even today with the threat of gigantic H-Bombs, the knowledge that millions of firearms of all sizes are stored in homes throughout the United States might well discourage an aggressor from our shores. It would be the means of fighting back by the civilian population in time of war or invasion.

We have thousands upon thousands of gun clubs and sporting groups throughout the United States. These men and women in the last few years have strengthened their programs to teach gun safety to the youth of America. For every criminal that uses a gun to rob and kill, we have ten times that number of armed citizens who are able to assist the police in capturing these potential killers *because they are armed.*

*Let's not tie red tape around the hammer of the handgun and restrict good men and women from owning firearms. We must keep American strong in every way and to take away the heritage of the "Minuteman" by such laws is foolish and an aid to the enemy we are fighting daily in our war against crime.*

When do-gooders tell you that guns are a menace to law enforcement, show them this statement by the national association of the men responsible for law enforcement. And if anti-gun legislation rears its ugly head in your area, present this statement "in evidence" —and ask any police exponent of the bill why he strays so far from the avowed belief of his "guild."



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

December 19, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) TRAINING - FIREARMS AND DEFENSIVE TACTICS - CALENDAR YEAR 1968 -- Attached are copies of the Field Firearms and Defensive Tactics Training Program for the 1968 calendar year.

Relative to ammunition orders, you should estimate your ammunition needs as accurately as possible, taking into consideration National Academy associates who attend field firearms training sessions. Ammunition orders for the period of August 1, 1968, to January 31, 1969, should be submitted to reach the Bureau no later than May 1, 1968. Ammunition needed for the period February 1, 1969, to July 31, 1969, must be ordered no later than November 1, 1968.

12/19/67  
SAC LETTER 67-74

(B) UNITED STATES ATTORNEY RELATIONS -- Though it is imperative that you continue to advise the Bureau of all changes in the position of United States Attorney and of such information concerning the United States Attorney as may be appropriate, discontinue submitting routine correspondence concerning Assistant United States Attorneys. Such matters as the date of employment, swearing in, et cetera, of Assistant United States Attorneys should not be submitted where it is the only information to be reported. Of course, pertinent information concerning Assistant United States Attorneys should be appropriately reported.

12/19/67  
SAC LETTER 67-74

(C) REPORT WRITING -- Your attention is directed to the provisions of the Manual of Rules and Regulations Part II, Section 4, page 2b requiring the first report be submitted within 45 days in any case, except Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property cases, in which the loss amounts to \$10,000 or more. Effective immediately this requirement is changed to apply only to losses of \$50,000 or more.

Appropriate Manual and Handbook changes are forthcoming.

(D) SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS - "TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVES" PROGRAM ON TELEVISION SERIES, "THE FBI" -- Arrangements have been made with the American Broadcasting Company Television Network and QM Productions to afford publicity to our "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program on the television series, "The FBI." In this regard, one-minute spot announcements will be made concerning individual fugitives on the list by Efrem Zimbalist, Jr., commencing Sunday, December 31, 1967, and on a recurring basis approximately every four weeks thereafter.

You should be alert to these announcements and afford expeditious coverage to all leads forthcoming from them.

12/19/67  
SAC LETTER 67-74

(E) SUBMISSIONS OF FIELD OFFICE NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS TO THE BUREAU -- A survey conducted by the Bureau during the past month regarding field office newspaper clippings has determined that a number of offices have not been properly submitting pertinent clippings from newspapers in their respective divisions. In many instances, newspaper clippings submitted are forwarded in violation of instructions set forth in the Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part 2, Section 6, Subsection H. Some of the most commonly noted errors included failure to indicate a classification number and editor, incomplete articles, improper mounting on FD-350 and late submissions.

The prompt, accurate submission of newspaper clippings is essential to the Bureau's keeping properly informed concerning events bearing upon its jurisdiction and responsibilities. In the future, adhere strictly to existing regulations governing this matter and insure that all newspaper clippings are submitted in a manner suitable for expeditious handling at the Bureau.

(Security Letter on attached page)

12/19/67  
SAC LETTER 67-74

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(F) RACIAL INFORMANTS - RACIAL MATTERS -- The legacy of hate and bitterness which permeates the racial struggle occurring in the United States today demands that we be ever alert to guard against "plants" among our informants.

Our experience has shown that the Klan has attempted in the past to penetrate our informant ranks; however, we have been successful in blocking these maneuvers.

In light of our stepped-up program of developing racial informants in militant black nationalist groups, it is logical to assume that these groups may also attempt to penetrate our informant ranks. In view of the above, we must never close our eyes to the possibility of being infiltrated. In addition, we must insure that all interviews with prospective racial informants are exhaustive and designed to uncover any information bearing on the individual's suitability as an informant.

Effective immediately, you must evaluate every current racial informant in the light that he may possibly be a "plant." Within 30 days of receipt of this letter advise the results of the evaluations. In the event you have devised any precautions concerning possible "plants" in addition to those set out in Section 130, Volume IV, Manual of Instructions, advise in full detail.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enclosures for (A)

12/19/67  
SAC LETTER 67-74

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1969

Reviewed by J. Dick  
8/11/75

Access Epstein  
8/13/75 SFP



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 14, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) IDENTIFICATION MATTERS - REQUEST FOR CHECK OF IDENTIFICATION DIVISION RECORDS - SUBMISSION OF LATENT FINGERPRINT EVIDENCE AND REQUEST FOR TESTIMONY OF LATENT FINGERPRINT EXAMINERS -- In the past year the Identification Division name files grew to a record 168 million index cards representing approximately 82 million persons. Also, requests of the Latent Fingerprint Section for latent print examinations, testimony and training continued to increase at an unprecedented rate. The great demands being made on these facets of the Bureau's operation necessitate that current procedures be reviewed at this time and that all investigative personnel be reminded to follow these procedures in order to be assured of continued, prompt and positive handling of their requests.

When requesting a name search it should be borne in mind that the Identification Division's name indices and fingerprint records are keyed to FBI, local arrest, and military service numbers; therefore, this information should be furnished at all times, where possible, to assist in the search and further for the purpose of providing a positive reply. Also, in view of the present size of the name files, requests for searches of common names should be avoided until sufficient identifying data is obtained and submitted to aid in the search.

In making requests for the services of the Latent Fingerprint Section the following procedures should be borne in mind: (1) When submitting evidence for examination the original items should be submitted wherever possible instead of photographs of the latent lifts. If the original items cannot be submitted, of course, photographs will suffice. (2) Requests for the appearances of Fingerprint Examiners at preliminary and grand jury hearings should be discouraged and in lieu of such appearances the appropriate Latent Fingerprint Section reports should be used if at all possible. (3) The Bureau should be given as much advance notice as possible when requesting testimony of Fingerprint Examiners so as to avoid any conflicts in court commitments. (4) All cancellations of testimony should be furnished to the Bureau by the most expeditious means to preclude possible unnecessary travel. (5) Prosecuting attorneys should be encouraged to release Fingerprint Examiner personnel as soon as possible after testimony.

The above information should be brought to the attention of all investigative personnel for guidance in handling their work and in counseling local authorities.

1/14/69  
SAC LETTER 69-4

(B) BUREAU APPLICANTS - CLERICAL RECRUITMENT PROGRAM - INTERVIEW OF MALE APPLICANTS -- All male applicants registered for Selective Service, whether classified or not, must be specifically questioned as to whether they have or intend to request any special selective service classification, such as I-A-O (conscientious objector available for noncombatant military service only), I-Y (registrant qualified for military service only in time of war or national emergency), IV-F (registrant not qualified for any military service), etc. Results of inquiry should be set forth under general comments, item 35, of the FD-190, Interview Form. If the inquiry is answered in the affirmative, the applicant must execute a written release permitting the Bureau to obtain any necessary information from the Selective Service Board pertaining to his classification. Appropriate manual changes will be forthcoming.

1/14/69  
SAC LETTER 69-4

(C) ACCOMPLISHMENTS - CONVICTIONS -- With the change in the administration on January 20, 1969, and with a new Attorney General heading the Department of Justice, it is conceivable that within the next few months there will be several changes in United States Attorneys' offices throughout the country. It is your responsibility to thoroughly indoctrinate new United States Attorneys and new Assistant United States Attorneys immediately upon their assumption of office. It is incumbent on you to stress the necessity of prosecuting all violations within the Bureau's investigative jurisdiction and the need for all United States Attorneys to adopt a prompt and aggressive prosecutive policy.

You are again reminded that you must closely follow the personnel situation as regards Federal Judges and in the United States Attorneys' offices. If any shortage exists which has an effect on the handling of our cases such shortage must immediately be brought to the attention of the Bureau.

1/14/69  
SAC LETTER 69-4

**(D) FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY ASSOCIATES RETRAINING SESSIONS FOR 1969** -- Advise the Bureau, Attention: Training Division, by June 1, 1969, the dates and places of your 1969 retraining sessions for graduates of the FBI National Academy. If your retraining session will be held in advance of that date, Bureau should be given at least 30 days' notice. The Bureau should be furnished with the detailed program to be followed, and your personal attention should be given to the planning of these sessions to make certain that the emphasis is on subject matter of value and interest to the graduates who will attend.

All correspondence should be directed to the Bureau, Attention: Training Division, and should be submitted on an unless-advised-to-the-contrary-by-Bureau (UACB) basis.

You are reminded that there will be a Sectional Retraining Session in Section III (Southeastern States) from July 13-16, 1969, at the Americana Hotel, Bal Harbour, Florida. No regularly scheduled chapter retraining sessions should be held in Section III during 1969. Graduates from the Southeastern States as well as from the rest of the chapters should be invited to participate in your field firearms training programs, police schools, and other Bureau functions.

To assist the host Florida Chapter in Miami, each Special Agent in Charge of field offices located in states making up Section III should make certain that all eligible graduates in their territories are aware of the retraining session in Bal Harbour and have notified the secretary of their own chapter whether they expect to attend.

Any graduate in good standing is welcome to attend Sectional Retraining Sessions whether or not he works in that section. Any graduate expecting to attend the Sectional Retraining Session in 1969 should be advised to make proper reservations through the host chapter without delay. Each SAC must give his personal attention to stimulating interest in not only the Sectional Retraining Session in Florida but also each of the other chapter retraining sessions.

1/14/69  
SAC LETTER 69-4

- 3 -

(E) PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION, U. S. ATTORNEYS AND THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR U. S. ATTORNEYS -- One of our field offices on a confidential basis obtained a copy of captioned document which was prepared by the Department of Justice. It is probable other U. S. Attorneys have received a copy of this document.

In summary, the Department apparently prepared this document in an effort to consider certain prosecutive priorities recognizing the increase in Federal crime and the limited manpower available to prosecute violators.

Some of the views set forth in this document were previously brought to the Bureau's attention, and we submitted our observations relative to those items falling within our jurisdiction and interest. With reference to the proposal concerning prosecution of Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle (ITSMV) subjects, we have told the Department that we feel that prosecution of ITSMV violators should not be restricted to commercial cases and adults but rather each case should be considered on its individual merits. Our expression has never been acknowledged by the Department.

It would appear the items concerning prosecution as set forth in the captioned document are suggestions which could be followed and are not at this point binding on all U. S. Attorneys. We know from experience that many U. S. Attorneys continue to authorize Federal prosecution for ITSMV violators in other than commercial cases and in aggravated situations where juveniles are involved.

This is being brought to your attention so you will be aware of this document and the Bureau's position with regard to prosecution of ITSMV cases.

1/14/69  
SAC LETTER 69-4

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**(F) TRAINING - FIREARMS AND DEFENSIVE TACTICS - CALENDAR YEAR 1969 -- Attached are copies of the Field Firearms and Defensive Tactics Training Program for the 1969 calendar year.**

Relative to ammunition orders, you should estimate your ammunition needs as accurately as possible, taking into consideration National Academy associates who attend field firearms training sessions. Ammunition orders for the period of August 1, 1969, to January 31, 1970, should be submitted to reach the Bureau no later than May 1, 1969. Ammunition needed for the period February 1, 1970, to July 31, 1970, must be ordered no later than November 1, 1969.

1/14/69  
SAC LETTER 69-4

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(G) DESERTER MATTERS - SANCTUARY SITUATIONS -- There have been several instances in the recent past where servicemen have taken so-called "sanctuary" in churches or other public buildings.

The Department of Defense has issued instructions to all branches of the military which clarifies the jurisdiction for this type of case. Briefly, the responsibility remains with the military to apprehend deserter fugitives in all instances where both deserter fugitives and other absentees are present in the same "sanctuary" since it has the authority to arrest both deserters and those in absent without leave status. The Bureau will only make the apprehension where the deserter fugitive investigation was in progress prior to the time information is developed that the fugitive is in a so-called "sanctuary" and there are no other military absentees present. If we have been investigating a deserter and he takes sanctuary while we are looking for him, we will handle the sanctuary situation.

You should be alert in this type of case to any possible violation of Title 18, Section 1381, United States Code, (FBI Handbook, Part III, page 83b) for harboring a deserter, enticing or procuring desertion or refusal to give up a deserter upon demand of an authorized officer. Facts indicating a possible violation of this statute should be presented to the United States Attorney.

1/14/69

SAC LETTER 69-4

(H) CIVIL SERVICE STATUS - NATIONAL GUARD TECHNICIANS -- Effective 1-1-69, National Guard technicians will assume status as civil service employees of the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force in conformance with provisions of Public Law 90-486, the National Guard Technicians Act of 1968. The implication of these employees in allegations relative to fraud, bribery, or related violations would, subsequent to 12-31-68, bring such activity within the possible scope of Federal criminal statutes. Of course, allegations relating to a period prior to 1-1-69 would have occurred while such individuals were state employees and should continue to be referred to the appropriate authorities.

(Security Letter on attached page)

1/14/69

SAC LETTER 69-4

- 6 -

(I) INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY DEVICES BY TERRORISTS - SABOTAGE -- For your possible assistance in sabotage or other investigations within the Bureau's jurisdiction involving explosive or incendiary devices, there are attached for each office two copies of a translated reproduction of instructions in Spanish reportedly seized by the Venezuelan National Guard from a terrorist. Believed to be of Cuban origin, these instructions relate to the preparation of components as well as finished explosive and incendiary devices.

Bureau experience with bombing matters has not revealed any specific instances where the device used was prepared from these instructions. Nevertheless, they should be brought to the attention of investigative personnel and should be considered by them during investigations as noted above, particularly where Cubans (either pro-Castro or anti-Castro) or Cuban-trained suspects are involved. In the latter category might be included also any extremist militants of the New Left or Black Power movements who may have visited Cuba, received training there, or who have Cuban contacts with subversive backgrounds. Any specific example or indication that a device was prepared from these instructions should be brought promptly to the Bureau's attention.

The foregoing in no way alters standing instructions concerning the handling of explosives by Bureau personnel. As in the past, they should be guided in such matters by instructions in the Agent's Handbook, Part III, Chapter 65, page 160, and the Manual of Instructions, Section 86, pages 5 and 7.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

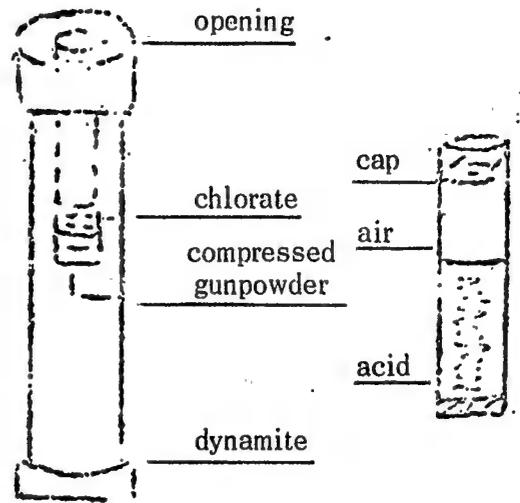
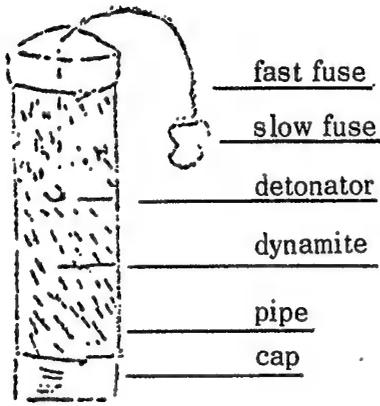
Enclosures for (F) & (I)

1/14/69  
SAC LETTER 69-4

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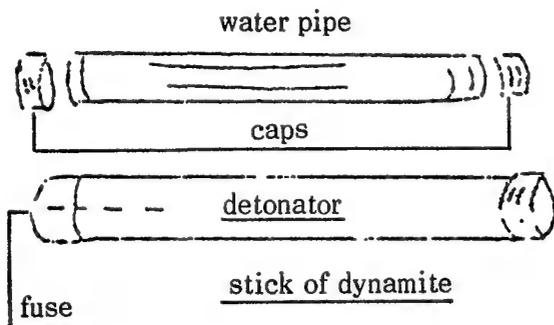
THE NIPPLE BOMB

Used in demolitions. The nipple or dynamite bomb - TNT - is made with a steel or iron pipe. It should have two screw-on caps, one of which will hold the fuse.

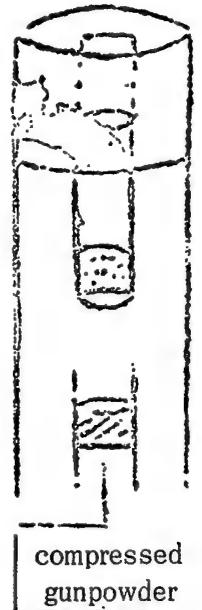


THE DIMENSIONS MAY VARY

JUNIOR NIPPLE BOMB

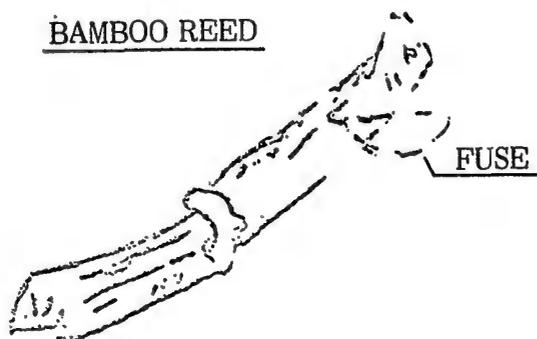


Place little tube inside nipple, with the cork facing down; when it dissolves, the acid will fall on the chlorate and provoke a fire, which will make the gunpowder and dynamite blow up.



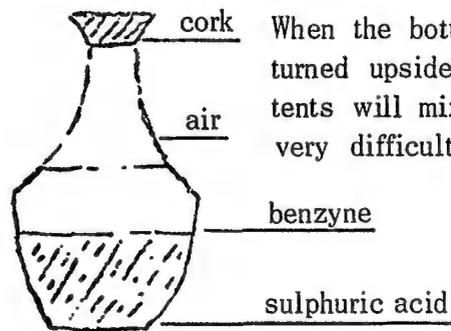
Note: Test duration of fuses

BAMBOO REED



Fill with explosive charge, cover both ends firmly and place fuse on one side.

BOOBY TRAPS



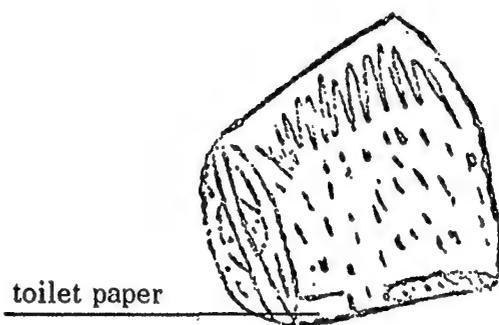
When the bottle is shaken or turned upside down, its contents will mix causing a fire very difficult to extinguish.

Capsule with a mixture of sugar and potassium chlorate, inside a cork, covered with very soft tissue paper.

USE GUNPOWDER

TIME NIPPLE

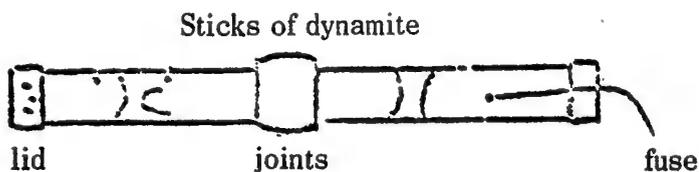
It differs from a fuse nipple in that it explodes by chemical reaction. Leave some place inside to fit a small container, filled with sulphuric acid, with a cork as a stopper.



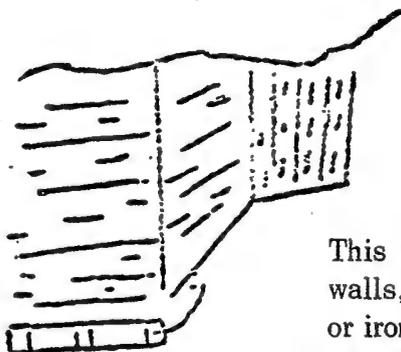
"BANGALORE" ROCKET

Consists of waterpipe filled with dynamite sticks, closed on one end and put together by means of joints, so it can be made as long as desired. At the other end, place fuse with its blasting cap.

OBSERVE THE DIAGRAM



Note: These rockets are very effective against cement columns, sewers, etc.

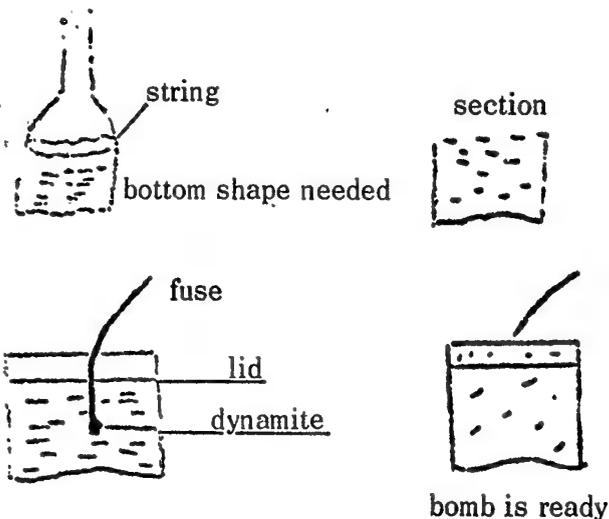


This rocket will knock down walls, wire fences and wood or iron doors.

They are very effective if covered with stones and dirt.

BOMBS TO SABOTAGE MOTORS, DYNAMOS, MACHINERY, ETC.

Wet a piece of string with gasoline or alcohol, tie it around a bottle and set fire to it; the bottle will be broken right where the burning string is. Fill up the bottom part of the bottle with dynamite, put in a fuse with its blasting cap and cover it, leaving only a small opening for the fuse. Place it over whatever is going to be harmed, securing it conveniently. When it explodes it will penetrate through six inches with a diameter like that of the bottle.



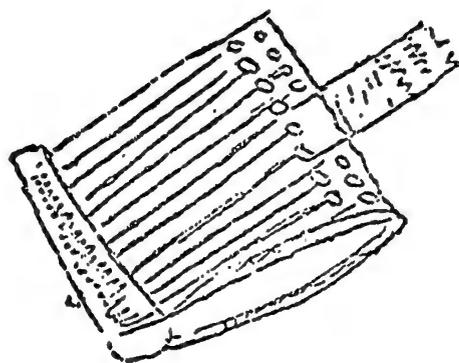
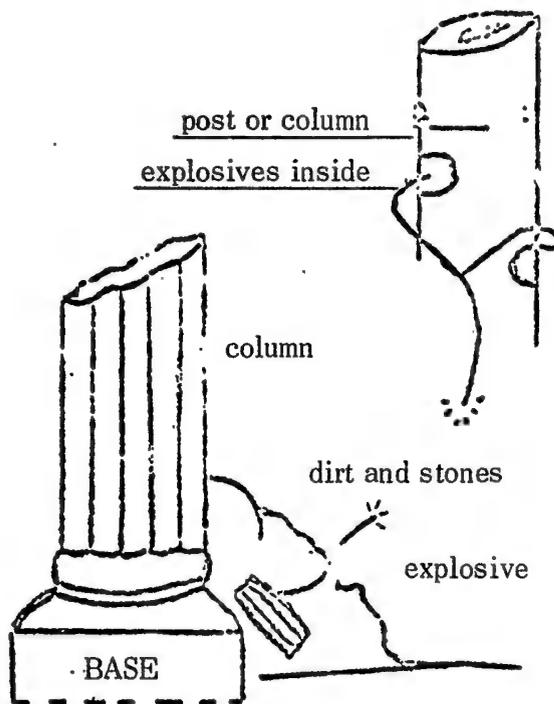
SABOTAGING AUTOS



Blackened tacks don't shine at night. Twisted nails, tacks, etc., if scattered during the night, will obstruct traffic on the roads. For sabotaging cars one can also put water or sugar in the gas tank and emery in the oil tank. To prepare fuses, dip strings in glue and put in gunpowder.

DEMOLITIONS — OBSTRUCTIONS

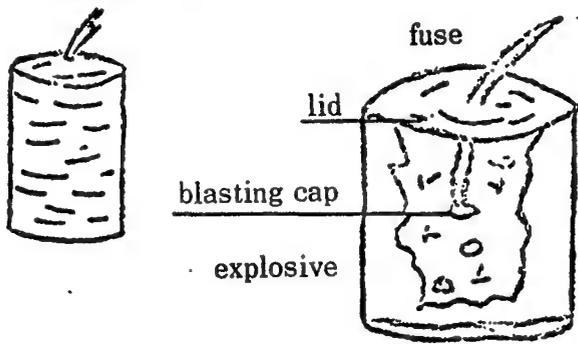
To destroy columns, pillars, posts, place explosives the way indicated below. The more resistant the material, the bigger the explosive.



Place a lighted cigarette between the matches of a book of matches. Place it over any readily-combustible material.

**BOMBS TO USE AGAINST CARS, TRUCKS, JEEPS, ETC.**

HAND GRENADE



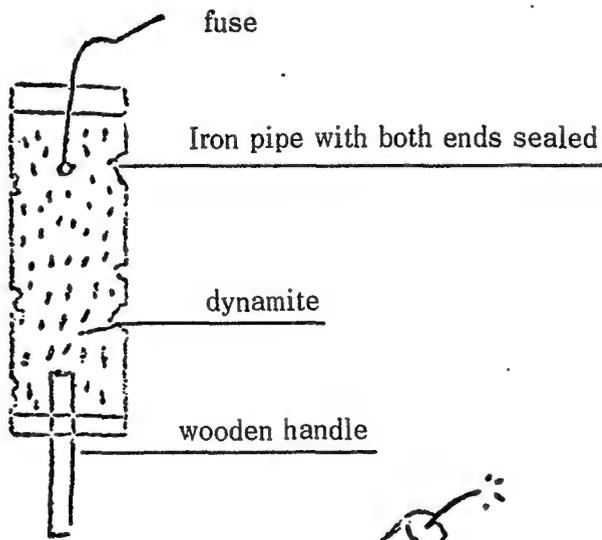
Fill up a can with dynamite and iron scraps, nails, bolts, etc. Place a four or six-second fuse with blasting cap in the dynamite. To throw it, light the fuse and then throw it quickly.

GUNPOWDER CAN BE USED INSTEAD OF DYNAMITE. AS A BLASTING CAP, A BULLET CARTRIDGE WITH ITS CONTENTS CAN BE USED.

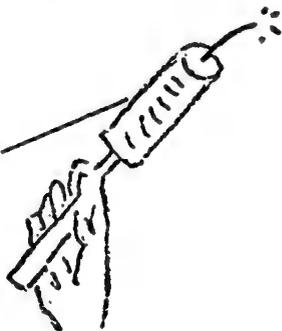


It consists of a stick of dynamite with an insulating tape, wire and more insulating tape.

HAND GRENADE

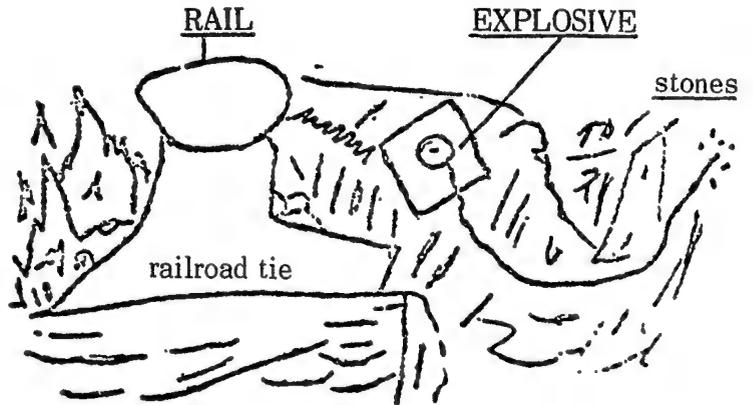


Little filings on pipe  
Light it and throw it



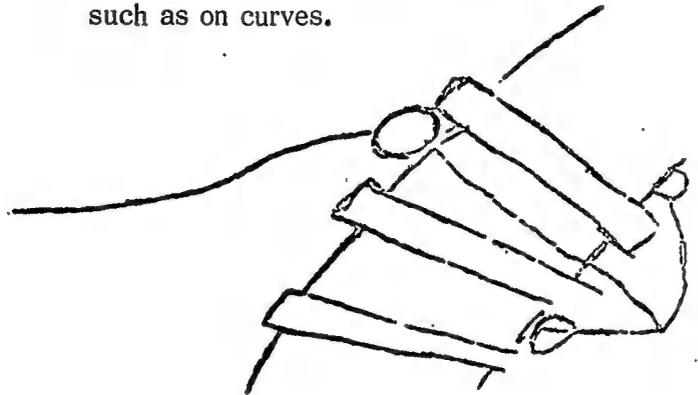
The filings or small incisions on the pipe will cause the bomb to break down to small fragments which will scatter in all directions.

A four to eight second fuse should be used. IT IS NECESSARY TO HAVE CALCULATED IT BEFORE PUTTING THE BOMB TOGETHER.



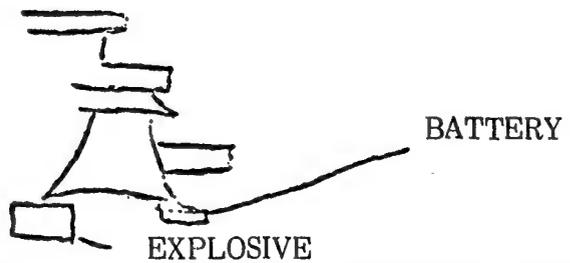
DIRT

THE EXPLOSIONS SHOULD BE MADE WHERE IT WILL BE DIFFICULT to repair, such as on curves.



BOOBY TRAPS

DEATH STEPS

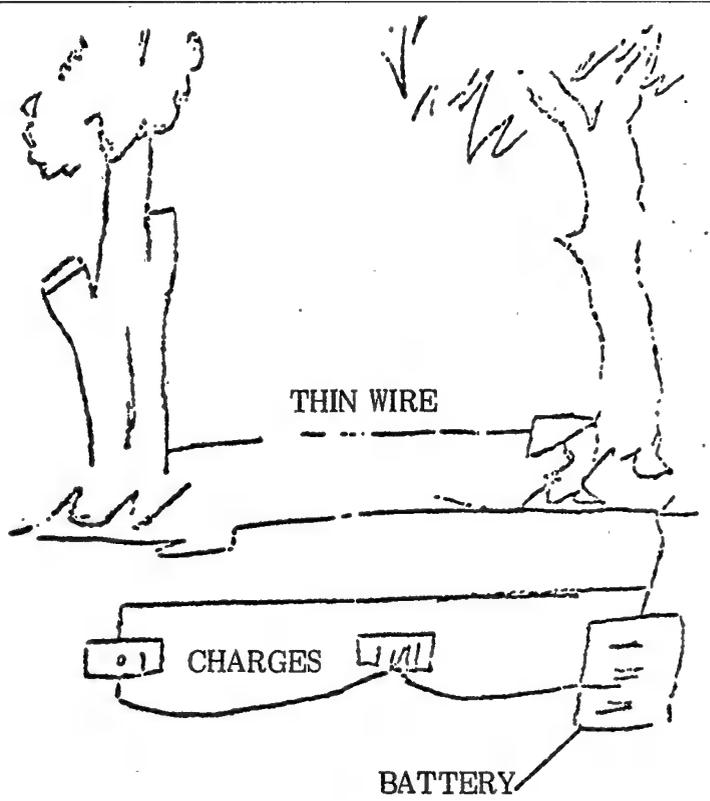
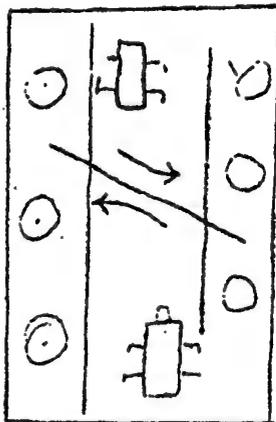


CONTACTS

SPONGE THAT ACTS AS A SPRING

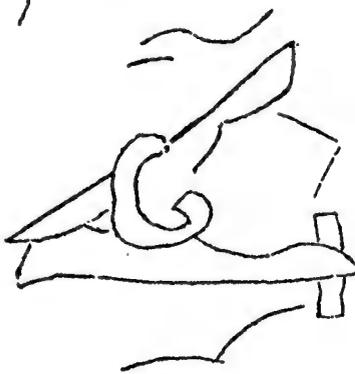
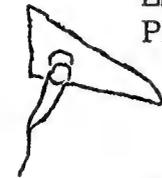


During the night, set up a greased cable diagonally across the road, about 1½ feet high. When the vehicle touches the cable, it will veer off to one side. The cable should be made of dull steel and should be very tight.



When wire is tripped it pulls out wood wedge, thereby closing the circuit which will cause the explosion.

WOOD WEDGE BETWEEN ENDS OF A CLOTHES-PIN.

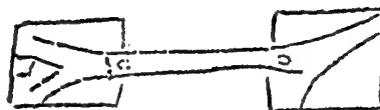


CONNECTOR

CLOTHES PINS - A MINE TO BLOW UP SMALL TANKS, CARS. STRONG CHARGES SHOULD BE USED TO SECURE COMPLETE SABOTAGE.

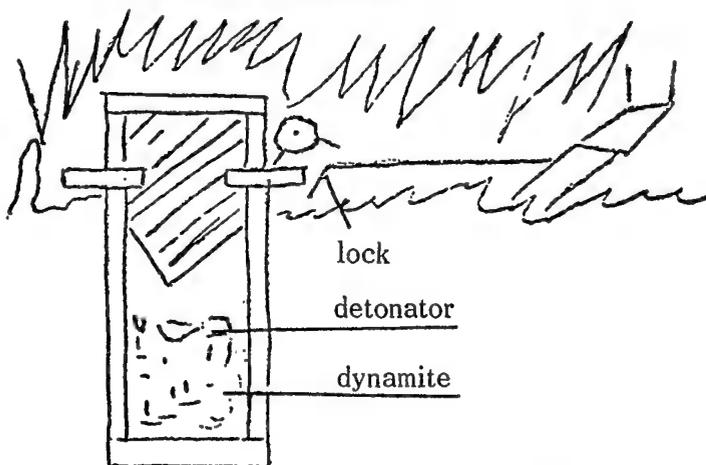


Way of securing wire to the connecting terminals.



Place terminals on two pieces of wood, connected by a metal sheet. When this device is stepped on, the terminals will come together closing the circuit what will explode the mine, which can be placed under the contact or some distance away, but always buried under the road.

TOP PART OF HIDDEN MINE.



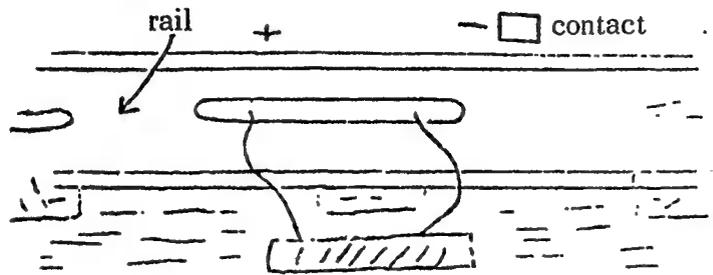
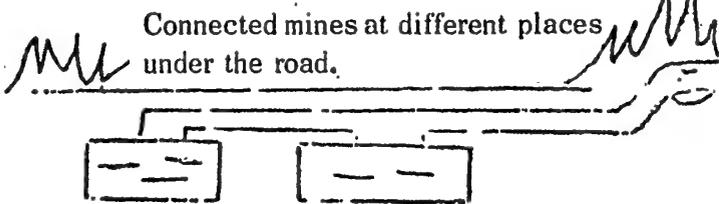
THE DRAWING CLEARLY EXPLAINS HOW THE MINE WORKS. THE CHARGE IS PLACED INSIDE AN IRON PIPE.



BURIED MINE. ONLY THE LOCK ON THE OUTSIDE.

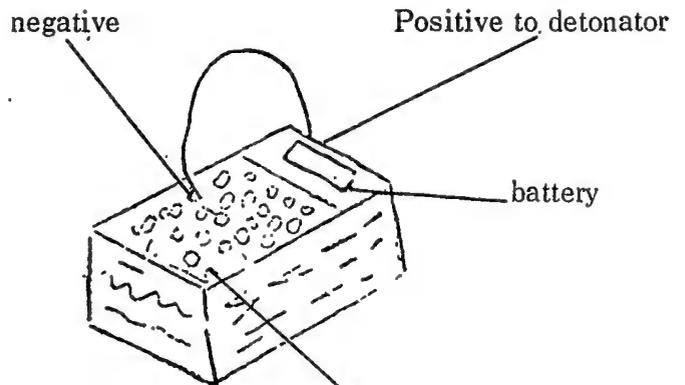
BLOWING UP TRAINS

Bury charge about two feet under and between the rails. The mine will blow up when the train passes over the electric contact.

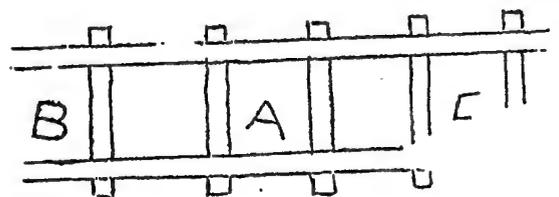


This drawing clearly explains how to set up an electric mine.

THE POSITIVE POLE IS ATTACHED TO THE RAIL. THE NEGATIVE POLE WILL BE 2 INCHES AWAY FROM THE RAIL WITHOUT TOUCHING IT.



fifty sticks of dynamite should be used.



Prepare a mine at A, prepare other mines (without placing the negative pole near the rail) X number of meters from A at both points B and C. When A blows up, get mines B and C ready. This way, trains coming from either direction to help will be blown up too. NOTE: The bomb or electric mine must have a wooden cover.

MAKING ROADS IMPASSABLE

A road can be made impassable by digging holes 2 or 3 feet deep.

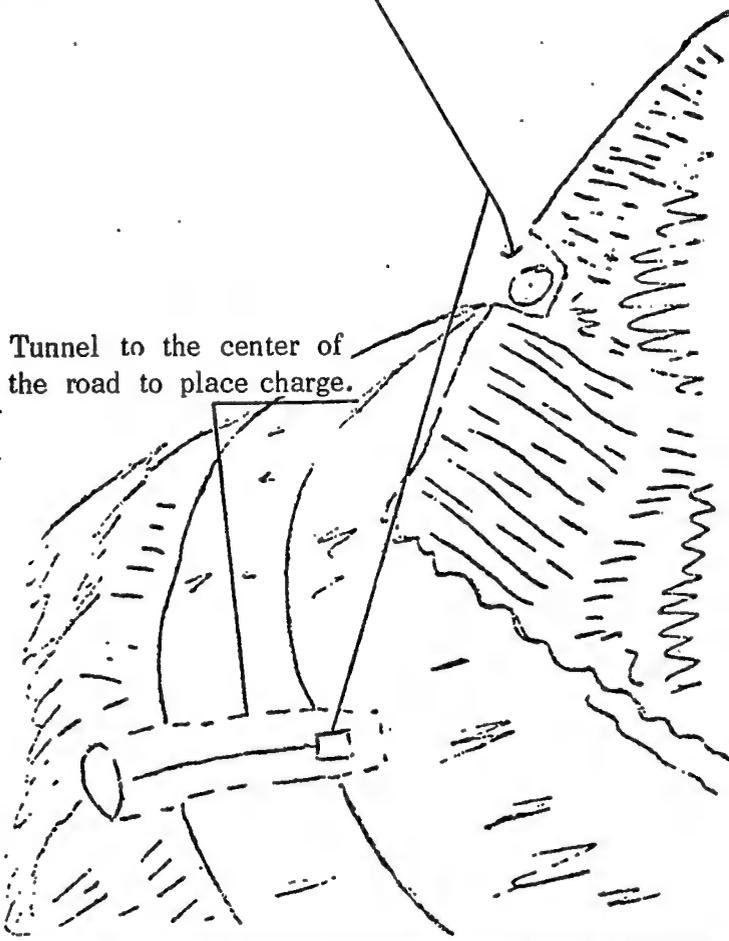
SEE DRAWING

The holes should be dug where there is no chance to detour.



SABOTAGE ON ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

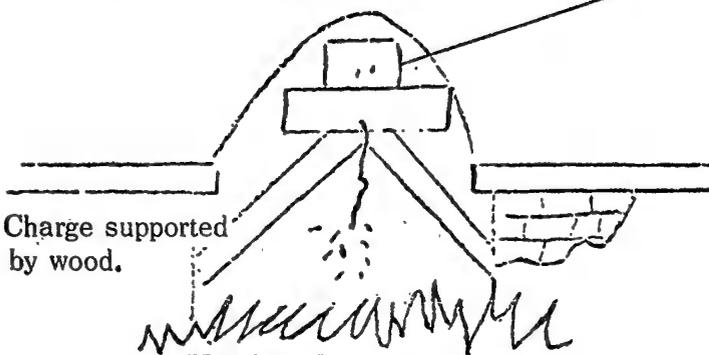
How charges should be placed on roads to cause serious obstructions.



Tunnel to the center of the road to place charge.

To blow up small bridges and sewers

Charges under the bridge - across its width.

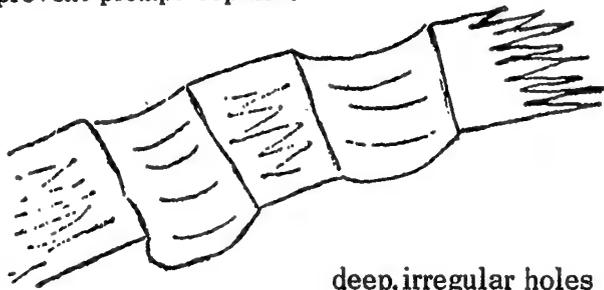


Charge supported by wood.



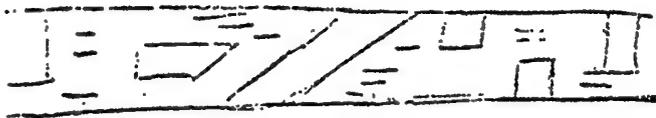
Blow up the road or bridge at Point A, when traffic from B and C builds up at that point, blow up B and C and traffic will be bottled up between those two points.

The dirt and stones that are dug up should be disposed of, far away enough to prevent prompt repairs.



deep, irregular holes

Different shapes of holes on a road.



Note: Hooks, chains and other metal objects will cause black-outs if thrown against power lines.

#### INCENDIARY BOMB (MOLOTOV COCKTAIL)



Fill 2/3 of bottle with gasoline and 1/4 with motor oil. Close opening with cork leaving out a fuse previously dipped in gasoline as shown on sketch.

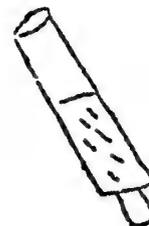
Light fuse and throw against objective; when bottle breaks the contents will catch fire and burst in flames.

**THIS FIRE WILL NOT GO OUT WITH WATER.**

The oil prevents gasoline from spreading. A blanket thread makes a good wick for the Molotov Cocktail.



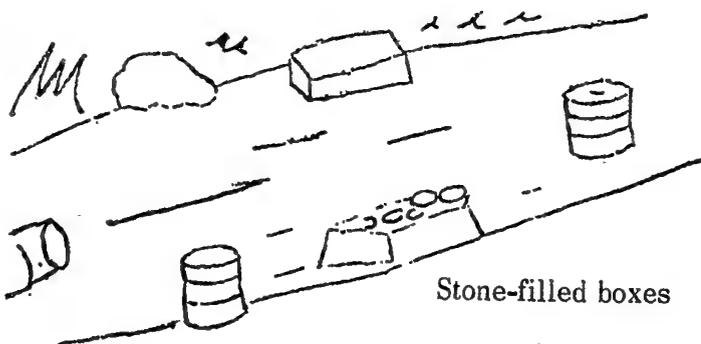
glass tube



cork or paper stopper

When the tube is turned upside down, the sulphuric acid will go through the stopper and cause an uncontrollable fire when it hits the mixture.

When the wood is moved or raised, the grenade explodes.



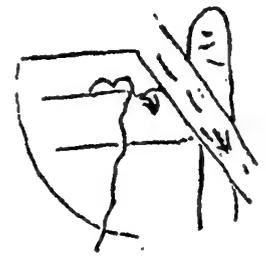
Stone-filled boxes

**ANY OBSTACLE ON RUNWAYS WILL PREVENT PLANES FROM LANDING.**



HAND GRENADE WITH PIN REMOVED.

Iron hook to be thrown against power or telephone lines. When it hooks on the wires, pull with a powerful truck.

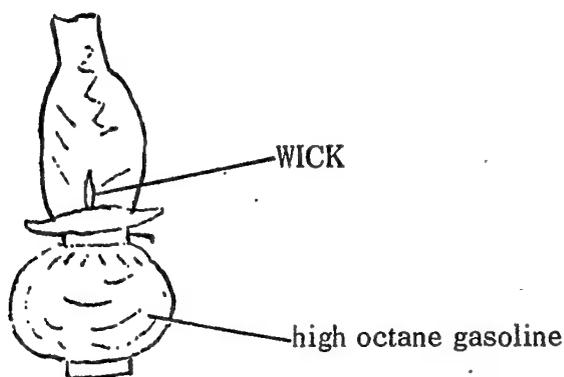


**THE GOAL OF THIS KIND OF SABOTAGE IS TO INTERRUPT COMMUNICATIONS**

#### INCENDIARY TIME BOMB

Cardboard or iron tube, covered at both ends. Leave a space at one end to insert a glass tube containing sulphuric acid. WITH STOPPER facing up the outer tube is then filled with a mixture of 3/4 potassium chlorate and 1/4 sugar.

ALADDIN'S LAMP



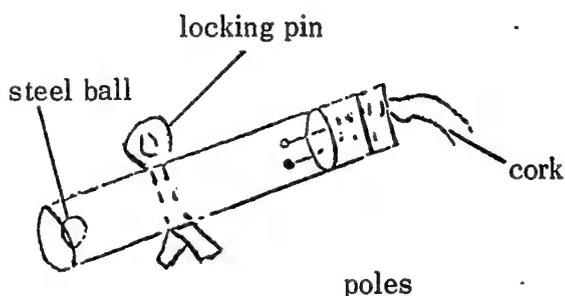
When lamp is lit the gasoline will explode causing a violent fire.

When book is removed, the contacts come together causing the explosion.

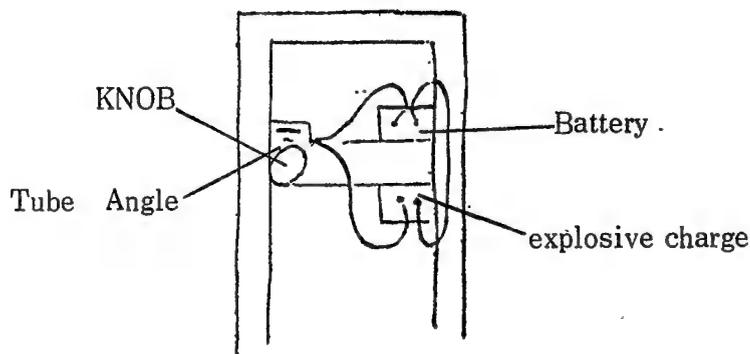
INCENDIARY TIME POCKET BOMB

A plastic or glass tube is filled with a mixture of chlorate and sugar. In the inside tube put a concentrated solution of sulphuric acid. This small inside tube is closed with a paper cap or cork. Keep cap facing up and outside of other tube. To cause a fire, turn it upside down and push it into outer tube.

These little bombs set fire to movie houses, cars, file cabinets, mail boxes. Place next to easily combustible material and get away from it.



BACK OF A DOOR

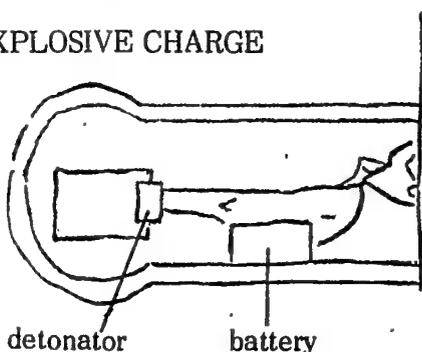


WHEN THE KNOB IS TURNED, THE STEEL BALL WILL CLOSE THE CIRCUIT.

Note: The safety device of this bomb works in this manner; when the fuse is jumped it takes 5 to 7 minutes for the explosion to occur.

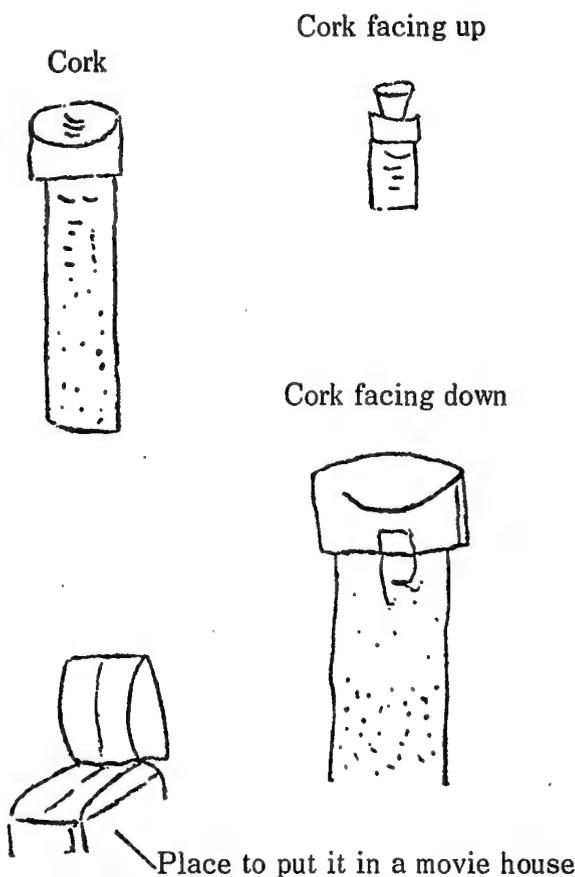
The drawing clearly indicates how to set up a medium-sized book, so it will explode when removed from its place.

EXPLOSIVE CHARGE

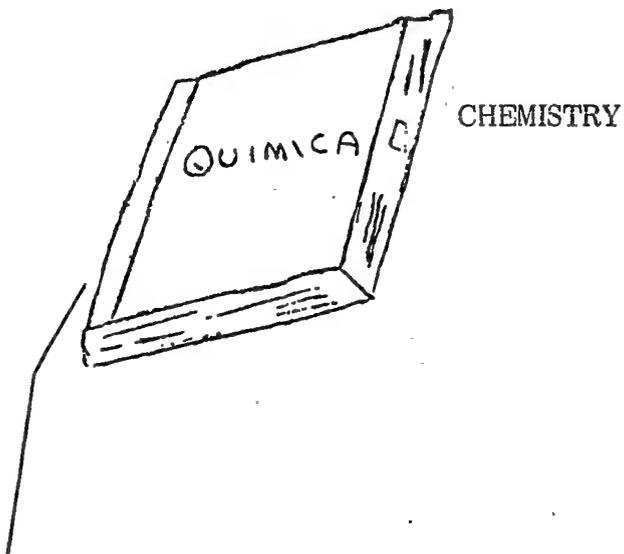


WALL

Where wedge should be inserted to keep contacts apart.



IF THERE ARE NO SPARKS OR BLOWS, GUNPOWDER CAN TAKE A PRESSURE OF 28 KILOS PER SQUARE CENTIMETER.





PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 69-5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 21, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA SPECIAL INTEREST EXPLORER POSTS - COOPERATION WITH -- The Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission has furnished information concerning Boy Scouts of America Special Interest Explorer Posts, which the Department has requested we bring to the attention of all FBI Field Divisions. The program is designed to bring the principles of scouting to inner city, disadvantaged youth by the establishment of these special posts, sponsored by various organizations. The Federal Executive Boards (FEB) have been urged to sponsor some of these posts. The Department asked that the FBI support the Boards in this effort.

While the Bureau is in accord with the aims of this program, it is not desired that any FBI Office act as official sponsor for any Boy Scout group. Should you be approached by either the Boy Scouts or a representative of the FEB, our cooperation should be limited to providing Bureau speakers and offering tours of FBI facilities.

(Security Letter on attached page)

(B) NEW LEFT MOVEMENT - POLICE TRAINING MATTER --

Recently various field offices have proposed that Special Agents familiar with the New Left movement speak before groups of local law enforcement personnel concerning this movement. The Bureau is of the opinion that such talks or briefings concerning the New Left movement would be beneficial to both the FBI and law enforcement; however, should be handled by a qualified speaker from the Seat of Government familiar with all current and national facets of this movement as well as being completely versed in Bureau policy.

The Bureau will, therefore, consider on a highly selective basis requests from the field to send a qualified representative to speak before closed meetings of local law enforcement personnel. This talk would best be handled in conjunction with a school or conference concerning other police matters. The field office requesting a Bureau speaker in this matter should have strong control over the school or conference. Submit request setting forth date of school or conference, the number of law enforcement personnel attending, and your comments on why you feel this talk would be a benefit to this particular group.

This should not be interpreted to mean that the Bureau is soliciting invitations for wide-spread participation in briefing of local law enforcement personnel in regard to New Left matters. To the contrary it is felt that briefing of this nature should be held to a minimum and should only be given to command level law enforcement administrators on a very selective basis. I personally intend to examine each and every request for a briefing of this type to insure that it is worthwhile and justifies the time, effort, and expenditure of money necessary to handle such commitments.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

1/21/69

SAC LETTER 69-5

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 69-7

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

January 28, 1969

(A) BUREAU APPLICANTS - ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AGENTS' CLASSES -- The following New Agents' Classes are being scheduled for the first half of Fiscal Year 1970, with the appropriate number of Special Agents to be assigned:

July 14, 1969	28
August 11, 1969	28
September 29, 1969	28
October 20, 1969	28
November 17, 1969	28

You should continue to insure that only those applicants who make an excellent initial impression and meet the highest standards of personal appearance, personality and maturity are recommended for the Special Agent position.

As you are aware, there is a continuing need for qualified Special Agent applicants from minority groups, especially Negroes. In this regard, every logical source should be fully explored particularly military separation centers.

I wish to re-emphasize the need for careful and penetrative screening in the initial stages of processing to insure that only those applicants who have far-above-average potential are considered for the Special Agent position. In connection with the processing of applicants, you should insure that the application is completely executed, that all periods of time are accounted for and that where appropriate, selective service status is completely resolved prior to forwarding papers to the Bureau.

(B) REPORT WRITING - REPORTING OF AUTOMOBILE RECOVERIES - INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE CASES - FBI FORM BOOK -- Effective March 1, 1969, all automobile recoveries in Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle (ITSMV) cases will be reported on the FD-387 (Deferment of Prosecution Form) or the FD-410 (Automobile Recovery Form). You are to report automobile recoveries in accordance with the following instructions:

(1) ITSMV cases deferred to local prosecutors. Report automobile recoveries on FD-387. This form has been revised to add a space for reporting recovery value of a vehicle and the source of that recovery value. In addition, the brief statement of facts on this form must include information showing the stolen vehicle was transported interstate, its model year, make, and Vehicle Identification Number.

(2) All other ITSMV cases, including cases with more than one investigative character. Report recovery of vehicles on FD-410. This form is to be completely filled in and has sufficient spaces for data on it to allow the Bureau to record your automobile recoveries. The spaces for this data are all self-explanatory. At the bottom of the form is a space entitled "Give Brief Summary of Investigation Conducted to Date:" in which you are to set forth in teletype language a succinct summary of the investigation conducted by your office in order to insure field and Seat of Government supervisory personnel that the case has received appropriate investigative attention. Two copies of the FD-410 are to be furnished to the Bureau.

With the automobile recovery reported on either the FD-387 or the FD-410, there will be no need to submit investigative reports in cases deferred to local prosecutors or in unknown subject ITSMV cases where all logical investigation has been completed in the initial 90 days of investigation, and may be closed on the authority of the Special Agent in Charge. In known subject ITSMV cases, it will be necessary to submit an FD-410 and an investigative report. In no instance will an automobile recovery be reported in an investigative report for the purpose of recording at the Bureau in any ITSMV case.

Intrastate stolen vehicles recovered during the course of our investigations are to be set forth on FD-410 with proper justification.

1/28/69  
SAC LETTER 69-7

- 2 -

Enclosed are three copies each of Form FD-387, which has been revised, and Form FD-410, a new form. Place one copy of each form in the FBI Form Book. Additional supply of each form is being forwarded under separate cover. Upon receipt of revised FD-387, all unused copies of this form not bearing the revision date indicated on enclosed samples should be destroyed immediately.

Handbook and Manual changes are to follow. Insure these instructions are brought to the attention of all investigative personnel.

(Security Letters on attached page)

1/28/69  
SAC LETTER 69-7

- 3 -

(C) RACIAL INFORMANTS - RACIAL MATTERS -- Information has recently been received that an individual who is attempting to form a Black Panther Party organization in Washington, D. C., has suggested that young members of the Black Panther Party can help identify FBI informants by gaining the acquaintanceship of FBI female personnel.

This again highlights the ever present danger of infiltration not only of our informant ranks but also even of the ranks of our employees. While our investigations and system of operation are geared to uncover any "plant," we must never lose sight of this possibility, since penetration of law enforcement agencies is a priority target of these extremist groups. Accordingly, immediately reevaluate security measures currently in operation in your office to insure that the security of our operations, files, and identities of informants are fully safeguarded. Within 30 days of receipt of this letter, advise the results of your evaluation.

1/28/69  
SAC LETTER 69-7

(D) DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION RELATING TO NEW LEFT AND RACIAL DISTURBANCES, DEMONSTRATIONS AND PROTEST ACTIVITIES -- Reference is made to Bureau letter to all offices dated January 17, 1969, setting out instructions regarding the reporting of information relating to New Left and racial disturbances, demonstrations and protest activities. In the future, all teletypes concerning these matters are to set out in the text, rather than in the administrative section, the identities of the local agencies to which the information was disseminated.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enclosures for (B)

1/28/69  
SAC LETTER 69-7

- 4 -

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
AUTOMOBILE RECOVERIES**

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
Title of Case		Report Made By	Typed by
		Character of Case	

Autos	Year	Make	Model	Vehicle # (VIN)	Value & Source	Office File #
1						Bureau File #
2						
3						SAC Approving and Date
4						
..						

**Total** \_\_\_\_\_

**Additional Autos Listed on Attached Page(s)**

Give Date and Place Where Automobile Theft Report Filed:

---

Give Date and Place Where Automobile Recovered:

---

Was Owner Notified?  Yes  No

Give Brief Summary of Investigation Conducted to Date:

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE:

RE: DEFERMENT OF PROSECUTION

FROM : SAC,

Initial Report (at time of deferment)

SUBJECT:

Supplemental Report (to record action taken by authority deferred to)

Reference \_\_\_\_\_

Brief statement of facts of Federal violation: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Total number of **subjects** involved in matter deferred.

**Ages of Subjects**

**Subjects**

\_\_\_\_\_ Number of Juveniles (*not attained 18th birthday*)

\_\_\_\_\_ Number of Civilians

\_\_\_\_\_ Number of Young Adults (*18-20*)

\_\_\_\_\_ Number of Military

\_\_\_\_\_ Number of Adults (*21 and over*)

Date presented, identity of U. S. Attorney or Assistant and reason for declination.

U. S. Attorney will reconsider prosecution:  Yes  No

Recovery value: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Recommend discussion with Department:  Yes  No

Source: \_\_\_\_\_

Opinion in compliance with Memorandum of Understanding:  Yes  No

Local or state \_\_\_\_\_

Prosecution deferred to: (Identify)

Military \_\_\_\_\_

Result of local, state, military prosecution: (*Set forth whether prosecutive or administrative action taken, declined or dismissed, include prosecutive results, i.e., conviction and sentence or acquittal; identify date, place and tribunal. Indicate if any Agent testimony involved and results of any rediscussion with U. S. Attorney.*)

Number of resultant Convictions - \_\_\_\_\_ Local or state \_\_\_\_\_ Military

**Lead:** Follow with indicated local, state or military authority and submit supplemental FD-387 to Bureau.



PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 69-14

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

February 25, 1969

(A) "THE FBI IN OUR OPEN SOCIETY" BY HARRY AND BONARO OVERSTREET -- W. W. Norton Company has just published "The FBI in Our Open Society" by Harry and Bonaro Overstreet. This is an excellent book and portrays the FBI in a most favorable way. Dr. and Mrs. Overstreet, well-known scholars and educators, have carefully studied and refuted the false charges made against the Bureau by such vicious critics as Max Lowenthal, Fred J. Cook and William W. Turner. The Overstreets emphasize that the operations of the FBI do not in any way represent a threat to the freedoms of our free and open society and that charges that the Bureau is a national police agency are completely false. The book is highly readable, intellectually stimulating and extremely lucid.

The Bureau has made arrangements with W. W. Norton Company to secure copies of this book for sale to employees at the special discount rate of \$3.75.

You should survey your personnel and advise the Bureau promptly of the number of books to be sent to your office. All initial orders should be submitted by routing slip marked "Attention, Crime Records Section" and should be accompanied by one check payable to the FBI Recreation Association covering the entire order. Subsequently, of course, additional orders can be submitted in the same manner.

In order to facilitate the handling of orders, one employee should be designated in each office or section at the Seat of Government to coordinate the orders. All books mailed will be addressed to the SAC but should be distributed in the various offices by the employee handling orders. The Bureau should be notified if books ordered are not received within a few weeks so they can be traced through the mails.

(B) TOP ECHELON CRIMINAL INFORMANT PROGRAM - CRIMINAL INFORMANT PROGRAM -- Section 108 J, 2, of the Manual of Instructions provides that payments on a C.O.D. basis to informants in the criminal field may be made to the point where such payments aggregate \$200. This authority is hereby increased to \$400.

Keep in mind this instruction in no way lessens your responsibility to insure money expended for criminal informant development is on a C.O.D. basis and that full value is received for all funds disbursed. You should thoroughly scrutinize every request to pay criminal sources and make certain all payments are completely justified.

Your expenditures to informants will continue to be the subject of careful examination by the Bureau and will be reviewed at the time your office is inspected. Appropriate manual changes forthcoming.

(Security Letter on attached page)

2/25/69  
SAC LETTER 69-14

- 2 -

(C) NEW LEFT MOVEMENT - INTERNAL SECURITY -  
MISCELLANEOUS - STUDENT AGITATION -- The Bureau has recently prepared a comprehensive document on new left and black extremist activities entitled "Youth in Rebellion." Copies of this document will be forwarded to you by separate communication.

This document presents a thorough review of the new left and black extremist activities including world-wide ramifications of these movements as well as their impact on the internal security of the country.

It is essential that all personnel handling these matters peruse this document in order to better understand the nature of the threat posed by this amalgamation of undisciplined and militant groups.

Very truly yours,

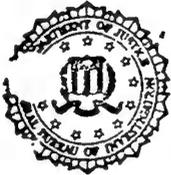
John Edgar Hoover

Director

2/25/69  
SAC LETTER 69-14

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 69-15



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

March 4, 1969

(A) OPENING NEW FIELD OFFICE - ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA --  
The Bureau is setting up a new field office in Alexandria, Virginia, and the opening is tentatively scheduled for the latter part of April, 1969. This office will cover the entire Alexandria Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Virginia, which encompasses the city of Alexandria as well as Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, Culpeper, Fauquier, Orange, Prince William and Stafford counties. Investigations in above are now handled by the Richmond and Washington Field Offices.

You will be advised later as to the exact opening date; when to start sending leads directly to the new field office; the telephone and teletype numbers and the official mailing address.

3/4/69  
SAC LETTER 69-15

(B) EXHIBITS -- Reference is made to Part II, Section 3D, 7b, of the Manual of Rules and Regulations which requires that money, jewels, negotiable instruments, or other valuables which must be retained by a field office are to be kept in a safe-deposit box in a reputable bank. Hereafter, it will also be permissible to retain such items in the field office in a safe or a security-type fireproof file cabinet if such equipment is already available. Access to such repository shall be limited to the Special Agent in Charge and the Assistant Special Agent in Charge, other existing requirements for maintenance and inventorying will continue in effect, and the Special Agent in Charge will be personally accountable for fixing responsibility for any loss. Appropriate manual changes being made.

(C) TELEPHONE TOLL RECORDS -- Effective immediately it will no longer be necessary to obtain Bureau authority to review telephone toll call records or to advise the Bureau that telephone toll call records are being obtained by subpoena.

Henceforth you may authorize the obtaining of telephone toll call records through cooperative telephone company liaison, without benefit of a subpoena, provided this can be accomplished with full security and the Bureau's interests will be protected.

The Bureau still desires that a subpoena be obtained whenever possible for the review of telephone toll call records.

Appropriate manual and handbook changes are forthcoming.

3/4/69

SAC LETTER 69-15

(D) FEDERAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS ASSOCIATION (FCIA) - MEMBERSHIP DRIVE -- The FCIA was recently formed from the U.S. Treasury Agents Association which had been previously active for some 10 years. The FCIA also opened its membership eligibility to include all Federal criminal investigators. However, its history has been exclusively with Treasury Agents and they still comprise all of its membership.

FCIA representatives have extended invitations to the personnel of several FBI field offices to either join the organization or attend its functions. These invitations have been declined.

A review of organizational material made available by the FCIA discloses that its membership holds no benefits for FBI Agent personnel.

(Security Letter on attached page)

3/4/69

SAC LETTER 69-15

- 2 -

(E) STUDENT AGITATION -- There is enclosed a copy of a letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, pointing out suggested areas of interest in investigations of campus disorders. These suggestions should be borne in mind during your coverage of such disorders and any information received should be furnished to the Bureau promptly so that it can be disseminated to the Internal Security Division. Information obtained should be included in your quarterly report on the "New Left Movement."

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enclosure for (E)

3/4/69  
SAC LETTER 69-15

- 3 -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# Memorandum

TO : Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: February 18, 1969

 FROM : J. Walter Yeagley  
Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security Division

SUBJECT: Illegal and/or Violent Campus Disorders  
Students for a Democratic Society  
Seditious Conspiracy; Smith Act; Inciting to Riot:

In an attempt to determine whether there is any underlying subversive group giving illegal directions or guidance to the numerous campus disorders throughout the country, it is requested that you endeavor to obtain information regarding the following:

Individuals who have been active in inciting campus disorders who are not students at the college or university involved, particularly those whose activities resulted in violence or the violation of laws or in arrests. It is requested that inquiries at the colleges be made of college officials only.

Individuals who have traveled to other schools to participate in student disorders. It is requested that such information be solicited only from college officials and from Bureau and Police Department records and sources.

Plans, programs and tactics not previously reported, for the conduct of violent or illegal campus disorders. It is requested that such information be solicited only from Bureau and Police Department informants and sources. College officials might be asked if they have seen any printed material concerning such activities.

Information showing a movement of information, reports or directives between organizations, or branches of the same organization, at various campuses where violent or illegal disorders have taken place. It is requested that such information be obtained from Bureau and Police Department informants and sources. College officials might be asked if they have seen any such printed material.

Information as to the source of funds for bail or payment of fines where any large number of demonstrators have been arrested. It is requested that such information be sought only from bank officials, court officials or from Bureau sources.

Information not previously reported indicating a movement of funds between organizations from one campus area to another to support or maintain sit-ins where college buildings have been taken over or occupied without authority. It is requested that such information be obtained from Bureau and Police Department informants and sources only.

Individuals identified by fingerprints or otherwise who have been arrested at demonstrations at more than one campus. It is requested that such information be obtained from Bureau or Police Department records only.

It is appreciated that a great deal of information has already been furnished regarding campus demonstrations. The foregoing is only submitted as suggested areas of particular interest for future investigative efforts.



PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 69-16

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

March 11, 1969

(A) FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY - 84TH SESSION -- By April 1, 1969, you should submit to the Bureau, Attention: Training Division, the names of candidates from your territory whom you desire to recommend to attend the 84th Session of the FBI National Academy, which convenes August 18, 1969, and will graduate November 5, 1969. A specific statement must be made concerning the review of your field office indices on the applicants and their law enforcement agencies in the letter listing your candidates.

Alternate candidates who were investigated for the 83rd Session of the National Academy and not invited to attend that session in view of lack of space will be considered the principal candidates for the 84th Session of the National Academy from the field offices covering their law enforcement agencies.

All candidates nominated for the 84th Session must have been interviewed by the current Special Agent in Charge. If such has not been done, appropriate interview form should be submitted along with your recommendations. It is expected that only outstanding candidates who have a potential in the training or administrative fields will be nominated. Since the Bureau now pays travel and subsistence allowances to attendees, those offices covering more than one state should, where feasible, nominate a candidate from each of those states.

3/11/69  
SAC LETTER 69-16

(B) LEAVE - CHANGES IN POLICY -- One year's Bureau service will no longer be required as the minimum for an employee to qualify for maternity leave. Six months' service will henceforth suffice for this purpose.

The requirement enunciated in SAC Letter 69-3 that all requests for leave without pay would require Bureau approval is hereby modified. Only those requests for leave without pay exceeding one day will require such approval. This change in no way broadens the reasons for which leave without pay can be granted; it simply relieves division heads of the necessity for securing Bureau approval of leave without pay of a day or less for those purposes for which Bureau policy has previously provided leave without pay. Any request for leave without pay not included within those purposes will require Bureau approval even though it may be for one day or less.

(C) ASSOCIATED CREDIT BUREAUS, INC. -- The Associated Credit Bureaus (ACB), Inc., which is a trade association, and has some 2100 member credit bureaus, has issued guidelines to protect consumer privacy. One of the guidelines pertains to service to noncredit granting governmental agencies. The guidelines provide that member credit bureaus may supply to those agencies under contract identifying information such as names, addresses, former addresses, places of employment or former employment. Any other information in credit bureau files will be supplied only in response to legal process unless the investigation is for security purposes.

A source at ACB has advised that these guidelines would affect the FBI; however, they are worded broadly enough not to stop credit bureaus from furnishing the necessary information. Certain types of information could be furnished under a contract basis and other information could be furnished under the same contract basis in security-type investigations which would include, according to the source, applicant-type investigations. If the individual credit bureau continues to furnish the requested information without contract or agreement, the issue should not be raised. In those instances where member credit bureaus will not furnish such information without some agreement along the line of the above guidelines, you are authorized to sign such an agreement if it does not go into such matters as a membership fee and other charges. A copy of each such signed agreement should be furnished to the Bureau.

Credit bureau agreements and contracts concerning charges to be made by the credit bureaus for their services should, as in the past, be forwarded to the Bureau with your recommendation as to acceptance.

3/11/69  
SAC LETTER 69-16

- 2 -

(D) FLEX-CUF TIES - TEMPORARY RESTRAINING DEVICES -- Forwarded under separate cover is a supply of white nylon Flex-Cuf Ties with an appropriate number for training purposes with the locking barb removed. The training ties are dyed a distinctive red color to prevent confusion with those that may be used in arrest situations. Since these devices can be removed by sustained application of intense flame or sharp instrument, appropriate searches and subsequent guarding of restrained persons are paramount, as in the case of any arrest.

It is imperative that all of our Agents receive training in their use. Field police instructors should afford training to police agencies requesting same.

These devices are not meant to replace handcuffs but are an expendable alternate restraining device to augment the present supply of handcuffs in your office. They can be made available to Agents, at your discretion, to be carried in the glove compartment of Bureau cars, brief cases or on the person.

The August, 1968, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin sets forth specifications of these devices as well as methods of utilizing them. The Planning and Research Unit of the Training Division is preparing a Police Instructor's Bulletin with additional techniques for their application. These ties have a one-time use and must be cut to be removed. To avoid severe wrist and finger cuts, diagonal or cutting pliers are recommended to remove them.

3/11/69

SAC LETTER 69-16

(E) NIGHT-VIEWING EQUIPMENT - SURVEILLANCES -- There is available from the Radio Engineering Section of the Laboratory a new night-viewing device called the "Starlight Scope." This unit is completely portable and is packaged in a luggage-type metal carrying case. The viewing unit operates on one self-contained 6.75-volt mercury cell which will give efficient service from 50 to 100 hours, depending upon the frequency of viewer use. Functioning of this device is based on the technique of low-light level image intensification or amplification. It utilizes and amplifies the natural or ambient light radiations (moonlight or starlight) emanating from the night sky which are reflected by the scene under surveillance. As a result, no artificial illumination, such as infrared, is needed to flood the area for night observation.

3/11/69

SAC LETTER 69-16

- 3 -

With prior Bureau authority, "Starlight Scope" night viewers are available for field use to meet the need for this type of equipment arising in investigative matters. Because of surveillance nature and limited quantity, equipment being maintained at headquarters when not in use.

3/11/69  
SAC LETTER 69-16

- 4 -

(F) THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT - THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY - CRIME ON GOVERNMENT RESERVATION - BANK ROBBERY -- In handling future complaints involving minor thefts from interstate shipment, thefts of Government property, and crimes on Government reservations where there are no known aggravating or unusual circumstances, immediately present the facts to the United States Attorney for a prosecutive opinion. If the United States Attorney will not prosecute the matter, conduct no investigation, advise the complainant, and confirm your conversations to the United States Attorney and the complainant in writing. Where appropriate, the matter should be referred to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the violation, and this information should also be furnished to the United States Attorney and the complainant.

Existing rules pertaining to the acceptance of petty offenses in crime on Government reservation-type cases continue in effect. Offenses such as trespassing, traffic violations, etc., should not be accepted for investigation.

In regard to violations of the Federal Bank Robbery Statute which have been exhaustively investigated and further investigation could not logically be expected to result in the solution of the case, a closing report may be submitted subject to review by and concurrence of the Bureau.

Appropriate Manual and Handbook changes are being prepared.

3/11/69

SAC LETTER 69-16

(G) SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT -- Heretofore, Selective Service Act, 1948, has been used in connection with our investigations in the Selective Service category. It will no longer be necessary to include the year as part of the character which should, hereafter, be set out as Selective Service Act.

Appropriate handbook and manual changes will be forthcoming.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

3/11/69

SAC LETTER 69-16

- 5 -

(H) STUDENT AGITATION -- Bureau airtel to Albany, copies to all offices, dated March 3, 1969, entitled "Security and Racial Informants," instructed that no additional student informants were to be developed. SAC Letter 69-15 dated March 4, 1969, enclosed a letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, pointing out particular areas of interest to the Department of Justice in the investigation of campus disorders.

In view of the Department of Justice's interest in campus disorders, you are to intensify your efforts to obtain the information set out in the Assistant Attorney General's letter. In spite of the fact that additional student informants cannot be developed, you will be held responsible for obtaining the desired information. It is also recognized that with the graduation of senior classes, you will lose a certain percentage of your existing student informant coverage. This decreasing percentage of coverage will not be accepted as an excuse for not developing the necessary information.

3/11/69

SAC LETTER 69-16

(I) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - 19th NATIONAL CONVENTION -- The Communist Party, USA, plans to hold its 19th National Convention April 30 through May 4, 1969, in New York City. Prior to the National Convention the various districts will hold conventions to elect delegates for the National Convention and prepare resolutions to be presented at the National Convention. Delegates are to be selected on the basis of one delegate for each district plus one delegate for each 15 dues-paying members in the district. The Party expects 200 to 250 delegates to attend the 19th National Convention. Identification of these delegates is essential and should provide an indication of the number of dues-paying members in each district.

Special efforts must be made to determine exactly where the 19th National Convention will be held in New York City, details of resolutions prepared in each district and how delegates will vote on controversial issues at the National Convention. Each office must instruct its informants to be alert to obtain the desired information. This matter must receive continuous attention. The Bureau and New York must be kept currently advised of pertinent developments. Offices covering cities where district conventions will be held must insure

3/11/69

SAC LETTER 69-16

- 6 -

appropriate coverage is provided to establish the information needed to fulfill our responsibilities. At the conclusion of each district convention submit results to the Bureau and New York in form suitable for dissemination.

3/11/69  
SAC LETTER 69-16

(J) MOSCOW RADIO AND TELEVISION - U.S. BUREAU REGISTRATION ACT - RUSSIA -- Captioned organization is the official radio of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is represented in this country by Vitaliy L. Beloborodko, New York City, and Leonid Y. Lipovetskiy in Washington, D. C.

Bureau is in receipt of information from United States radio stations concerning the receipt of letters from captioned organization offering taped radio programs for rebroadcast. The subject matter of these programs appears to be of a propaganda type.

On February 6, 1969, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, advised that if the radio programs contained political propaganda, as defined in the Registration Act, and are made available to American radio stations through the services of the U.S. Bureau of Radio Moscow, the U.S. Bureau of Radio Moscow would incur the obligation to label, file copies and report on the dissemination of these taped programs.

You should contact established sources in radio field, your division, for any information concerning receipt of correspondence from captioned organization. Upon receipt of information, furnish Bureau with communication suitable for dissemination, classified "Confidential." Copies of your communications should be furnished to New York and Washington Field for information.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

3/11/69  
SAC LETTER 69-16

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535  
April 8, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) PERSONNEL - OFFICE COLLECTIONS -- The Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part I, Section 14, page 3, states that gifts from flower funds, FBIRA funds and through individual collections are not to be provided in connection with resignations, transfers, departures on military or maternity leave, weddings, birthdays, baby gifts (other than gift in lieu of flowers during confinement of mother), anniversaries, and the like. SAC Letter 62-19 dated 3-27-62, advised that gifts are permitted in connection with retirements on completion of twenty years or more.

Under no circumstance should any collection be initiated without the personal approval of the Special Agent in Charge or division head.

4-8-69  
SAC LETTER 69-22

(B) TRAINING - FILMS - FILM FEATURETTES ON THE FBI LABORATORY -- The Bureau has completed the last three in a series of film featurettes on the work of the FBI Laboratory. They are entitled "Neutron Activation Analysis" and "Instrumental Examinations," which are approximately five minutes each in length, and "Examination of Soils and Minerals, Hairs and Fibers, Toolmarks, Tire and Shoe Impressions," which is approximately ten minutes in length. They are 16-millimeter sound films in color.

In addition to being shown to law enforcement groups for which you are providing training, these films have also been designed for use in connection with speaking engagements and television appearances in which you have been invited to participate. A permanent retention copy is being forwarded to each field office.

(C) FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY - 1970 SESSIONS -- The 85th Session of the FBI National Academy will be held March 9 to May 27, 1970. The 86th Session will be held August 10 to October 28, 1970. You will be advised at a later date when nominations for these sessions should be submitted.

4-8-69  
SAC LETTER 69-22

(D) SPECIAL SURVEILLANCE TRUCKS -- Requests for the use of the special surveillance truck may be submitted to the Bureau on a UACB basis in those instances where, in the opinion of the SAC, its utilization is essential for the success of the surveillance in question.

Each SAC will be held strictly responsible for insuring that this technique is used only when absolutely necessary and that every precaution is taken to avoid the detection of the use of this technique.

Appropriate manual change is forthcoming.

4-8-69  
SAC LETTER 69-22

- 2 -

(E) INTERVIEWS AND CONFESSIONS - DESERTERS -- SAC Letter 67-38 advised no warning of rights is necessary so long as the interrogation of the deserter suspect or subject is confined to identification only. Military court restrictions on interviews of such deserters have resulted in the need to eliminate this special provision. Handle deserter cases in accordance with the general rules applicable in other FBI cases of in-custody interrogation.

4-8-69

SAC LETTER 69-22

(F) DESERTER MATTERS - REQUEST FOR FOREIGN INVESTIGATION -- There has been a significant increase in the number of deserter fugitives being sought by the Bureau who have fled to Canada and other countries. To facilitate handling the letterhead memoranda both at the Seat of Government and by the Legal Attaches, you should insure that the requirements as set forth in the FBI Handbook, Part I, page 50b, are closely followed.

Some of the most frequent errors in the preparation of the letterhead memoranda are: failure to set out specific investigation required, requesting that servicemen be interviewed rather than having their residence verified, use of the property stamp, and occasionally requesting the arrest of the servicemen.

After setting forth the specific investigation desired, the letterhead memorandum should request that the deserter fugitive's presence in the country of asylum be verified. No request for arrest should be made. Since the letterhead memorandum is to be delivered to the foreign investigating agency, it should not contain the usual restrictive property statement.

4-8-69

SAC LETTER 69-22

(G) CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN CRIMINAL MATTERS (CRIMDEL) -- Effective immediately the Crimdel program is being discontinued. The weekly communication previously submitted to the Bureau under the Crimdel caption is no longer necessary.

(Security Letter on attached page)

4-8-69

SAC LETTER 69-22

- 3 -

(H) NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE - LATIN AMERICA -- Your attention is directed to SAC Letters 65-31 (A) dated June 2, 1965, and 66-8 (D) dated February 1, 1966, both of which stressed the importance attached by the Bureau to Latin-American investigations and related matters in this field.

In the recent past, the press has reported a statement by a high-ranking United States official that President Richard M. Nixon plans a trip to Latin America, possibly at the end of this year. The official described the President as very interested in stepping up United States economic aid and improving relations with Latin America. The current attempt of a Presidential envoy to ease the United States-Peruvian crisis and the projected visits to Latin America on the President's behalf by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, beginning in April, 1969, attest to the President's concern.

The Bureau has received no official notification of Presidential plans for travel to Latin America. However, stepped-up anti-United States nationalistic influences, increased diplomatic and commercial relations with Soviet-bloc countries, and efforts of the latter to promote discord and subversion in the area are likely to generate continuing and grave problems with ramifications in the United States. We should anticipate that the need for pertinent intelligence data will remain acute in the foreseeable future. Therefore, the Bureau is stressing at this time the necessity for adequate coverage of Latin-American exile organizational activities, plots to overthrow existing governments, and general activity of importance from an intelligence standpoint. Significant developments should be reported expeditiously.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

4-8-69  
SAC LETTER 69-22

- 4 -



PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 69-27

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

May 6, 1969

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

(A) PUBLIC LAW 90-365 - PAYROLL MATTER - VOLUNTARY ALLOTMENTS TO FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS -- SAC Letter Number 68-74 dated December 24, 1968, advised that captioned Law provides for allotments from salaries of employees for deposit to financial organizations.

The Bureau's payroll system has now been redesigned to permit the processing of voluntary allotments to financial organizations. Detailed information and instructions concerning the program are being furnished separately in the form of a Memorandum to All Employees.

An initial supply of SF-1189 and SF-1198 is being forwarded to your office under separate cover. The SF-1189 is the prescribed Standard Form to be used in requesting an allotment of net pay for credit to a checking account with a designated financial organization. The SF-1198 is the Standard Form to be used in requesting an allotment of pay for credit to a savings account with a financial organization. Should you need additional forms they may be requisitioned from the Bureau.

You should assure that all employees of your office carefully read the instructions being forwarded to them before making any allotment in order that they will be fully aware of the procedures to be followed and the possible difficulty they may encounter.

Your office can be of considerable assistance in the implementation of this program by insuring that each request is properly executed before it is submitted to the Bureau. In forwarding the allotment requests to the Bureau, the transmittal communication should be marked to the attention of the Voucher-Statistical Section.

Necessary manual changes will be forwarded under separate cover.

(B) HOUSEHOLD GOODS - COMMUTATION OF EXPENSES FOR TRANSPORTATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND PERSONAL EFFECTS -- The General Services Administration has prescribed changes in the commuted rates for transportation and storage of household goods and personal effects and a copy of the changes is enclosed. The new rates are effective for transportation begun on and after April 14, 1969.

All employees in your office who have occasion to submit vouchers for the transportation and storage of household goods and personal effects should review the new rates to insure that vouchers are submitted correctly.

5/6/69  
SAC LETTER 69-27

(C) ANNUAL SUMMARY OF RECORDS HOLDINGS - FEDERAL RECORDS ACT OF 1950 -- Re SAC Letters 68-52 (B) captioned as above and 68-24 (A) captioned "Biennial Report on Volume of Records - Federal Records Act of 1950."

You are reminded that the National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, requires Federal agencies to submit statistical summaries of records holdings within thirty days of the close of each fiscal year. You are to insure summaries of records holdings are prepared in accordance with current instructions contained in referenced SAC Letters and submitted to reach Bureau by July 16, 1969.

5/6/69  
SAC LETTER 69-27

- 2 -

(D) BANK LARCENY -- The Criminal Division of the Department recently advised that false statements by a person which induce a bank to turn over the possession of funds to that person, but where there is no intention on the bank's part to convey title, constitute a crime of larceny by trick in violation of 18, U.S. Code, 2113 (b). An example is a person who falsely poses as an armored car employee authorized to pick up certain funds for delivery to a stated place, and by the impersonation induces the bank to relinquish possession of the funds. The bank did not intend to deliver title to the impersonator, just as it had no intention to deliver title to the armored car employee. Title remained in the bank. Abuse of title is larceny and, as such, is covered by 18, U.S. Code, 2113 (b).

The Department reiterated its position that larceny by false pretense, that is, the obtaining of both possession and title by fraudulent representation, (quick change artist, fake rolled coins, fraudulent passbook withdrawals, etc.) is not covered under the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute. In these situations the bank intends to transfer title of the money to the person making the false representation.

In situations which arise where there is doubt whether the act committed constitutes larceny under the Federal Bank Robbery Statute, the U. S. Attorney should be consulted and the Bureau advised.

5/6/69  
SAC LETTER 69-27

- 3 -

(E) BANK ROBBERY MATTERS - "RESPONDING TO SILENT ALARMS" - POLICE INSTRUCTOR'S BULLETIN -- Regulations contained in the Bank Protection Act of 1968 will substantially increase the use of silent alarms in banking institutions covered by the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute. It is apparent many more police officers, as well as Agents, will arrive at banking institutions while a robbery is still in progress.

On April 22, 1969, Training Division forwarded to your Office an ample supply of the Bulletin "Responding to Silent Alarms" which deals with the many dangers and problems inherent in such situations.

You will immediately insure that material contained in captioned Bulletin is discussed with all Agent personnel in your Division. Since police department regulations vary regarding response to silent alarms, it is imperative that your bank robbery plans be compatible with bank robbery plans of law enforcement agencies in your Division.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

5/6/69  
SAC LETTER 69-27

- 4 -

(F) SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATION "LABOR TODAY" -- Set forth below is an up-to-date characterization of "Labor Today" which replaces the one in SAC Letter 68-54.

In January, 1962, a source advised that on January 13, 1962, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) remarked that a Party-supported trade-union publication would be issued in the near future and would appear under the name "Labor Today."

On January 5, 1962, records in the Assumed Name Section of the County Clerk's Office, Wayne County, Detroit, Michigan, indicated Certificate Number 145344 issued for conducting business under an assumed name, was issued to "Labor Today" (a bimonthly publication) having a business address at 12065 Wyoming, Detroit 4, Michigan. A certificate was filed on January 2, 1962, and the names of the persons listed as owning, conducting and transacting the business were Charles H. Walters, 9309 Memorial, Detroit, Michigan, and Eve Neidelman, 19972 Marlowe, Detroit, Michigan.

A second source advised on December 15, 1961, that Charles Walters was then a member of the Michigan District CP State Committee. This source advised on September 18, 1959, that Eve Neidelman was then a member of the Michigan District CP State Committee.

A third source advised on January 18, 1966, that as of December 31, 1965, Eve Neidelman was a member of the Miscellaneous Jewish Community Club, Michigan District CP.

The Founding Statement contained in the first issue of "Labor Today" (Spring, 1962) indicated two additional issues would be forthcoming in 1962, and beginning in 1963, "Labor Today" would appear regularly as a "bimonthly journal."

The masthead of "Labor Today," Volume 8, Number 1, February, 1969, issue states that "Labor Today" is presently being published monthly except August by "Labor Today Associates," a nonprofit Illinois Corporation, 343 South Dearborn Street, Room 600, Chicago, Illinois. John Kailin is listed as the managing editor of "Labor Today."

5/6/69

SAC LETTER 69-27

- 5 -

A fourth source advised on March 26, 1969, that John Kailin is presently a member of the Illinois District CP.

Sources:

DELETED  
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DELETED  
DELETED

5/6/69

SAC LETTER 69-27

(G) RACIAL AND SECURITY INFORMANTS -- Recently an informant voluntarily advised a police officer who was investigating a case that he was assisting the FBI. While this police officer has maintained the confidence of the above informant, this incident should not have occurred. There has been another incident where an informant has voluntarily disclosed his identity as a source of this Bureau and his actions were not in keeping with the Bureau's system of controlling and directing the informants.

In view of the above, each Special Agent in Charge must insure that Special Agents operating informants impress on these informants the necessity of informants maintaining the confidential nature of their relationship with the FBI.

It should also be impressed upon the informants that in the event they have any doubts as to what course of action to take, they should immediately contact a representative of the FBI and be guided by the instructions given to them.

In addition, each Special Agent handling informants must afford these informants close supervision and control so that incidents can be avoided which may affect Bureau operations.

Each Special Agent in Charge is being held personally responsible to insure that the Special Agents assigned to his division are affording the informants being operated by them tight supervision and control in accordance with the above.

Very truly yours,  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enclosure for (B)

5/6/69

SAC LETTER 69-27

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 69-28



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

May 13, 1969

(A) NATIONAL BANK ROBBERY ALBUM (NABRA) - BANK ROBBERY MATTERS -- Based on experience, NABRA items will be prepared in the future using the size and style of the circular prepared for the Fugitive Bank Robbery Program (FUBANK). Distribution of NABRA items to each office will be made on the same basis as FUBANK.

It will no longer be necessary to submit a photograph of identified bank robbers to the Bureau for search through NABRA. It will be the responsibility of the office identifying the bank robber to ascertain whether he was involved in violations contained in NABRA.

In the future, whenever an identifiable bank camera photograph is available and the case has been under investigation for 30 days without ascertaining the identity of the subject, the Bureau should be requested to include the photograph in NABRA. If in any particular case such action is not deemed advisable, the Bureau should be appropriately advised. Artist's conception drawings prepared by the Bureau will continue to be considered for NABRA upon request of the office of origin.

Communications for NABRA should no longer be directed to the attention of the Exhibits Section. Manual and Handbook changes follow.

(Security Letter on attached page)

(B) SECURITY INFORMANTS AND SOURCES -- Recently there have been several instances wherein individuals publicly disclosed their confidential relationship with the FBI after voluntarily furnishing information concerning New Left activities. I recently pointed out in a letter to all Special Agents in Charge that you must insure that Special Agents operating informants impress upon the informants the necessity of maintaining the confidential nature of their relationship with the FBI.

Furthermore, I want each Special Agent in Charge to impress upon Special Agents dealing with individuals, whether they are Bureau-approved informants or those voluntarily contacting your office, who provide information about the New Left, that every interview must be on a most discreet and completely professional basis. Also, extreme caution should be used at all times to be certain that the individuals are not plants. All conversations should be most circumspect because of the possibility of the conversations being recorded. Individuals who have not been approved by the Bureau as informants should not be directed or guided in the event they volunteer to provide information in the future concerning New Left activities.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

5/13/69

SAC LETTER 69-28

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 69-30

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

May 27, 1969

(A) TELEPHONES AND TELETYPES - LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE AND TELETYPE CALLS - LOGGING -- Heretofore the Bureau has required all long-distance telephone and teletype toll calls to be logged on form FD-296 and that copy of the log accompany the bill when sent to the Bureau for payment.

Effective immediately, (1) do not send the toll log form to the Bureau but retain with corresponding bill for one-year period. Inspectors will spot-check these records during field inspections; (2) Senior Resident Agent must check resident agency toll bill against logs and certify correctness before submitting to field office; and (3) discontinue logging telephone toll calls where the initial 3-minute, station-to-station, regular-hour toll is \$1.00 or less. Other regulations concerning toll calls remain in effect. The Manual of Rules and Regulations will be revised accordingly.

5/27/69

SAC LETTER 69-30

(B) UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS RELATIONS - UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS ORIENTATION CONFERENCE - JULY 28 - AUGUST 1, 1969 - WASHINGTON, D. C. -- The Department has rescheduled the United States Attorneys Conference for the period July 28 through August 1, 1969, at Washington, D. C.

You are instructed to maintain liaison with the United States Attorneys in your field division to determine in advance any information, recommendations, suggestions, or complaints of concern to the FBI which might be expressed at the conference. Submit results of such contacts to the attention of the Training Division not later than June 30, 1969.

The Department asked to be advised of subjects that should be presented at the conference and the time required. Your proposals, if any, should be submitted in sufficient time to allow appropriate review. The deadline for such submissions is June 30, 1969.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

(C) STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY - SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATION -- Set forth below is a current characterization of Students for a Democratic Society which should be utilized in the future when it is necessary to characterize this organization in investigative reports and other types of communications.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

Source:

5/27/69  
SAC LETTER 69-30

(D) RACIAL INFORMANTS - RACIAL MATTERS -- With the coming of summer, many of the radical Negro students on college campuses who have been creating such havoc will undoubtedly interrupt their studies for the summer months. The hatred engendered in them by their campus agitation will undoubtedly follow them into the communities where they will be living. It is logical to assume that they will continue to demonstrate their anarchistic feelings by engaging in or seeking to promote racial violence. The most logical areas for such agitation are the Negro ghettos.

In view of the above, you must immediately reevaluate your informant coverage in the ghetto areas in your division. In those areas where such coverage is not already adequate to thoroughly saturate every level of activity in the ghetto, you must make immediate aggressive efforts to expand such coverage to adequate levels. This matter must be given immediate and continuous attention in view of the extremely costly potential in loss of human lives and property which can result from unchecked racial violence.

Your primary goal in developing a network of ghetto-type racial informants must be to have such coverage as to enable you to advise appropriate local and Federal authorities in advance of potential large scale racial violence. Only by a network of ghetto informants sufficiently widespread to develop information of that type can the Bureau fulfill its current responsibilities.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

5/27/69

SAC LETTER 69-30

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PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC LETTER 69-31

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

June 3, 1969

(A) FM RADIO - RADIO CALL SIGN IDENTIFICATION -- The Manual of Instructions, Volume I, Section 8Q, 1. e. (2), page 34, requires field office FM radio stations having a separate dispatching position to transmit the station call sign on the hour, half-hour, and quarter-hour during periods when the station is open for business.

Both Federal Government and Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations concerning identification of stations may soon be strengthened as a result of proposed international radio regulations. To preclude the possibility of receiving infraction reports, FM radio dispatchers should be reminded of the importance of proper station identification. This regulation does not apply to special operations such as surveillance stations or those where there is an investigative requirement that no call sign be used.

(B) ORGANIZED CRIME, RACKETEERING - TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS OF GAMBLING PARAPHERNALIA AND BOOKMAKING EVIDENCE -- SAC Letter 69-23 dated 4/15/69 stated specific emphasis should be devoted for the development of cases under the Federal Gambling Statutes and Extortionate Credit Transactions. The following is to be brought to the attention of all investigative personnel.

The FBI Laboratory has the capability to make technical examinations of physical evidence and to furnish competent expert testimony in matters relating to numbers (numbers--pool, policy, Bolita, Cuba, et cetera), horse racing, lottery in its several forms, tip boards, et cetera. Further, games and equipment (cards, dice, electronic and mechanical devices, et cetera) related to the gaming industry are examined to determine whether such paraphernalia is fair or deliberately deceptive via alterations.

Generally, expert testimony will not be furnished on purely hypothetical matters or general gambling procedures in cases where no physical evidence was made available for Laboratory examination. However, this specialized knowledge is available for guidance in these matters.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

6/3/69

SAC LETTER 69-31

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(C) SABOTAGE -- The increased militancy of New Left, antiwar and antidraft extremists has been directed against Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) on campuses of colleges and universities throughout the United States. These dissident protests have in many cases resulted in damage to facilities and equipment utilized by ROTC units.

The Department has determined that such facilities constitute "war premises" or "national defense premises" as defined in the Sabotage Statutes, Sections 2151 - 2156, Title 18, U. S. Code. One conviction has resulted.

The investigation of such incidents should be handled in accordance with procedures and policies set forth in Section 86, Manual of Instructions. These cases must be vigorously pursued and promptly reported in order that the Department may be furnished the necessary information on which it can base a prosecutive opinion.

Such incidents often constitute violations of other Federal laws within the investigative jurisdiction of the Bureau such as Destruction of Government Property and Interference with Government Communications System. You should insure that with regard to these deliberate acts of violence, the possibility of sabotage is thoroughly explored and that all communications include that character.

6/3/69  
SAC LETTER 69-31

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(D) OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968 -- Recently the Attorney General furnished the Bureau detailed instructions relating to electronic surveillances (wiretaps and microphone coverage) in the internal security field which are pertinent to captioned Act. A summary of the instructions is being furnished herein for your guidance and compliance. When requesting authority for an electronic surveillance, make certain all additional data now required is set forth in Form FD-142.

For reasons of security, electronic surveillances in the internal security field should be requested under the Presidential authorization provision of the Act; however, if prosecution appears likely, consideration should be given to recommending use of a court order. Basis for the type desired should be clearly set forth.

The Supreme Court's decisions have shown that the legality of the interception is of prime importance in determining whether information regarding electronic surveillance must be disclosed to a defendant whose conversation has been intercepted. Therefore, future requests for electronic surveillances in the internal security field should contain:

- (1). An identification of the premises and location, and the room or office, in which the interception device is to be placed or phone to which such a device is to be attached and facts regarding the installation to assist in determining whether a trespass will be involved.
- (2). A general description of the activities subject is engaged in and the type of information which it is anticipated will be obtained through the electronic coverage.
- (3). The period of time for which approval is requested, with subsequent advice as to date of installation.
- (4). Whether it is anticipated that the conversations of any other subject who is under active investigation for possible criminal violations will be overheard.

With regard to tape recordings of intercepted conversations, such tapes should be preserved for a minimum period of ten years.

6/3/69

SAC LETTER 69-31

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If it is anticipated results will be introduced into evidence or leads to evidence will be obtained where installation is being recommended under the Presidential authorization, the following additional information should be included:

(1). The crime or crimes which it is believed are being committed by the person or persons whose conversations are likely to be overheard.

(2). A complete description of the investigation being conducted - its origin, development and present status. This description should include a detailed analysis of all investigative procedures utilized and a statement as to their inadequacy and the need to use the proposed technique.

(3). The names and backgrounds of each prospective subject of the investigation.

(4). A description of the communications expected to be intercepted, together with an analysis of the relevance of the communication to the investigation.

Requests for coverage should be for no longer than a period of thirty days, subject, of course, to requests for extension.

Dissemination of intercepted information may be made to other intelligence and law enforcement agencies and allies of the United States on a need-to-know basis and should be appropriately classified, and in no case violate the dissemination limitations which are currently imposed upon classified national defense information. If evidence of possible criminal conduct is developed, extreme caution should be exercised in disseminating the information outside of the FBI and the information should be clearly identified as having originated from an electronic surveillance. If a question should arise whether a particular item of information falls within or without these general guidelines, advice of the Department should be obtained as to whether dissemination should be made.

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SAC LETTER 69-31

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It is realized that the instructions present certain serious problems, such as preservation of tapes for a minimum of ten years, and also certain questions, such as the manner of identifying information as coming from an electronic surveillance when disseminating information of a possible criminal conduct. These and other such matters will be taken up with the Department for clarification. Pending the receipt of clarification, however, you should follow the instructions set out herein to the best of your ability, communicating with the Bureau in the event a specific situation presents a special problem.

For your information, the Criminal Division of the Department is currently preparing a "Manual for Conduct of Electronic Surveillance" which will contain detailed instructions regarding the form of, and the information to be contained in, future requests to the Attorney General for authorization to apply for an interception order from the courts.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

6/3/69  
SAC LETTER 69-31

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

June 24, 1969

(A) DR. VASSILIS C. P. MORFOPOULOS - EXPERT FINGERPRINT TESTIMONY - IDENTIFICATION MATTER -- The October, 1968, issue of "The Legal Aid Briefcase," a publication of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association, American Bar Center, Chicago, Illinois, published an article entitled "Some Fingerprints Lie." This concerned a murder trial in Dutchess County, New York, in which Morfopoulos testified as a fingerprint expert for the defense. Two prosecution fingerprint experts had testified that a bloody latent fingerprint found on the headboard of the victim's bed was identical with one of the fingerprints of the defendant. Dr. Morfopoulos testified that it was not identical with the fingerprint of the defendant. The article extolled the expert testimony of Morfopoulos and attempted to cast serious doubt on the infallibility of fingerprint evidence.

FBI fingerprint experts have examined fingerprint evidence in this case and found that the latent fingerprint is identical with the fingerprint of the defendant. A letter of rebuttal has been sent to the President of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association setting out the true facts and correcting the erroneous impression conveyed by the article with the suggestion that the letter be published in a future issue of "The Legal Aid Briefcase."

Morfopoulos' qualifications as a fingerprint expert are deemed to be questionable. He is described as being a Greek immigrant who entered the United States in 1955 to attend school. He has a degree in engineering science and is presently Director of the American Standards Testing Bureau in New York City, a private concern. While his educational background appears extensive in certain scientific fields, he has practically no background or experience in fingerprint work. He describes himself as a microscopist, one who observes objects through a microscope.

Should any information concerning this matter or the participation of Morfopoulos in the field of fingerprint identification or testimony come to your attention, you should promptly advise the Bureau.

(B) LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION - GRANTS AND LOANS -- The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 authorized a program of educational aid to law enforcement officers and students planning law enforcement careers. The Office of Academic Assistance, of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, has just issued basic information which should be made available to interested Special Agent and clerical personnel of your office.

The educational aid is in the form of (1) grants and (2) loans. Grants pay up to \$300 per semester or \$200 per quarter for eligible law enforcement officers taking courses related to law enforcement. "Courses related to law enforcement" are, for example, sociology, chemistry, economics, computer science, and urban planning. The official interpretation of "law enforcement officers" includes FBI Agents but not our non-Agent personnel. Money is paid to the educational institution rather than to the student. The student must get his employer's certification that the courses are of the appropriate kind and that he is employed as a law enforcement officer. He must agree to remain with his agency for two years following completion of any course covered by a grant. If he violates the agreement he must repay the amount of the grant with 7% interest. He cannot receive education benefits from the Veterans Administration concurrently.

Loans of up to \$1800 per academic year can be made to full-time students employed by a law enforcement agency or preparing to enter law enforcement. A "full-time student" is one carrying at least 75% of the normal academic load. He must be pursuing studies leading to a certificate or degree in an area directly related to law enforcement. If he is enrolled in studies potentially relevant to other areas as well as law enforcement such as chemistry, sociology, or economics, his overall curriculum must include a minimum of 15 semester credit hours or their equivalent in law enforcement subjects. Examples of the latter are criminal investigation, police administration and organization, criminology, juvenile delinquency, and police community relations. A loan does not prevent the student's receiving concurrent GI education benefits. He must agree to repay the loan plus 7% interest within ten years after the repayment begins. The total amount of the loan and interest is cancelled, if he serves as a full-time law enforcement officer or employee, at the rate of 25% of the total for each full year of service. The borrowed money goes directly to the participating educational institution, not to the borrower.

6/24/69

SAC LETTER 69-34

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FBI clerks are potentially eligible to obtain such loans, which could help them complete college studies designed to qualify them for the Special Agent position.

Any employee desiring to apply for a loan or a grant should contact the school of his choice to see if it is participating in the program and if so as to the application procedure. Any documents required to be executed by the employer should be forwarded to the Bureau, attention Personnel Section, with a cover letter detailing the circumstances. It now appears no such documents will be necessary for loan applications, but the Bureau desires to be informed by you of any such applications for record purposes, communications of this type also being directed to the attention of the Personnel Section.

(Security Letter on attached page)

6/24/69  
SAC LETTER 69-34

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(C) ARAB ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES -- In recent months reports have been received alleging contacts between Middle East-based Arab terrorist groups such as Al-Fatah and United States subversive organizations, including black nationalist and student radical groups.

Allegations have also been received that Arab terrorist organizations intend to extend their operations into the United States principally aimed at collecting funds and possibly to include terrorist activities against the American Jewish community, Israeli property, and prominent American and Israeli personalities.

All offices be alert for evidence of such action. Make certain informant coverage of Arab activities is fully adequate to insure that we are aware of such activities. All information received in this matter should be submitted in form suitable for dissemination under appropriate caption with a copy to "Arab Activities in the United States," Bufile

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

6/24/69  
SAC LETTER 69-34

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PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC LETTER 69-36

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 1, 1969

(A) HOUSEHOLD GOODS - COMMUTATION OF EXPENSES FOR TRANSPORTATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND PERSONAL EFFECTS -- The General Services Administration has prescribed changes in the commuted rates for transportation and storage of household goods and personal effects and a copy of the changes is enclosed. The new rates are effective for transportation begun on and after June 7, 1969.

All employees in your office who have occasion to submit vouchers for the transportation and storage of household goods and personal effects should review the new rates to insure that vouchers are submitted correctly.

7/1/69

SAC LETTER 69-36

(B)

*THIS PARAGRAPH DELETED TO PROTECT  
IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE.*

(C) CONVERSION BY THE MILITARY FROM MILITARY SERVICE NUMBERS TO SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBERS -- Effective July 1, 1969, the Army and the Air Force will convert from Military Service Numbers to Social Security Account Numbers as a means of identification of military personnel. The Marine Corps will convert to Social Security Account Numbers on January 1, 1971, and the Navy will convert on January 1, 1972.

This conversion will apply to active duty, reserve, and retired servicemen. Individuals who do not have Social Security Account Numbers at the time they enter military service will be issued temporary numbers until such time as they receive Social Security Account Numbers.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

7-1-69  
SAC LETTER 69-36

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(D) PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTED CONTACTS (DESECO) -- Effective immediately, the following streamlining procedures should be followed in this program, which is designed to develop individuals on a highly selective basis for eventual penetration of Soviet-bloc intelligence activities.

If, during the "sounding-out" interview, the Deseco subject clearly exhibits a willingness and potential to cooperate with the Bureau, he should be informed of our desire to have him participate in confidential activity in support of the Bureau's responsibility for the protection of the internal security of the United States. He should clearly understand that this cooperation may require his time and effort beyond his normal occupational endeavors.

This procedure should assist in resolving that the individual is ready, willing; and able to actively assist the Bureau and insure that our ensuing background investigation is necessary and worthwhile.

If he continues to be cooperative and willing to assist the Bureau actively, and the ensuing background investigation of him is favorable, a summary of the results of the "sounding-out" interview and background investigation should be submitted to the Bureau, advising on a UACB basis that he will be recontacted to further assess his potential and availability, and specifically informed of our desire to have him develop a relationship with a Soviet-bloc official. All other procedures in the development and handling of the Deseco subject should be in accordance with existing instructions. Appropriate changes in the Manual of Instructions are forthcoming.

7-1-69

SAC LETTER 69-36

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(E) ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCES (ELSUR) -- In connection with electronic surveillances, you are reminded of the absolute necessity that true copies of the original logs be made in connection with the program of furnishing logs to the Department for possible use in court proceedings. There must be no deletions whatsoever of any type markings which appear on the original logs.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enclosure for (A)

7-1-69  
SAC LETTER 69-36

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

July 8, 1969

(A) INDEX SYSTEMS -- In an important case with great public interest, an individual was not identified because of the failure of an office to properly index a nickname.

Recent court decisions have resulted in the public disclosure of electronic surveillance logs and related material which heretofore were confidential. The information in these surveillance matters is being afforded close scrutiny by the news media, the general public, Federal, state, and local officials; therefore, the importance of proper indexing has become increasingly significant.

Each Special Agent in Charge will be held strictly responsible for insuring that all names, nicknames, and aliases appearing in electronic surveillance logs and related material are properly indexed in accordance with the instructions set forth in Part II, Section 3, page 4, of the Manual of Rules and Regulations.

7-8-69

SAC LETTER 69-37

(B) DIRECTOR'S TESTIMONY ON APRIL 17, 1969 BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS - FISCAL YEAR 1970 -- Copies of my testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations on April 17, 1969, regarding the 1970 appropriation request of the FBI, which has been released by the Appropriations Committee, will be sent to your office in the near future. These copies are to be made available to the personnel of your office who desire to review a copy. There will be about one copy for every two employees in the supply furnished.

(C) BANK PROTECTION ACT OF 1968 - BANK ROBBERY  
MATTERS -- Regulations issued pursuant to the Bank Protection  
Act of 1968 require that effective July 15, 1969, "bait" money be  
maintained by banks and that the "bait" money consist of used  
Federal Reserve notes.

Some offices have in the past suggested to banks that  
Federal Reserve notes issued in distant Federal Reserve districts  
be used as "bait" bills in order to make "bait" bills more noticeable.  
For example, banks in Texas might use as "bait" money Federal  
Reserve notes issued by the Federal Reserve in San Francisco  
because few such bills will be in circulation in Texas.

The Federal Reserve System has advised that some of  
the Federal Reserve Banks have recently been requested by  
commercial banks to supply used currency from another Federal  
Reserve district for use as "bait" bills. The Federal Reserve  
is not set up to handle these transactions and desires that banks  
obtain used Federal Reserve notes issued in other districts  
by contacting a correspondent bank rather than a Federal  
Reserve Bank.

You should keep the above in mind when discussing  
"bait" bills with bankers in your territory.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

7-8-69

SAC LETTER 69-37

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 69-43

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

August 13, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968 --  
Reference is made to SAC Letter 69-31 of June 3, 1969, captioned as  
above.

Tape recordings of conversations deemed sufficiently pertinent to  
monitor through electronic surveillances (elsurs) (wiretaps and micro-  
phone surveillances) are to be made whenever feasible when coverage is  
authorized for intelligence purposes in the internal security field.  
Particular effort should be made to record on tape the conversation of  
an individual who is known to be a subject in a Federal criminal case.

Whenever the intercepted conversations clearly contain no  
evidence or leads to evidence of criminal conduct, the tapes need not be  
retained after they have served the needs of your office. However, the  
Department has pointed out that frequently it is required to disclose to  
the court and sometimes to defense counsel recorded conversations of a  
defendant in a Federal criminal case to refute the contention that infor-  
mation relevant to that case was obtained through elsur. Therefore, the  
Department has suggested that when an individual whose conversation is  
being monitored is known by monitoring personnel or by the Special  
Agent who prepares a summation of the conversation to be the subject  
in a Federal criminal case, the taped recording or a verbatim transcript  
of the conversation should be retained whenever possible.

The Department has further instructed that when an individual  
becomes a defendant in a Federal criminal case, every effort should be  
made to avoid monitoring his conversations through elsur. Equal effort  
must be made to avoid monitoring any and all conversations of anyone  
known to be serving as an attorney for a defendant in a Federal criminal  
case. Therefore, whenever an elsur is operated in a substantive case  
in which current or future prosecution in a Federal court is or may be  
involved, monitoring should be conducted by a Special Agent or Special  
Employee. The monitoring personnel must be instructed in writing that  
they must immediately cease monitoring, both in person and by electronic  
recording, any conversation as soon as it becomes clear that the parties  
thereto are either a defendant or an attorney of a defendant in a Federal  
criminal case.

It is recognized that it is impossible to make monitoring personnel aware of all defendants and their attorneys in all existing or contemplated Federal criminal cases. Our efforts must be directed at surviving the test of whether our approach was logical, reasonable, and practical. It is logical and reasonable to expect that as a practical matter our monitoring personnel should be aware of the identities of the defendants and their attorneys in substantive cases where elsur are being used and prosecution is contemplated. To further insure that they do they must be provided with a list of such defendants and their attorneys. They should also be instructed that they must be alert not to monitor other individuals in the same categories aside from the substantive case when there is reasonable basis for the possible future contention that it was generally publicly known that such individuals were involved in prosecutive action in a Federal court.

The monitors should be instructed that in such situations they are to make a notation in the log, as appropriate, that the conversation was cut off and was not overheard, after identifying the name of the defendant or attorney who was conversing which occasioned the cut-off. Furthermore, any time a conversation relating to defense strategy or tactics, between any two persons, takes place, the conversation should be immediately cut off as soon as the subject matter of the conversation becomes apparent. The same procedure should be followed with respect to monitoring in other cases in which it may be reasonably expected calls will be received from defendants or attorneys involved in current or future prosecution.

If a conversation of a defendant or one of his attorneys should inadvertently be overheard and later comes to the attention of a Special Agent, that Special Agent shall immediately seal the record of the conversation, attaching a memorandum certifying that he has not and will not orally or in writing relate the substance of the conversation to any other representative of the Government or to anyone else except upon order from the Attorney General. This sealed log and the Agent's certification should immediately be forwarded to the Bureau for transmittal to the appropriate Assistant Attorney General.

Elsur logs should be confined to: basic entries of dates, time, identification of individual to monitored conversations; notification made that monitoring ceased when one of the parties to the conversation was

8/13/69  
SAC LETTER 69-43

- 2 -

recognized as a defendant in a pending Federal criminal case or an attorney of such individual; identity of person monitoring; and identity of reel number and location of the conversation on the reel.

Summations of contents of conversation are to be prepared only by Special Agents after reviewing tapes, notes and logs, except in those instances when a foreign language is involved. In such instances the summations are to be prepared by personnel who handle foreign language translations.

Indexing of names is to be made from the summation rather than from the logs.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

8/13/69  
SAC LETTER 69-43

- 3 -



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

August 19, 1969

(A) CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS - ACCOMPLISHMENTS -- As you are aware, many investigative demands are being made of the Bureau necessitating the increased use of manpower. There is no indication that this situation will abate. These increased responsibilities make it mandatory that you devise procedures which will insure all matters within our investigative jurisdiction are promptly and adequately investigated followed by timely, well-organized presentations to United States Attorneys.

During the past year with the change in the administration, many new United States Attorneys and Assistant United States Attorneys have been appointed. Others are being appointed on a continuing basis. It is your responsibility to thoroughly indoctrinate new United States Attorneys and their assistants. It is incumbent on you to stress the desirability to prosecute all violations within our investigative jurisdiction. You must closely follow the personnel situation not only in the United States Attorneys' offices but also with regard to Federal judges. In the event shortages or other situations exist which have an effect on the handling of our cases, the Bureau should be immediately advised.

The Bureau's preeminence in the law enforcement field was built on performance and results. Notwithstanding certain factors which at first glance would seem to be beyond our control, I expect you to exert every effort to insure our investigative record at the close of the current fiscal year will withstand close scrutiny from any source.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

(B) CIVIL DISORDERS - RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES -- Pursuant to a Civil Disturbance Plan adopted by the Department of Justice, a Civil Disturbance Group has been newly established in the Office of the Deputy Attorney General to coordinate all activities connected with civil disorders. One of its principal functions is the evaluation of intelligence data in order for the Attorney General to make a judgment as to the necessity for dispatching Departmental Civil Disorder Task Forces to areas experiencing serious civil disorder. You were previously advised of the establishment of the Task Forces by airtel to all SACs dated May 8, 1969, captioned "Departmental Civil Disorder Task Forces."

The Department is fully dependent upon the FBI for the collection and prompt reporting of intelligence data related to threatened or actual civil disorders. It is also dependent upon the Bureau for assistance in evaluating intelligence data regarding developing situations having a potential for violence. It is absolutely essential, therefore, that the Bureau be immediately notified by the most expeditious means warranted by the urgency of the circumstances of any outbreak of civil disorder or situations which threaten to expand into mob violence or riots.

In those instances where the Bureau is initially notified by telephone, a confirming teletype setting forth the available details must be submitted within the hour and in a form suitable for dissemination. The Bureau must be kept fully informed of all subsequent pertinent developments by teletype, or by telephone followed by teletype if the information or circumstances so warrant.

I wish to reiterate that in order for the Bureau to carry out its responsibilities in this extremely critical field, a constant and effective check on existing conditions which may lead to riots or mob violence must be maintained. School and campus disorders and the activities of racial and other types of extremists must be considered in this regard. To accomplish this coverage, full utilization of informants and in-depth liaison with local law enforcement agencies is essential.

I am holding each SAC personally responsible to see that the above instructions are fully complied with and to insure that law enforcement agencies in his Division fully understand the importance of the FBI being immediately notified of any threatened or actual outbreak of civil disorder. Any delay whatsoever in reporting data in this area to the Bureau will not be tolerated.

8/19/69

SAC LETTER 69-44

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(C) INFILTRATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES BY BLACK EXTREMIST GROUPS - RACIAL MATTERS --

Information has recently been developed by the Washington Field Office that a black extremist leader indicated he had been thinking of recruiting young black people into his organization with the thought that they could be infiltrated into the FBI and/or CIA. There is no indication that such a program had been implemented.

This again highlights the ever present danger of infiltration of the ranks of our employees. As you are aware, our investigations and system of operation are geared to uncover any "plant"; however, we must never lose sight of this possibility, since penetration of law enforcement agencies is a priority target of these extremist groups.

All Bureau Agents should be alert for information indicating that infiltration as outlined above is being considered or is taking place. During contacts with informants, this matter should be pursued to determine if they have any information regarding infiltration by extremist groups into the FBI, other intelligence agencies, and local law enforcement. Advise the Bureau promptly of any information developed.

The next Black Nationalist Movement semiannual report which is due 9/10/69 and all subsequent reports should contain all information developed including contacts with sources and informants regarding this matter. The results should be set forth under above caption as Section VI of the report.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

8/19/69  
SAC LETTER 69-44

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

August 26, 1969

(A) VOUCHERS - MOVING EXPENSES - BUREAU OF THE BUDGET  
CIRCULAR A-56 REVISED JUNE 26, 1969 -- Bureau of the Budget has issued revised regulations governing additional benefits provided by Public Law 89-516, approved July 21, 1966, for employees who are officially transferred. The revised regulations were effective as of June 26, 1969, and are not retroactive prior to that date. A copy of the revised regulations is attached and additional copies in the form of inserts to the Voucher Guide will be forwarded to your office in the near future. A summary of the pertinent changes together with the Bureau's regulations thereon follows:

OVERSEAS TRAVEL OF DEPENDENTS

If a member of an employee's immediate family reaches his 21st birthday while the employee is stationed overseas and the Government paid the cost of his transportation to the overseas station when the employee was transferred, such member may be returned to the United States at Government expense provided the return travel is performed within the prescribed time limitation. Heretofore the regulations prohibited the travel of such member of the employee's immediate family at Government cost.

COMPUTATION OF PER DIEM

An employee traveling on transfer, or traveling to or from an overseas duty station on home leave, or returning to his place of residence in the United States from an overseas duty station for separation, is now entitled to a claim of per diem regardless of the fact that the travel time for the trip is less than ten hours. Members of the employee's immediate family traveling with the employee under these conditions are also entitled to a claim of per diem. The previous regulations contained

a ten-hour restriction with respect to the computation of per diem. It is desired to point out that the elimination of the ten-hour rule does not apply when travel is incidental to temporary duty. Each per diem claim under this regulation must be supported by a statement to the effect that additional expenses were incurred.

#### TEMPORARY QUARTERS ALLOWANCES (TIME)

The revised regulation extends the period of time during which the employee may begin his temporary quarters allowance. The temporary quarters claim must begin not later than 30 days from the date the employee reported for duty at the new station or if not begun during this period, then not later than 30 days from the date the family vacated the residence at the old station. Previously the 30-day rule for the starting time of a temporary quarters claim did not include the condition for the extension of time relating to the family vacating the residence at the old station.

#### RECEIPT REQUIREMENT FOR TEMPORARY QUARTERS EXPENSES

Receipts are required for lodging, laundry and cleaning expenses (except when coin-operated machines are used for laundering and/or cleaning of clothes). The previous regulations did not specify the requirement for receipts to support expenses incurred for laundry and cleaning of clothes.

#### REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION SETTLEMENT DATES

The new regulations now provide for an additional condition wherein the period of time for the settlement dates on a real estate transaction may be extended. An additional period of time not in excess of one year may be authorized or approved by the agency when it is determined that circumstances justifying the exception exist which precluded settlement within the initial one-year period of the sale and/or purchase contract entered into in good faith by the employee during the initial one-year period. All circumstances used to justify the extension of time must be set forth in writing. The extension of time will only be granted in those cases where all facts show that the employee entered

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SAC LETTER 69-45

into a sale or purchase contract which would have allowed sufficient time under normal conditions for the transaction to have been completed within the initial one-year period of time. Each employee's voucher, submitted for real estate transaction expenses wherein the settlement dates extend beyond the one-year initial time period must be supported by a statement of information from the employee concerning the causes for the delay and forwarded to the Bureau with your personal recommendations concerning the merits involved in the case.

#### REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES

Several changes have been made to clarify various types of expenses that are now proper for reimbursement. The cost of a title insurance policy and legal and related expenses for a title opinion are now reimbursable. The same types of expenses incurred in both the sale and purchase transactions are now reimbursable; whereas, heretofore they were restricted to either the sale or purchase transaction but not both. The new regulations eliminate as reimbursable the cost incurred by the employee in obtaining a loan for the purchase of a dwelling and also prohibits reimbursement to the employee for expenses that are determined to be a part of the financial cost under the Truth ~~and~~ Lending Act (Public Law 90-321).

*in*

Appropriate manual changes will be forthcoming.

8/26/69  
SAC LETTER 69-45

(B) ASCERTAINING FINANCIAL ABILITY MATTERS -- Your attention is directed to SAC Letter 69-39 dated 7/22/69 setting the minimum acceptance amount in Ascertaining Financial Ability (AFA) cases at \$1,500. At the request of the Criminal Division of the Department an exception is being made concerning referrals for AFA investigations in connection with criminal fine and appearance bond judgments and the minimum in these cases is being set at \$500. Request for investigation of criminal fines and appearance bonds involving smaller amounts may be accepted should a special situation exist. Of course, the \$1,500 minimum acceptance amount will remain in effect relative to all other requests for AFA investigations. The Department is in the process of issuing advice to all U. S. Attorneys.

Appropriate Manual and Agent Handbook changes are forthcoming.

(Security Letter on attached page)

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SAC LETTER 69-45

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(C)

Brd Agency

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enclosure for (A)

8-26-69.

SAC LETTER 69-45

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 69-46

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

September 5, 1969

(A) INFORMANTS - CRIMINAL, RACIAL AND SECURITY -- Your attention is again directed to the urgent necessity to exercise the utmost care and discretion in the selection of individuals for development as informants. There must be greater stress placed on this important phase of your informant programs.

Keep in mind that any doubt regarding a potential informant's emotional stability or veracity should be immediately resolved in the best interests of the Bureau.

You should afford continuous strong supervision through all steps of the development and handling of informants. There is likewise a need for tight supervision of Agent personnel engaged in the handling of informants to insure all actions taken are proper and above criticism. Under no circumstances should favors or gratuities be accepted from informants or any other action be taken which could compromise the Special Agent involved or the Bureau.

Any deviation from these instructions will not be tolerated.

Your efforts to obtain adequate informant coverage must be characterized by good judgment on the part of all Special Agents.

These instructions in no way lessen your responsibility to insure your office has a continuous and well-planned program to expand your informant coverage.

Appropriate personnel should be advised with respect to these instructions.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director



PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 69-51

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 17, 1969

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

(A) PAYMENTS TO INFORMANTS - CRIMINAL, RACIAL, AND SECURITY -- There have been too many instances recently where the field has requested exorbitant lump-sum payments to informants. I want immediate positive steps taken to insure that all future requests are more carefully scrutinized and cut down to a reasonable and proper level. As you have been instructed in the past, it is the responsibility of each SAC to closely examine informant payment requests submitted. It is apparent that scrutiny by you of lump-sum payment requests has not received adequate attention. Unless payments to informants are maintained at reasonable levels there will have to be a material reduction in the number of incentive awards made to our own personnel. You are expected to bring this to the attention of all personnel handling informants, and it will be incumbent upon you to see that these instructions are closely followed in the future.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

September 26, 1969

(A) CONDUCT DURING INTERVIEWS -- It is recognized that Special Agents often conduct interviews with persons who deliberately become obnoxious and may go out of their way to irritate and provoke the Agents. Even under such trying circumstances Agents should remain calm and in complete control of their speech in order to avoid the use of any provocative language that a reasonable person could consider to be offensive.

These observations are to be brought to the attention of all investigative personnel.

(Security Letter on attached pages)

(B) SECURITY AND RACIAL INFORMANTS -- A recent survey conducted by the Inspection Division of informants and sources on the campuses of educational institutions determined that there exists a need for tight controls and great selectivity in this most sensitive area.

Accordingly, no student should be developed as a campus security or racial informant or source of any type in security or racial matters who is under the age of 21. In the event there exist highly unusual circumstances which would warrant an exception, you should submit such a request to the Bureau setting out full justification.

Upon initial contact with a potential student informant or source, informant or source should be requested to execute a brief signed written statement for the field file to the effect that such individual has voluntarily furnished information to the FBI because of his concern of individuals and groups acting against the interests of his government and that he understands that the FBI is not interested in the legitimate activities of educational institutions.

Also, you will submit a quarterly letter regarding each student or teacher authorized for contact as a potential informant, informant or panel source in security and racial matters. This letter should contain details regarding productivity, citing specific information furnished by the source not otherwise available to your office from public source material or other available sources off campus. Sufficient information must be contained in this letter to justify the continued utilization of the source.

The initial quarterly letters should be submitted by each office by January 1, 1970, and should be transmitted to the Bureau by cover communication under the caption "Utilization of Informants and Sources at Institutions of Learning." The cover communication should set forth an overall analysis of coverage afforded by campus sources in each division including the number of informants and sources active and under development at each educational institution where sources are being utilized. Subsequent letters should be submitted in a like manner on a quarterly basis.

9/26/69

SAC LETTER 69-55

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Requests for payments should not be included in these quarterly letters. Rules governing such requests remain unchanged and will continue to be the subject of separate communications.

These instructions in no way lessen your responsibility to insure that your office has a continuous and well-planned program to obtain necessary coverage at institutions of learning so that the Bureau can fulfill its obligations.

Appropriate manual and handbook changes are forthcoming.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

9/26/69  
SAC LETTER 69-55

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 69-58

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

October 7, 1969

(A) FIREARMS - REMINGTON MODEL 760 PUMP-ACTION RIFLES AND CARBINES -- Each office will soon be supplied with .308 caliber Remington Model 760 pump-action rifles and carbines, some equipped with 4-power telescopic sights, carrying slings, and carrying cases. The cases may also be used for transporting shotguns and machine guns. The action of the Remington Model 760 rifle and carbine is identical with that of the Remington Model 870 shotgun which will simplify training with the new weapon. You will be furnished a supply of 150 grain, metal-cased, .308 ammunition for service use. For training purposes you will receive a supply of reduced velocity ammunition, appropriately color-coded, which will permit training on your present pistol range. A training bulletin regarding this new weapon will be forwarded in the near future.

Each SAC will immediately advise the Bureau, Attention: Training Division, the number of Remington Model 81 rifles in his office, listing by caliber and serial number the condition of each: excellent, good, or fair. Also advise the number of carrying cases for the Model 81 rifle and the amount of Remington .30 or .35 caliber ammunition on hand.

(Security Letter on attached page)

**(B) SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATION - AMERICAN SERVICEMEN'S UNION --** Set forth below is an up-to-date characterization of the American Servicemen's Union (ASU) which is believed to have field-wide application.

On September 20, 1969, a source advised that the ASU, formed during early 1968, maintains headquarters at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. ASU is dominated and controlled by the Workers World Party (WWP) and is designed to advance WWP efforts to undermine United States political and military objectives abroad by fomenting discontent among military enlisted personnel and by calling for the establishment of a servicemen's union. ASU's chief propaganda weapon is the publication of "The Bond - The Servicemen's Newspaper" which is widely circulated at military installations free of charge and at times unsolicited.

The source also advised that the ASU's Chairman is Andrew Dean Stapp, undesirably discharged from the United States Army in April, 1968. Stapp is a member of the WWP. ASU and "The Bond" are terms used interchangeably in connection with WWP interests in military matters. The former has no real existence apart from the latter since the publication is the primary means of generating interest among and communicating with servicemen interested in the formation of a union. The Union does not function as an organization at this time. It has, however, been given much publicity in each edition of "The Bond."

A characterization of the WWP as set out on page 44 of SAC Letter 69-50 dated September 19, 1969, will be used in conjunction with the above characterization.

Source: DELETED

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

10/7/69  
SAC LETTER 69-58

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

October 22, 1969

(A) SECURITY INFORMANT AND RACIAL INFORMANT PROGRAMS -  
REDUCTION IN COST -- The value of productive live informants in the security and racial fields cannot be overemphasized and in this connection I want to stress that there are many areas where informant coverage is inadequate or weak. However, in an effort to cope with an ever-increasing cost of our operations, particularly in the payments to informants for services and expenses, I want each Special Agent in Charge to undertake a detailed analysis of his individual security and racial informant programs in an effort to determine if there are any ways in which savings may be effected through retrenchment, refinement and/or elimination of duplication of effort.

In approaching this problem, each Special Agent in Charge is urged to be both critical and constructive. You should consider what is necessary to your efficient operations as opposed to what is desirable. However, it is expected that the productivity of each and every informant will be taken into account, bearing in mind that in some instances the primary value of an informant is to provide corroboration of intelligence received from other informants. While a system of corroborating information provided by other informants is essential in determining the validity of our data and the integrity of newly developed informants and sources, and may be the desirable manner of cross-checking information, it may be that in some instances back-up informants are being continued for corroborative purposes even though integrity and reliability of other primary sources of the same information have been established. Such practice leans more to the desirable maximum coverage rather than the more economical necessary coverage and wherever possible should be eliminated or curtailed.

This is not to suggest that justified payments to established, productive informants should be arbitrarily reduced in order to achieve savings; nor should you arbitrarily discontinue informants who may occasionally furnish duplicate or corroborative information but for the most part produce valuable first-hand intelligence. In particular you should not curtail your

informant program as such, although it is recognized that in order to accomplish a reduction in expenses it may be necessary for you to cut back the total number of informants being operated by your office in the security field. Each office should place stress on quality over quantity in evaluating its informant coverage. In some instances informants being paid on a regular basis may have authorized amounts reduced to more realistic figures. Other informants might logically be reduced to the status of confidential sources, while still others might be discontinued entirely, subject of course to being reinstated if the circumstances so dictate. Discontinuance of such informants should of course be accomplished in such a manner that should the need arise, they may be reactivated.

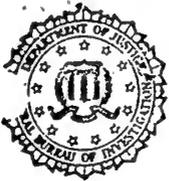
You should also consider the possibility of redirecting efforts of any informant whose services, while desirable in one field, may be more valuable in another area where there is inadequate coverage. Such redirection might result in a decrease in activity with an accompanying decrease in the amount paid to him for services and/or expenses.

It is recognized that of necessity there will be an abrupt decrease in informant statistics because of cutbacks in the overall informant strength. However, I feel that this will be more than offset by projected savings which will be realized and this will be fully taken into account during inspections of your office. Cutbacks in individual situations must not result in a letdown on the part of each individual Agent in his continuing search for well-qualified security and racial informants and participation by each Special Agent in this important program will also continue to be examined by the inspection staff.

Within thirty days from the date of this letter each office must submit to the Bureau by letter captioned "SECURITY AND RACIAL INFORMANT COVERAGE - REDUCTION IN COST" overall results of its detailed analysis together with its recommendations for measures which will result in savings in informant costs in the office. Your letter should identify each case by title and Bureau file number, wherein savings can be effected, together with the projected savings and the effect the measure will have on your informant program. This letter must be immediately followed by separate letters for individual case files of informants affected. In addition to recommendation for discontinuance, redirection, reduction in status, reduction in authorized payments or other action, each letter must specifically comment as to the possibility of reactivation of discontinued informants should the need arise and whether the informant offers any potential for redirection in another field where informant coverage is weak or inadequate.

10/22/69  
SAC LETTER 69-63

Very truly yours,  
John Edgar Hoover  
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

November 10, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) BUREAU APPLICANTS - CLERICAL RECRUITMENT PROGRAM - SEAT OF GOVERNMENT -- Your attention is directed to SAC Letter 69-66(B) dated November 4, 1969, wherein you were advised of the critical shortage of clerical employees at Seat of Government and of the necessity to establish intensified recruitment programs to maintain a continuous flow of clerks to Seat of Government, especially during the off-season months.

A careful analysis was made of the potential and recruiting accomplishments of each office within the continental United States. As a result of this analysis, I have instructed that the quota system be realigned. Set forth below is the new quota system, indicating the minimum number of Seat of Government clerks to be recruited each month.

Albany	4	Dallas	3	Memphis	5	Pittsburgh	24
Albuquerque	2	Denver	9	Miami	5	Portland	2
Alexandria	6	Detroit	5	Milwaukee	6	Richmond	8
Atlanta	8	El Paso	2	Minneapolis	6	Sacramento	2
Baltimore	11	Houston	3	Mobile	3	Saint Louis	4
Birmingham	4	Indianapolis	6	Newark	4	Salt Lake City	3
Boston	4	Jackson	6	New Haven	4	San Antonio	4
Buffalo	4	Jacksonville	6	New Orleans	4	San Diego	2
Butte	3	Kansas City	8	New York City	6	San Francisco	2
Charlotte	8	Knoxville	6	Norfolk	4	Savannah	5
Chicago	6	Las Vegas	1	Oklahoma City	5	Seattle	2
Cincinnati	15	Little Rock	5	Omaha	7	Springfield	6
Cleveland	6	Los Angeles	2	Philadelphia	15	Tampa	5
Columbia	6	Louisville	12	Phoenix	2	Washington Field	4

The above quota system will be placed into effect January 1, 1970. I expect each office to meet its currently assigned quota for the months of November and December, 1969. Your wholehearted participation will insure the success of the Bureau's efforts to obtain qualified applicants.

(B) MEDICARE - MEDICAID - FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT --  
In recent months considerable publicity has appeared in various parts of the country concerning large-scale frauds and other abuses by doctors, dentists, hospitals and nursing homes in connection with the operation of Medicare and Medicaid programs. These abuses relate to alleged mismanagement by state authorities, charges for services not rendered, inflated fees, double billings, charges for unnecessary services and services to ineligible patients. In order to insure uniform handling by the field of complaints received concerning the operations of these programs, and to avoid duplication of investigation, the following is being set forth.

Medicare is a Federal program enacted July 30, 1965, to provide hospital and medical insurance to persons over 65 years of age and is available all over the United States. This insurance program is financed by monthly premiums and is administered by the Social Security Administration. Fraudulent claims submitted under this program would be a violation of Title 42, U. S. Code, Section 408 (Section 208 of the Social Security Act), which as a general rule would take precedence over the general criminal fraud statutes.

The Social Security Administration has an investigative staff and has primary responsibility for the administration of Social Security Act benefits, including the Medicare program. Recent irregularities brought to light concerning this program have been investigated by the Social Security Administration.

In view of the foregoing, any complaints received by the field concerning possible frauds or other abuses in the operation of the Medicare program should be referred to the nearest local office of the Social Security Administration without any investigation.

Medicaid is a grant-in-aid program in which Federal and state (and sometimes local) governments share the costs of medical care for people with low income. States design their own programs within Federal guidelines and benefits vary from state to state. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is responsible for the administration of the program on the Federal level, whereas state agencies have this responsibility on a local level. Any complaints received concerning alleged irregularities in connection with this program should be submitted to the nearest local office of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare without investigation.

The foregoing should be brought to the attention of all investigative personnel.

(Security Letter on attached page)

11/10/69

SAC LETTER 69-67

(C) INVESTIGATION OF UNAFFILIATED WHITE RACIAL EXTREMISTS - RACIAL MATTERS -- Under existing instructions, investigation of white extremists is restricted to those individuals who are associated with the Klan or other white hate-type organizations. In view of the recent marked increase in violent acts throughout the United States on the part of individuals who are not affiliated with the Klan or other white hate-type organizations, it is necessary to modify existing instructions to broaden the scope of our investigative responsibilities to include these unaffiliated individuals.

Investigation has established that many of the individuals involved in these recent acts of violence, although not currently members of the Klan or other white hate-type groups, did have previous affiliation with such groups and still maintain their extremist tendencies.

Hereafter, investigation must be promptly instituted on these unaffiliated white racial extremists and their activities closely followed.

In conducting these investigations, you should be guided by instructions set out in Section 122A, Volume IV, Manual of Instructions, which apply to investigations of the Klan and white hate-type organizations and associated individuals. Appropriate manual and handbook revisions will be forthcoming.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

11/10/69  
SAC LETTER 69-67

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

November 18,

(A) NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (NCIC) - ADMINISTRATION OF CASES -- NCIC terminals have been installed and are operational in a number of offices. Plans have been formulated to install terminals in the remaining offices by the end of this fiscal year. Instructions for the administration of cases involving NCIC in offices having NCIC terminals will be included in a forthcoming revision of Manual of Rules and Regulations.

Offices without NCIC terminals are to follow instructions set forth below pending installation of NCIC terminals.

1. Property (including vehicles, license plates, guns, articles, securities, and boats)
  - a. Inquiries to determine if record of property is on file in NCIC
    - (1) Submit to Bureau by airtel marked for attention of NCIC. If circumstances dictate a teletype be sent, direct teletype to NCIC TWX 710-822-0006. Show office file number in the communication.
    - (2) Inquiries may be made through a local agency's NCIC terminal when it is more advantageous or convenient. Field office identifier is to be used to identify inquiry as FBI originated.
      - (a) Where an operational inquiry made through a local agency's terminal results in a valid positive response ("hit"), obtain and retain original of terminal-produced printout showing inquiry message transmitted, and record(s) on file in NCIC in exhibit envelope of substantive case file or other appropriate file.
  - b. Initial entry of property records
    - (1) All entries will be made at SOG for offices without an NCIC terminal. (Local agency NCIC terminals are not to be used for entering property items in NCIC.)

- (2) Furnish information concerning property to be entered in NCIC to Bureau by one of following means:
- (a) Appropriate NCIC entry form FD-414, FD-415, or FD-416
    - I. Complete original and one copy of appropriate entry form in legible hand printing. Forward original to Bureau by routing slip for attention of NCIC. Serialize and file copy of entry form in substantive case file.
    - II. Upon receipt of entry form at Bureau, item will be entered in NCIC for your office using your office's NCIC identifier. Entry form will not be returned.
  - (b) Airtel or teletype
    - I. Airtel or teletype is to be directed to Bureau for attention of NCIC with office file number being shown in communication. Teletypes are to be used only if circumstances dictate a need for this type communication. Direct teletypes to NCIC TWX 710-822-0006. (This teletype to NCIC does not serve to notify Bureau of facts and/or investigation conducted in a case. Appropriate notification of Bureau must be in accordance with instruction set forth under applicable classification.)
  - c. Modification or cancellation of property records

All modifications or cancellations of field office property records on file in NCIC will be made at SOG for offices without an NCIC terminal. (Local agency NCIC terminals are not to be used for this purpose.)

    - (1) Cancellations
      - (a) When property record is determined to be invalid or there is no longer a need to be advised if property is recovered, office with record in NCIC is to immediately advise Bureau so that record may be canceled.
      - (b) Furnish necessary information for cancellation of property record to Bureau by airtel for attention of NCIC. If circumstances dictate a teletype be sent, direct it to NCIC TWX 710-822-0006. Show office file number in communication and include sufficient descriptive information to positively identify property record to be canceled.

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SAC LETTER 69-69

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- (2) Modifications
- (a) Each office is responsible for furnishing promptly to Bureau for attention of NCIC data necessary to maintain accurate and valid records in NCIC for its office.
  - (b) Submit changes, additions, or deletions of identifying data to Bureau by airtel for attention of NCIC. If circumstances dictate a teletype be sent, direct it to NCIC TWX 710-822-0006. Show office file number in communication and include sufficient descriptive information to positively identify property record to be modified.
- d. Clearance of or placing of a "locate" against property record when property is recovered.  
All clearing of or placing of a "locate" against field office property records on file in NCIC for offices without an NCIC terminal will be done at SOG. (Local agency NCIC terminals are not to be used for this purpose.)
- (1) Report promptly recoveries of stolen property on file in NCIC by airtel for attention of NCIC. If circumstances dictate a teletype be sent, direct it to NCIC TWX 710-822-0006. Include in communications concerning recovery of property on file in NCIC: (1) sufficient descriptive data to positively identify property record to be cleared; (2) agency or office recovering property; (3) date of recovery; and (4) file number of recovering agency or office, if known.
- e. Validation of property records
- (1) A computer printout will be furnished each office listing its property items on file in NCIC as follows:
    - (a) Stolen/"felony" vehicles and stolen/missing license plates  
Furnished quarterly showing records in NCIC as of first Monday in January, April, July, and October.
    - (b) Stolen/missing and "recovered" guns  
Furnished annually showing records in NCIC as of first Monday in March.

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(c) Stolen/embezzled/counterfeit/missing securities  
Furnished annually showing records in NCIC as of first Monday in June.

(d) Stolen boats  
Furnished annually showing records in NCIC as of first Monday in January.

(2) Each property record in the above files is to be promptly validated for correct content and status. Indicate any necessary corrections (content or status) on original copy of computer printout and return to Bureau by routing slip for attention of NCIC. Corrections will be made at SOG. Original of computer printout will not be returned.

(3) Stolen articles  
Property records on file in NCIC stolen articles file will not be furnished for validation of individual records. However, a computer printout listing all property on file as of January will be furnished each office for review to insure that NCIC procedures for entry of property are being adhered to. Do not return computer printout to Bureau.

## 2. Fugitives

### a. Inquiries

#### (1) Inquiry of NCIC only

Inquiries may be made through a local agency's NCIC terminal when it is more advantageous or convenient. Field office identifier is to be used to identify inquiry as FBI originated.

(a) Where an operational inquiry made through a local agency's terminal results in a valid positive response ("hit"), obtain and retain original of terminal-produced printout showing record(s) on file in NCIC in exhibit envelope of substantive case file or other appropriate file.

#### (2) Inquiry of Bureau fugitive indices, Identification Division records, and NCIC

(a) Inquiries of Bureau may be made by teletype, airtel, or letter, depending upon the urgency, setting forth all known

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descriptive and identification data concerning the individual, such as social security number, military service number, operator's license number, date and place of birth, aliases, and physical description. Check at Bureau will include fugitive indices, NCIC, and Identification Division records. Whenever possible, inquiry should be worded, "Advise only if fugitive or wanted," to avoid need for negative reply. If circumstances exist necessitating an answer, specifically indicate this by stating, "Advise whether or not fugitive or wanted." Avoid ambiguous language, such as, "Advise if fugitive" or "Advise if wanted." Such requests will be interpreted to mean, "Advise only if fugitive or wanted." In instances in which the field requires an answer to its inquiry of whether an individual is a Bureau fugitive or is wanted by local authorities, one additional copy of the airtel or letter should be submitted to Bureau for each office which should be advised. If there is no record as wanted, the Bureau will appropriately stamp copy of the incoming communication and forward same to interested offices by routing slip.

b. Initial entry of fugitive records

All entries will be made at SOG. (Local agency NCIC terminals are not to be used for entering Bureau fugitives in NCIC.)

(1) FUDE

FUDE will be entered at SOG (using NCIC identifier of office of origin) on receipt of form DD-553 (absentee wanted by armed services).

(2) PV or CRV

PV or CRV will be entered at SOG (using NCIC identifier of office of origin) on receipt of PV or CRV warrant application form.

(3) Fugitives in all classifications other than FUDE, PV, or CRV

These fugitives will be entered at SOG using information set forth on FD-65 submitted to Bureau. Entry will be made using NCIC identifier of office of origin in bond default, EFP, and PBV matters. In all other classifications other than FUDE,

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PV, or CRV entry will be made using NCIC identifier of office in whose territory process was filed and warrant issued.

- c. Modifications or cancellations of fugitive's NCIC record  
All modifications or cancellations of Bureau fugitive's NCIC record will be made at SOG for offices without an NCIC terminal. Each office is responsible for furnishing promptly to Bureau data necessary to maintain accurate and valid records in NCIC for its office. (Local agency NCIC terminals are not to be used for this purpose.)
- (1) Cancellations
    - (a) Cancellations of fugitive's NCIC record will be made based on information set forth in airtel or teletype advising process has been dismissed. (See MRR, Part II, sec. 4 G, item 1, for procedures concerning notifying Bureau of dismissal of process.)
  - (2) Modifications
    - (a) Necessary modifications of fugitive's NCIC record to show applicable caution statement, aliases, and changes, additions, or deletions of identifying data will be made using information set forth in communications reporting such data.
    - (b) See M. of I., vol. II, sec. 49 B, for procedures re notifying Bureau and interested office re caution statements.
    - (c) See M. of I., vol. I, sec. 7 I, re use of supplemental fugitive form letter (FD-65).
    - (d) See MRR, Part II, sec. 4 D, regarding aliases in title of case.
- d. Clearance of or placing of a "locate" against fugitive record when fugitive is located/apprehended.
- (1) All clearance of or placing of a "locate" against located/apprehended Bureau fugitives on file in NCIC will be done at SOG using data set forth in apprehension communication. (Local agency NCIC terminals are not to be used for this purpose.)
  - (2) See MRR, Part II, sec. 4 G, item 1, for procedures concerning notifying Bureau of apprehension/location of Bureau fugitives.

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e. Validation of fugitive records

- (1) Computer printed cards will be furnished each office quarterly showing its fugitives on file in NCIC as of first Monday in February, May, August, and November. Each record is to be promptly validated for correct status and content. Indicate any necessary corrections (status or content) on appropriate card(s) and return only these cards to Bureau by routing slip for attention of NCIC. Corrections will be made at SOG. Cards will not be returned.

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(B) IMPREST FUNDS - AUDIT AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1969 -- Treasury Department regulations require that at the close of the period covered by a surety bond on Imprest Fund Cashiers, the cash in the hands of Cashiers or Alternate Cashiers be verified by two disinterested persons, designated for this purpose by the Special Agent in Charge, and that a report of the same be submitted to the Chief Disbursing Officer of the Treasury Department.

The surety bond presently covering our Cashiers and Alternate Cashiers was executed for a two-year period, which will expire at the close of business, December 31, 1969. Accordingly, it will be necessary for you to designate two disinterested employees to audit the Imprest Fund of your office on December 31, 1969. Form FD-301 should be executed in an original and two copies and signed by the individuals making the audit. The original and one copy should be forwarded to the Bureau, attention "Budget Unit." This audit cannot be made on any other day, nor can one of the semiannual audits be used for the purpose. You are not to interpret this as eliminating or superseding either of the semiannual audits. This is an audit which must be made every two years in addition to any other audits that are required to be made. The original of this audit report will have to be forwarded to a different branch of the Treasury Department than that to which the regular semiannual reports are sent. Also, it is desired to stress that both of the individuals making the audit must sign the report.

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(C) TRAINING - POLICE - ASSIGNMENT OF INSTRUCTORS -- I am concerned that sufficient care is not being used in the assignment of police instructors in field schools to insure the most effective use of our available manpower. Our investigative commitments have never been as heavy, and I want you to carefully review the manner in which your police instructors are assigned to avoid the use of an excessive number of different instructors in any police school commitment. This should be accomplished by assigning instructor personnel to handle multiple topics unless some strong reason makes this impossible, such as when specialized topics are involved.

(Security Letter on attached page)

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(D) SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATION - TRI-CONTINENTAL INFORMATION CENTER -- Set forth below is an up-to-date characterization of the Tri-Continental Information Center which replaces the one in SAC Letter 69-50.

A source advised on February 18, 1967, that it was announced at an Executive Board meeting of the Communist Party of Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1967, that Mike Myerson was forming an anti-imperialist center. This center became known as the Tri-Continental Information Center (TCIC) and maintained an office in Room 640, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

A second source advised on May 11, 1967, that the TCIC was founded by Mike Myerson, who attended a Communist Party, USA, National Committee meeting in June, 1967, in New York City, as a Communist Party front organization supported by Communist Party funds.

The TCIC was described in Volume I, Number 1, May, 1967, issue of the "Tri-Continental Information Center Bulletin" as an organization established to raise, through education and information, an anti-imperialist consciousness in the United States--particularly within the growing movements for peace, human rights and democracy.

A third source advised on September 26, 1969, the TCIC was considered defunct as of that time.

Sources:

DELETED  
DELETED  
DELETED

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

11/18/69  
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535  
December 9, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) FB/JRA MATTER - INTEROFFICE FIREARMS COMPETITION (PPC) 1969 -- I am pleased to announce the results of the 1969 FBIRA-sponsored Interoffice Firearms Competition (PPC): The Dallas Division won the overall competition with an average score, including handicap, of 101.05 (93.90 + 7.15). The "J. Edgar Hoover Practical Pistol Course Trophy" is being sent to Dallas where it will remain until the winner of the 1970 Competition is determined. A plaque is also being forwarded to Dallas which is to be permanently retained by that Division.

In addition to the overall winner, plaques for permanent retention will be presented to the second- and third-place winners, Anchorage - 100.97 (98.12 + 2.85) and Detroit - 100.87 (94.90 + 5.97) respectively. Again this year, divisions were divided into groups according to the Agent participation and the office having the highest average, plus handicap, in each group is being cited for "honorable mention." Excluding the first three winners, the division in each group winning the citation is as follows:

	<u>Net</u>	<u>Gross</u>
Group 1 - Newark	93.89	99.14
Group 2 - Sacramento	92.59	99.38
Group 3 - Springfield	93.06	99.17
Group 4 - Salt Lake City	95.26	100.33

The relative standing of each office, according to group, is as follows:

<u>Group 1</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Gross</u>	<u>Group 2</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Gross</u>
1. Newark	93.89	99.14	1. Sacramento	92.59	99.38
2. Cleveland	91.22	98.60	2. Tampa	93.01	99.31
3. Los Angeles	92.73	98.49	3. Columbia	91.40	98.93
4. Baltimore	91.82	98.48	4. Charlotte	93.74	98.60
5. Pittsburgh	92.11	98.46	5. Jackson	90.86	98.21
6. Kansas City	92.89	98.35	6. Cincinnati	92.18	97.85
7. Philadelphia	91.29	98.35	7. Indianapolis	92.00	97.80
8. Atlanta	91.88	98.22	8. Seattle	91.81	97.62
9. Chicago	93.29	98.19	9. San Diego	90.95	97.52
10. Boston	92.30	98.16	10. Minneapolis	92.07	97.45
11. Washington Field	91.02	97.89	11. San Juan	92.28	97.33
12. Miami	90.90	97.80	12. Richmond	90.04	97.24
13. Seat of Government	89.92	97.60	13. Jacksonville	91.28	96.37
14. New York City	88.62	96.79	14. Oklahoma City	88.56	96.15
15. New Orleans	90.52	96.76			
16. San Francisco	89.90	96.18			
<u>Group 3</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Gross</u>	<u>Group 4</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Gross</u>
1. Springfield	93.06	99.17	1. Salt Lake City	95.26	100.33
2. Mobile	92.99	98.89	2. Knoxville	94.03	99.02
3. Milwaukee	94.06	98.75	3. Norfolk	93.18	98.85
4. Buffalo	93.00	98.67	4. Portland	94.12	98.72
5. New Haven	91.94	98.48	5. Little Rock	92.19	97.83
6. San Antonio	90.35	98.14	6. Albuquerque	92.90	97.83
7. Phoenix	92.04	98.10	7. Alexandria	90.26	97.56
8. Las Vegas	95.20	97.88	8. El Paso	90.24	97.35
9. Omaha	90.94	97.84	9. Butte	92.57	97.31
10. Birmingham	90.05	97.52	10. Albany	89.34	97.17
11. Memphis	90.57	97.45	11. Honolulu	88.02	95.28
12. Louisville	90.20	97.43	12. Savannah	88.46	94.33
13. Houston	92.09	97.26			
14. St. Louis	90.20	97.16			
15. Denver	89.90	96.02			

The increase in participation by Agent personnel and the enthusiasm generated in the overall competition for the "J. Edgar Hoover Practical Pistol Course Trophy" are indeed heartening. This year the overall average for Special Agents participating was 91.33.

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**(B) VOUCHERS - INCREASED TEMPORARY QUARTERS ALLOWANCE -**  
As a result of the per diem rate being increased to \$25 as set forth in SAC Letter 69-72, dated December 2, 1969, the Bureau has approved the following daily rates for the employee and members of his immediate family while occupying temporary quarters when the employee has been officially transferred to a new duty station. The effective date for the increased rates is December 1, 1969.

For employees: \$18 for the first 10 days  
\$12 for the second 10 days  
\$ 9 for the third 10 days

For dependents: \$12 for the first 10 days  
\$ 8 for the second 10 days  
\$ 6 for the third 10 days

Manual changes will be forwarded under separate cover.

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(C) ~~FBI~~ NATIONAL ACADEMY TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES -- As you were advised by SAC Letter 68-47(A), travel and subsistence expenses were made available under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 for local law enforcement officers from the United States attending the FBI National Academy. Officers attending in Fiscal Year 1970 received travel and \$16 per day subsistence allowances from the regular FBI appropriations.

Since we assist officers in obtaining housing accommodations and encourage them to share expenses while attending the National Academy, we feel that the \$16 a day allowance is sufficient at the present time to handle their expenses while in Washington. The most recent National Academy class felt that \$16 a day was sufficient to handle their expenses. We will, of course, reevaluate this matter from time to time and in the event there is any change, you will be advised.

The \$16 a day per diem rate will apply to any other officers attending FBI-sponsored schools in Washington, D. C., wherein travel and subsistence allowances are authorized.

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(D) TITLE III OF THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968 -- A review of the use of court-approved electronic surveillance pursuant to Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 shows that excellent results have been obtained through coverage of carefully selected locations.

This legal evidence-gathering technique has been effectively utilized in organized crime investigations, particularly those relating to loan-sharking and gambling operations.

For example, just one operation revealed those in control were handling \$60,000,000 per year principally in lay-off action. In another instance, data from electronic surveillance enabled the Bureau to conduct 54 fruitful search-warrant raids involving an extensive interstate gambling operation.

Insure Agent personnel handling investigations in connection with the Criminal Intelligence Program and other major criminal investigations are thoroughly familiar with all aspects of Title III. They should be continually alert to the possibility of requesting use of this most effective investigative technique.

As you know, it is mandatory that probable cause be established prior to approval of use of electronic surveillance. An analysis of affidavits which have been approved requesting use of electronic surveillance reveals that top echelon informants and other sources have made substantial contributions in establishing probable cause. Keep in mind informants can be of material assistance in this regard.

In the event you have a specific situation presenting a special problem with respect to use of electronic surveillance, communicate with the Bureau.

It is your responsibility to make certain that whenever special circumstances are existent which completely justify use of electronic surveillance pursuant to Title III, appropriate action is taken by your office.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

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(E) CHARACTERIZATIONS OF 'RACIAL AND MILITANT BLACK ORGANIZATIONS - REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA - REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT - STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE -- Set forth below are up-to-date characterizations of the Republic of New Africa and the Revolutionary Action Movement which replace those in SAC Letter 69-50 for these organizations. In addition, there is set out below a characterization of the Student National Coordinating Committee, which should be handled in accordance with the instructions set out in above-mentioned SAC Letter.

#### REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA

A source has advised that the Republic of New Africa (RNA) is an all-Negro organization founded in Detroit, Michigan, in March, 1968. Robert F. Williams, who was then residing in Peking, China, was named as its President-in-Exile. Williams fled the United States in 1961 following issuance of a local warrant for his arrest on a charge of kidnapping growing out of a racial incident in Monroe, North Carolina. He published and broadcast hate-type material in Cuba and China prior to his return to the United States in September, 1969.

A second source has advised that the purpose of the RNA is to establish an independent black nation within the United States, demanding the States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina in addition to \$10,000 per black citizen as payment for 400 years of ancestral slave labor.

A third source advised on March 14, 1969, that an army of the RNA, known as the Black Legion, dedicated to black freedom and committed to the concept of systematic armed revolution, has been established. Black Legion members are expected to participate in military training and engage in firearms practice. The RNA plans to establish an underground Black Legion in addition to an aboveground Black Legion in order to avoid detection by the police.

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According to this source, Black Legion members acting as bodyguards at a session of the Second National Convention of the RNA in Detroit, Michigan, on March 29, 1969, were involved in a shoot-out with members of the Detroit Police Department which resulted in the killing of one policeman and the critical wounding of another.

Sources:

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

A source in November, 1964, made available a document which indicated that the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) was organized in 1963 by Afro-Americans who supported the revolutionary objectives of Robert F. Williams and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of Afro-American people in the United States.

Williams fled the United States in 1961 following issuance of a local warrant for his arrest on a charge of kidnapping growing out of a racial incident in Monroe, North Carolina. He published and broadcast hate-type material in Cuba and China prior to his return to the United States in September, 1969.

According to this document, RAM oriented its program to education, political revolution and the organization of a black political party with revolutionary objectives, recognizing the need for "black revolution" that could and would seize power. This source in September, 1964, advised that RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalistic system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism.

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In September, 1969, a second source advised that RAM has ceased to exist in the New York City area since the arrests of some of its leaders and members in 1967 on a number of charges including the state crime of Advocacy of Criminal Anarchy.

In October, 1969, a third source advised RAM had ceased to exist in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which along with New York City had been its main sphere of activity.

Sources:

DELETED  
DELETED  
DELETED

STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE

A source advised the Student National Coordinating Committee (SNCC), formerly known as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, is a nonmembership organization founded in 1960, during the civil rights movement in the South.

Under the leadership of Stokely Carmichael, who served as National Chairman during the period 1966-67, SNCC evolved from a civil rights oriented group into a full-blown black revolutionary organization.

A publication entitled "1967 High Tide of Black Resistance" indicates the year 1967 was considered by SNCC as a historic milestone for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. The publication declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the

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people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers, forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

A second source advised that H. Rap Brown succeeded Carmichael as National Chairman of SNCC in May, 1968, and served in that capacity until June, 1968, at which time SNCC reorganized, creating ten deputy chairmen in an effort to relieve pressure by law enforcement.

In April, 1969, SNCC moved its national headquarters from Atlanta, Georgia, to New York City, where it is presently located.

H. Rap Brown announced at a press conference in New York City on July 22, 1969, that he had been elected Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. He announced the organization was dropping the word "Nonviolent" from its title and will be known as the Student National Coordinating Committee, with a Revolutionary Political Council functioning as its governing body. Brown, at that time, stated the use of force is necessary in obtaining revolutionary goals.

Sources:

DELETED  
DELETED

12/9/69  
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(F) STUDENTS FOR/A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY - SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATION -- Set forth below is a current characterization of Students for a Democratic Society which should be utilized in the future when it is necessary to characterize this organization in investigative reports and other types of communications.

### STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as presently regarded, came into being at a founding convention held June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy" the line of the national leadership has revealed a growing Marxist-Leninist adherence which currently calls for the building of a revolutionary youth movement. Concurrently, the program of SDS has evolved from civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war stance to an advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist position. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as the leaders of worldwide struggles against United States imperialism whereas the Soviet Union is held to be revisionist and also imperialist.

At the June, 1969, SDS National Convention, Progressive Labor Party (PLP) forces in the organization were expelled. As a result, the National Office (NO) group maintained its National Headquarters at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, and the PLP faction set up headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This headquarters subsequently moved to Boston. Each group elected its own national officers, which include three national secretaries and a National Interim Committee of eight. Both the NO forces and the PLP forces claim to be the true SDS. Both groups also print their versions of "New Left Notes" which sets forth the line and the program of the particular faction. The NO version of "New Left Notes" was recently printed under the title "The Fire Next Time" to achieve a broader mass appeal.

Two major factions have developed internally within the NO group, namely, the Weatherman or Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) I faction, and the RYM II faction. Weatherman is action-oriented upholding Castro's position that the duty of revolutionaries is to make revolution. Weatherman is regarded by RYM II as an adventurist,

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elitist faction which denies the historical role of the working class as the base for revolution. RYM II maintains that revolution, although desired, is not possible under present conditions, hence emphasizes organizing and raising the political consciousness of the working class upon whom they feel successful revolution depends. Although disclaiming control and domination by the Communist Party, USA, leaders in these two factions have in the past proclaimed themselves to be communists and to follow the precepts of a Marxist-Leninist philosophy, along pro-Chinese communist lines.

A second source has advised that the PLP faction which is more commonly known as the Worker Student Alliance is dominated and controlled by members of the PLP, who are required to identify themselves with the pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the PLP. They advocate that an alliance between workers and students is vital to the bringing about of a revolution in the United States.

SDS regions and university and college chapters, although operating under the outlines of the SDS National Constitution, are autonomous in nature and free to carry out independent policy reflective of local conditions. Because of this autonomy internal struggles reflecting the major factional interests of SDS have occurred at the chapter level since the beginning of the 1969-70 school year.

A characterization of PLP is attached.

Sources: DELETED  
DELETED

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

December 23, 1969

(A) TRAINING - FIREARMS AND DEFENSIVE TACTICS - CALENDAR YEAR 1970 -- Attached are copies of the Field Firearms and Defensive Tactics Training Program for the 1970 calendar year.

Relative to ammunition orders, you should estimate your ammunition needs as accurately as possible, taking into consideration National Academy associates who attend field firearms training sessions. Ammunition orders for the period of August 1, 1970, to January 31, 1971, should be submitted to reach the Bureau no later than May 1, 1970. Ammunition needed for the period February 1, 1971, to July 31, 1971, must be ordered no later than November 1, 1970.

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(B) DISCONTINUANCE OF FREEDOM SHARE NOTES -- The Treasury Department has advised that issuance of Freedom Share Notes is being discontinued and applications for such Notes will no longer be accepted. Freedom Share Notes issued to employees will continue to earn interest until maturity at the original 5% rate. It further advises that the interest rate for Series E Bonds, effective June 1, 1969, has been increased from 4½ to 5%.

In the immediate future you will be furnished a list of all the employees of your office who are now purchasing Freedom Share Notes. These employees should be personally contacted and advised that with the first pay period beginning in January, 1970, no deductions will be made from their salary for Freedom Share Notes after full purchase price for a Note has been completed. Unless the employee cancels the authorization in writing, deductions presently authorized for the combined Freedom Share Note-Series E Bond will be automatically converted to a deduction for a Series E Bond only. A Series E Bond will then be issued in a denomination equal to the combined face value of the Series E Bond and the Freedom Share Note. The amount deducted will be adjusted accordingly. For example, if an employee is having \$39 withheld for one \$25 Series E Bond and for one \$25 Freedom Share Note, the amount of \$37.50 will be withheld for one \$50 Bond. The inscription on the \$50 Bond will be identical to that on the previous \$25 Bond.

Employees now purchasing Freedom Share Notes who do not desire the automatic conversion to Series E Bonds only should forward a signed request to cancel their present authorization no later than January 11, 1970.

*Received by SM. Talley 12/17/75*

(C) BRIBERY AND CRIMINAL FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS -- This is to again bring to your attention the necessity of affording Bribery, Fraud Against the Government, Federal Housing Administration Matters and Veterans Administration Matters continuous, preferred and thorough investigative and supervisory attention. Increased federally financed programs dealing with poverty, housing, employment, training and education have placed added investigative demands on the Bureau in recent months. In addition, there has been a noticeable increase in large procurement type frauds requiring substantial investigative activity on the part of Bureau Agents.

Fraud and corruption growing out of Government procurements and other federally sponsored programs affect the proper and efficient functioning of the Federal Government, its Departments and Agencies and cast suspicion on the integrity of Government employees. These so-called "white-collar crimes" are most serious and usually generate intense interest by the public, the press and Congress. Other Departments and Agencies have administrative responsibilities to perform when alleged violations relate to their personnel or the management of their contracts and they frequently withhold administrative action pending receipt of the results of the Bureau's completed investigations. Consequently, it is most essential that there be no delay by the Bureau in fulfilling its responsibilities in these cases.

You are reminded that the field's responsibilities are not ended with the completion of investigations. There must be prompt, full and well-organized presentations to the United States Attorneys. Cases warranting prosecutive consideration must be closely followed with the United States Attorneys to insure that there is no delay in prosecuting worthy cases. Unnecessary delays either in the investigative or prosecutive stages can be most embarrassing to the Government and can seriously jeopardize chances for successful prosecution.

It is desired that you make an immediate, thorough analysis of the present administrative and investigative handling of these matters to insure that there is no delay in the initiation and completion of our investigations of Bribery and Criminal Fraud allegations. Supervisory and investigative personnel should be made aware of the Bureau's concern in this regard. The handling of these important matters will continue to be closely scrutinized at the Seat of Government to insure these instructions are fully complied with.

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SAC LETTER 69-76

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(D) BUREAU APPLICANTS - CLERICAL RECRUITMENT PROGRAM - SEAT OF GOVERNMENT -- Declinations of Appointments by Clerical Applicants - A survey has been completed on clerical appointments declined for the period 1-1-69 through 11-30-69. During this period a total of 4,213 appointments were offered, 3,106 clerks entered on duty and 1,107 appointments were declined. The percentage of declination was 26.3%. Reasons given are set forth below.

<u>REASONS</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>	<u>REASONS</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
To accept other employment	28.3%	Family problems	6.6%
To continue education	17.4%	Marriage	6.0%
Parents refused to allow appointee to come to Washington, D. C.	8.6%	Military	0.6%
Appointee declined to EOD, Washington, D. C.	10.5%	No longer interested	6.0%
Financial reasons	6.0%	Miscellaneous (health, higher salary, transportation, personal reasons or would give no reason)	10.0%
			<u>100.0%</u>

This survey disclosed no significant changes in the reasons for declinations as compared to similar surveys conducted in the past. It demonstrates the absolute necessity of insuring that before an applicant is placed under investigation, you must be assured that he is sincerely interested in employment by the Bureau at Washington, D. C.

In view of the great demands already placed on our investigative personnel, it is essential that appointments are kept at the highest level of acceptance. Through penetrative interviews people who have no interest in Bureau employment or who have not given sufficient thought to all the ramifications involved in seeking employment away from home will be weeded out. As you have been previously advised, contacting the parents of young applicants to insure that they will allow the applicant to come to Washington results in a saving of investigative time and cuts down considerably on the number of declinations. You should use this technique in any instance where it appears that parental approval has not been given to the applicant.

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Recruitment of 1970 Graduates - You are reminded that appointments are offered as much as six months in advance of the applicant's availability date; therefore, you should as soon as possible begin the recruitment and investigation of those applicants who will be available following May and June graduation. In order to insure expedite processing of the 1970 graduates, the exact graduation date of the applicant as well as his availability date should be set forth on the Interview Report Form (FD-190). If exact date is not known to applicant, determine how many days he will need following graduation prior to reporting for employment at Seat of Government. During course of investigation in those instances where graduation date is unknown, determine same from appropriate school officials and report it in your airtel summary.

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(E) FBI DISASTER SQUAD ACTIVITIES-- The FBI Disaster Squad has rendered identification assistance in numerous disasters and, because of the large repository of fingerprints in the Identification Division, has been successful in identifying many victims through fingerprints. The number of fingerprint identifications made is governed by the availability of known fingerprints for the victims coupled with the condition of the remains. Eighty per cent of the disasters in which the Disaster Squad has participated involved aircraft accidents. With the advent of jet aircraft, the percentage of fingerprint identifications has declined because of severe incineration and mutilation of the remains. In some aircraft disasters, Special Agent personnel have interviewed friends and/or relatives for detailed background information, obtained dental charts and medical records, and forwarded same to the disaster scene for the use of dentists and pathologists in identifying those victims not identifiable by fingerprints. This procedure requires a substantial amount of Agent time and if followed in the future could place an unusually heavy burden on the Bureau with the introduction in early 1970 of aircraft carrying 300 to 400 passengers. Consequently, participation by the FBI in future disasters will be limited to identifying as many of the victims by fingerprints as possible and Agent personnel will not be used in obtaining complete background information concerning each victim unless such information is needed in a case where the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction. This limitation should be clearly explained to representatives of the carrier, local police or other requesting agency at the time request for Disaster Squad assistance

12/23/69

SAC LETTER 69-76

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is received in order that the requester will be on early notice of the extent of FBI services that can be expected. Since requests for this service usually originate in the field, inform all investigative personnel of the foregoing modification.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

12/23/69  
SAC LETTER 69-76

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(F) WIRETAPPING AND EAVESDROPPING -- Five copies of a monograph entitled "Wiretapping and Eavesdropping" are being sent to each office under separate cover. This material is to be used for instruction purposes. Additional copies may be obtained from the Training Division, in small quantities, if needed.

12/23/69

SAC LETTER 69-76

(G) EMERGENCY DETENTION PROGRAM -- The Department has approved a suggestion that Security Index (SI) subjects currently designated as Priority III be maintained separately. For administrative purposes Priority III subjects will continue to be maintained as a portion of the SI but all decisions relating to such individuals will be made strictly within the Bureau. Priority I and Priority II subjects will continue to be reviewed and approved by the Department. This decision was based on the Department's intention to consider only those individuals in Priority I and Priority II for apprehension in the event the Emergency Detention Program is placed in effect.

All SI cards pertaining to Priority III subjects should be immediately separated from those cards pertaining to Priority I and Priority II subjects and maintained in a separate section of the SI. These subjects will continue to be designated as Priority III and the criteria for including subjects in this category will remain the same. The Department will be completely divorced from any action pertaining to Priority III subjects.

This administrative handling of Priority III subjects should not generate any reevaluation of your SI subjects since any redesignations of Priorities at this time will be carefully scrutinized at the Bureau.

Residence and employment of Priority III subjects should be verified on an annual basis as is the current practice. In connection with this verification, the case file should be thoroughly reviewed for any necessary action to be taken including a reevaluation of the subject's status. This includes removal from Priority III or possible redesignation as a Priority I or Priority II SI subject.

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As investigations are completed regarding additional security subjects, the investigative results should be submitted to the Bureau by summary-type report along with your recommendations regarding inclusion on Priorities I, II or III. Once an individual is approved for inclusion in Priority III any pertinent subsequent information may be furnished by letterhead memorandum. No investigative reports will be required in Priority III cases subsequent to the initial summary-type report. Reports will continue to be required in Priority I and Priority II SI cases in accordance with Section 87D of the Manual of Instructions.

With the establishment of this procedure, the maintenance of the Reserve Index A (RI-A) will be discontinued at the Bureau. The RI-A will be maintained solely by each field division in the same manner as Reserve Index B is currently handled.

Manual changes will be forthcoming. All surveys and programs in connection with Emergency Detention Program should be adjusted accordingly. Revision of necessary forms will be forthcoming.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enclosures for (A)

12/23/69  
SAC LETTER 69-76

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1968

Reviewed by J. Dick  
8/11/75  
Accepted by  
8/13/75 SFP



PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 68-4

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 9, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) LINEUPS -- SAC Letters 67-39 and 67-61 contained instructions for compliance with the June 12, 1967, Supreme Court decisions in U.S. v. Wade, 388 U.S. 218, Gilbert v. California, 388 U.S. 263 and Stovall v. Denno, 388 U.S. 293.

The Department of Justice has furnished additional instructions in this regard and these are summarized here for your guidance.

The Department takes the position that "If an agent is present and is able to testify for the government as to the circumstances of the line-up, it is not necessary to have an assistant United States Attorney present at every line-up."

Recently a lineup was held in a Bureau case and no representative of the United States Attorney's office was present. Activities of defense counsel seriously interfered with the conduct of the lineup. Since the lineup proceeding is now a "critical stage" of the criminal process, it is most desirable to have a representative of the United States Attorney's office present to deal with questions and objections raised by defense counsel.

You are instructed to continue to immediately notify the United States Attorney of the time and place as soon as a lineup has been scheduled and to request attendance at the lineup by a representative of his office. Advise the Bureau of any difficulties in this regard so that they may be brought to the attention of the Department.

The Department advised that the defense counsel cannot require a lineup for the accused. Any request for a lineup by defense counsel should be referred to the United States Attorney.

The Department states, "With respect to establishing probable cause to arrest a person at liberty, who would not be available for a line-up, a viewing without a line-up may be necessary. In that situation, it would be desirable, if at all possible, that the viewing be under circumstances where the witness will not have the person specifically pointed out to him. It is impossible to cover all factual variations. The aim should be to have the show-up as fair and as free from suggestion to the witness as possible."

Good judgment must be exercised to insure that any viewing of a suspect by a witness be as free from suggestive influence as possible, as the witness may later be called to make an in-court identification.

The Department has suggested the following wording be used to secure an effective waiver of right to counsel at a lineup:

**YOUR RIGHTS (Lineup)**

Place \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Time \_\_\_\_\_

"You have been asked to participate in a line-up. At the line-up, you will be obliged to stand in a line with other persons, to speak, to move in a certain manner, and/or to put on or remove certain clothing for the purpose of enabling witnesses to make an identification. You are required to participate in the line-up, but you are entitled to have an attorney of your own choosing present. If you cannot afford an attorney but wish to have one present at the line-up, the line-up will be delayed until an attorney has been appointed by a court to represent you. Having an attorney present will help you in the preparation of your defenses to any identification which may be made at the line-up.

"However, you may waive your right to have an attorney present at the line-up and consent to participate in the line-up in the absence of an attorney.

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SAC LETTER 68-4

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Waiver and Consent

"I have read this statement of my rights and I understand what my rights are. I am willing to participate in a line-up in the absence of an attorney. I understand and know what I am doing. No promises or threats have been made to me and no pressure or coercion of any kind has been used against me."

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Effective immediately utilize the above wording in securing waiver of right to have counsel present at a lineup. As you were advised in SAC Letter 67-61, the lineup is a nontestimonial identification process not covered by the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination and no warning of any rights under the Fifth Amendment is required. Before any lineup is held in the absence of counsel for the accused a waiver must be obtained.

The Department stated a waiver of rights to have counsel present at the lineup should also be obtained prior to the lineup from a suspect, not under arrest, who consents to appear in a lineup. You may adapt the wording of the above warning and waiver to this situation by changing the third sentence of the warning to read, "You are not required to participate. . ."

Forms utilizing the warning and waiver wording may be prepared in the field.

1/9/68

SAC LETTER 68-4

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(B) FIREARMS - CONFISCATION, DONATION, RETURN TO OWNER --  
The following notice appeared in the United States Attorneys Bulletin  
for December 22, 1967:

"Title 18 U.S.C. 3611 provides in substance that a judgment of conviction may include an order by the court confiscating any firearms or ammunition found at the time of arrest in the possession or under the immediate control of a defendant subsequently found guilty of one of the offenses enumerated in the statute. Crimes which come within the scope of the statute include murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, killing or assaulting a Federal officer, bank robbery and kidnapping.

"Frequently revolvers, rifles and other weapons taken from criminals are not subject to forfeiture under other Federal laws, and it is obviously undesirable to have the weapons returned to individuals who may use them in committing crimes of violence. Accordingly, it is strongly recommended that 18 U.S.C. 3611 be brought to the court's attention in proper cases at the time of sentence for the purpose of preventing the return of the weapons to convicted felons."

The referenced statute covers the offense of transporting a stolen motor vehicle in interstate or foreign commerce, or committing or attempting to commit a felony in violation of any law of the United States which felony involves ". . . the use of threats, force, or violence" or is ". . . perpetrated in whole or in part by the use of firearms." The statute also states that "The court may direct the delivery of such firearms or ammunition to the law-enforcement agency which apprehended such person, for its use or for any other disposition in its discretion."

The Bureau has no objection to a court order directing disposal by the FBI Laboratory.

Other Federal statutes, indexed under "Firearms" in the United States Code Annotated, occasionally may be useful in obtaining the court order. There is a variety of them, such as those providing for forfeiture of firearms used in violation of liquor laws, forfeiture of firearms

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SAC LETTER 68-4

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used to kill or capture birds or animals unlawfully in named national parks, and declaring contraband any firearm with respect to which there has been committed any violation of any provision of the National Firearms Act or any regulation issued pursuant thereto. The responsibility for selecting the applicable statute, if any, is that of the United States Attorney.

If the case does not fit within Title 18 U.S.C. 3611 or any other statute allowing confiscation or forfeiture on court order, there are other disposal possibilities, as follows:

(1) If the subject owns the gun, obtain from him a signed waiver of ownership rights and send the gun to the FBI Laboratory.

(2) If the subject owns the gun, is convicted and will not waive ownership rights, deliver the gun to the U.S. Marshal as part of the prisoner's property. See U.S. Marshals Manual, Section 709.01. Or, deliver to the subject's attorney or other designated representative. In either case obtain and file a receipt.

(3) If the subject owns the gun, is acquitted, and will not waive ownership rights, deliver the gun to him or to his designated representative. Obtain and file a receipt.

(4) If the gun was stolen from a known and legitimate owner, return the gun to him. If the gun is the property of the United States, return it to the nearest office of the service concerned. Obtain and file a receipt.

(5) If the gun was stolen and the legitimate owner is unknown, deliver the gun to the United States Marshal as abandoned or unclaimed property. See U.S. Marshals Manual, Section 322.01. Obtain and file a receipt.

(6) Whatever the ownership status of the gun, if this Bureau only borrowed it as evidence from another law enforcement agency which obtained the gun upon arrest of the subject, return it to that agency. Obtain and file a receipt.

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(7) If the prisoner is not prosecuted federally and is delivered to some other agency, as in the case of a deserter or a person arrested for Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution, deliver the gun to that agency along with the prisoner. Obtain and file a receipt.

(8) In any case of legitimate doubt on whether the gun should be held for evidence, or returned to the subject at this time, or at any time, or be delivered to some other claimant, hold the gun and force the claiming party to take his civil remedy at law for its return. The United States Attorney must approve this action in advance; he may be required to defend it.

Under no circumstances are you to send a weapon to the FBI Laboratory for disposition "on the authority of the United States Attorney." This latter official has no power by statute or otherwise to make such a disposition.

Occasionally, a citizen may offer a firearm as a gift to the FBI for inclusion in the Reference Firearms Collection. If the firearm is accepted it must be accompanied by a release from the owner which shows that the weapon is being given to the FBI unconditionally with the understanding that if the FBI Laboratory has a similar weapon or for any other reason does not desire to retain this one, the weapon hereby given to the FBI may be destroyed.

Advise all investigative personnel. At this time of special concern over the use of firearms to commit crimes, you should neglect no opportunity to obtain confiscation, forfeiture or surrender of ownership in any appropriate case.

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SAC LETTER 68-4

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(C) FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY ASSOCIATES RETRAINING SESSIONS FOR 1968 -- Advise the Bureau, Attention: Training Division, by June 1, 1968, the dates and places of your 1968 retraining sessions for graduates of the FBI National Academy. If your retraining session will be held in advance of that date, Bureau should be given at least 30 days' notice. The Bureau should be furnished with the detailed program to be followed, and your personal attention should be given to the planning of these sessions to make certain that the emphasis is on subject matter of value and interest to the graduates who will attend.

All correspondence should be directed to the Bureau, Attention: Training Division, and should be submitted on an unless-advised-to-the-contrary-by-Bureau (UACB) basis.

You are reminded that in July, 1968, there will be a Sectional Retraining Session in Section II (Central States) from July 14-17 at the Fontainebleau Motor Hotel in New Orleans, Louisiana. No regularly scheduled chapter retraining sessions should be held in Section II during 1968. Graduates from the Central States as well as from the rest of the chapters should be invited to participate, as always, in your field fire-arms training programs, police schools, and other Bureau functions.

To assist the host chapter in New Orleans, each Special Agent in Charge of field offices located in states making up Section II should make certain that all eligible graduates in their territories are aware of the retraining session in New Orleans and have notified the secretary of their own chapter whether they expect to attend. All SACs should be aware that any graduate in good standing is welcome to attend Sectional Retraining Sessions in any section. Any graduate expecting to attend the retraining session in New Orleans should be advised to make proper reservations through the host chapter without delay. The personal attention of each SAC is imperative to stimulate interest in not only the Sectional Retraining Session in New Orleans but also each of the other chapter retraining sessions.

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(D) TRAINING - POLICE - HANDCUFFING - VISUAL AID -- You are being sent under separate cover a cutaway drawing of a handcuff lock, showing its various parts and their relationship to each other, suitable for use as a visual aid at police training schools where principles of prisoner restraint are being taught. This teaching aid should be considered a supplement to Training Document #72, "Handcuffing," published in May, 1967; it should be maintained with other training aids, and its availability should be called to the attention of all police instructors.

1/9/68

SAC LETTER 68-4

(E) BUREAU COVERAGE IN TURKEY AND LEBANON -- Effective immediately, the road trip previously made by Legat, Rome, to Turkey and Lebanon is being discontinued. Future leads in those areas should be sent to the Bureau for handling by the Department of State. Manual changes are being prepared.

Very truly yours,

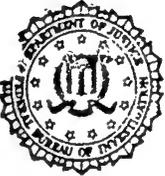
John Edgar Hoover

Director

1/9/68

SAC LETTER 68-4

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PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC LETTER 68-5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 16, 1968

(A) PUBLIC LAW 90-206 - POSTAL REVENUE AND FEDERAL SALARY ACT OF 1967 - EMPLOYMENT OF RELATIVES - RESTRICTIONS - PERSONNEL MATTER -- One section of captioned Law specifies restrictions with respect to employment of relatives by employees defined as "public official." Under the Law a public official is an employee in whom is vested or to whom is delegated the authority to appoint, employ, promote, or advance individuals, or to recommend individuals for appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement. "Relative" means an individual who is related to the public official as father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, or half sister.

The restrictions are as follows: (1) A public official shall not advocate one of his relatives for appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement to a position in his agency (entire Department of Justice in our case) or in an agency over which he exercises jurisdiction or control. (2) A public official shall not appoint, employ, promote, or advance to a position in his agency or in an agency over which he exercises jurisdiction or control: (a) one of his relatives; or (b) the relative of a public official of his agency or of a public official who exercises jurisdiction or control over his agency, if the public official has advocated the appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement of his relative. Further, a public official who recommends a relative, or refers a relative for consideration by a public official standing lower in his "chain of command" (the line of supervisory personnel that runs from a public official to the head of his agency), for appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement is deemed to have advocated such action concerning the relative. It is particularly important that the Law be carefully adhered to because it specifies that an individual appointed, employed, promoted, or advanced in violation of the Law is not entitled to pay.

*Received by M. Talley  
1/17/68*

The spirit of the Law is essentially that practiced by the Bureau anyway. It is observed that the fact authority to recommend for promotion or advancement is rather broad in the Bureau increases considerably the number of potential public officials we have as defined by the Law. Whereas the Law does not prohibit relatives of public officials from being appointed, employed, promoted, or advanced in the same agency as the public official, the record concerning any such personnel action will have to show that the public official did not advocate or effect the action involved concerning his relative. Insure the Law is adhered to in your office. If any questions arise they should be referred to the Bureau. The Law applies to the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Branches of Government. The Law does not provide criminal provisions, the Bureau does not have investigative jurisdiction, and any complaint received of violation by someone outside the Bureau should be referred to the appropriate Government entity involved. A manual revision is being prepared.

1-16-68

SAC LETTER 68-5

WFS

(B) SECURITY OF FM RADIO TRANSMISSIONS -- You have been reminded repeatedly of the possibility that FBI radio transmissions may be heard by unauthorized individuals and that FM radio transmissions must be discreet at all times. In a previous SAC letter, you were advised of the monitoring of FBI radio transmissions by the subject of a sensitive surveillance and the introduction in court of notes made by the subject while monitoring. Many criminals have been apprehended with radio receivers in their possession which were or could be tuned to the Bureau's frequencies. More and more relatively low-priced receivers, many selling for under \$25, which are capable of monitoring FBI transmissions, are being offered for sale by radio dealers. This, of course, greatly increases the possibility of the Bureau's radio transmissions being overheard by unauthorized persons.

It is desired that this be brought to the attention of all personnel. In addition, you should personally examine the manner in which your FM radio facilities are being utilized to insure that the operation of such facilities is in strict accordance with existing Bureau instructions as set out in Paragraph 9, Chapter 4, Part II, FBI Handbook.

1-16-68

SAC LETTER 68-5

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(C) ANTI-RACKETEERING - HOBBS ACT - INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY - CONSPIRACY -- Prosecution recently resulted in convictions of a member of La Cosa Nostra and four of his associates for violating the robbery-conspiracy provisions of the Hobbs Act (18 USC 1951) and Conspiracy (18 USC 371) to violate the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property (ITSP) statute (18 USC 2314). This case involved an alleged scheme concocted in Buffalo, New York, during February, 1965, to commit two robberies in Los Angeles, California, and to transport the proceeds of these robberies from Los Angeles to Buffalo. Some interstate travel reportedly was performed in connection with this conspiracy, but neither of the robberies took place.

The Department has now advised it intends to consider asserting Federal jurisdiction under the robbery-conspiracy provisions of the Hobbs Act (which prohibits interference or conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce by robbery or extortion by means of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear) when the persons involved are known organized crime subjects suspected of engaging in such activities. Accordingly, the Department desires to be furnished information received concerning the involvement of known organized crime subjects, suspected subjects, or known or suspected associates of organized crime subjects, with any robbery, robbery attempt, or robbery conspiracy which may in any way affect interstate commerce.

In this regard it is not desired that every robbery be fully investigated for the purpose of ascertaining definite organized crime involvement; only information received in the normal course of FBI operation and gathering of intelligence data which meets the above criteria should be furnished.

Information in this regard should be forwarded to the Bureau in letterhead memorandum (LHM) form suitable for dissemination to the Department by cover airtel. In addition to the information concerning such a matter, LHM should contain detailed documentation regarding the organized crime affiliations of persons involved in such matters. LHM should conclude with a statement that the Criminal Division of the Department is requested to advise the Bureau whether further investigation by the FBI under the Hobbs Act is warranted or whether the information

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SAC LETTER 68-5

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concerning the matter should be referred to local authorities. You will be informed of the determination made by the Department.

As regards ITSP, the Department has advised that conspiracies to violate this statute are violative of the Federal law, even where the theft of property has not actually occurred, and Federal investigation and prosecution may be appropriate in certain instances. Accordingly, when information is received indicating a conspiracy to commit a theft or robbery of \$5, 000 or more and transport the proceeds in interstate commerce, the Department requests that such information be furnished to the appropriate U. S. Attorney for determination as to whether full-scale investigation should be conducted or whether the matter should be referred to local authorities. It is to be noted that this procedure applies to all ITSP conspiracies; it is not limited to those involving persons with organized crime affiliations.

Therefore, in each instance where information comes to your attention indicating such a conspiracy, even though a theft has not occurred, the facts are to be discussed immediately with the U. S. Attorney and appropriate action should be taken in accordance with his decision and existing procedures. In each such case following discussion with the U. S. Attorney advise the Bureau of the full facts. This is to be brought to the attention of all Special Agents and borne in mind as a possible means of prosecution of active burglars, hold-up men and fences.

Appropriate manual changes will be forwarded.

(Security Letter on attached pages)

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SAC LETTER 68-5

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(D) RABBLE ROUSER INDEX -- By SAC Letter 67-70 dated November 28, 1967, you were advised that the Rabble Rouser Index is being expanded to include agitators who have attracted local attention as well as those who have attracted national attention. In view of the expansion of this Index, it is being programmed into the Bureau's automatic data processing equipment.

To facilitate the submission of the necessary background information, organizational affiliations, and other data on the individuals recommended for inclusion in the Index, Form FD-397 has been devised. A supply of these forms will be forwarded to you in the near future.

An original and one copy of Form FD-397 shall be completed and forwarded to the Bureau by the office of origin on each individual it recommends. A succinct resume of the subject's activities on which the recommendation is based shall be attached. Current instructions require submission of an up-to-date investigative report with recommendations for inclusion. In view of the urgency of the over-all racial situation which dictates cataloging of all potential racial agitators as soon as possible, you should submit Form FD-397 as soon as sufficient background for that purpose has been developed through investigation. In such instances, an investigative report should be submitted as soon as possible thereafter.

Upon receipt of Form FD-397 at the Bureau, the case of the subject will be reviewed and if the recommendation is concurred in, Rabble Rouser Index cards will be prepared. The duplicate copy of the form will be returned to the office of origin stamped "Rabble Rouser Index card approved and prepared, copy attached." The returned copy of Form FD-397 shall be placed in the subject's main investigative case file in your office and the Index card filed alphabetically in a card index file designated "Rabble Rouser Index."

With regard to the individuals presently on the Rabble Rouser Index, you should resubmit the background and other required information on a Form FD-397 clearly indicating that it is a resubmission. Upon receipt of Form FD-397, a Rabble Rouser Index card will be prepared on each of these individuals at the Bureau. The duplicate copy of the form will be returned to the office of origin with a copy of the

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SAC LETTER 68-5

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Index card attached for appropriate filing by the office of origin as outlined above. Since the Index cards will be maintained by you in a card index file, it will no longer be necessary for you to maintain the Index in the loose-leaf binder as you are presently doing.

Form FD-397 should also be used for the submission of any amendments and/or necessary updating, as well as to recommend the deletion of an individual from the Rabble Rouser Index. When recommending the addition of a new subject to the Index or the deletion of a subject from the Index, Form FD-397 should be accompanied by an abstract. No abstract is necessary when submitting amendments or changes only.

Set forth below is an explanation of the code letters pertaining to organizational affiliations which will appear on Form FD-397.

ANP	American Nazi Party
AVN	Anti-Vietnam
BNAT	Black Nationalist
BPP	Black Panther Party
COM	Communist
CORE	Congress of Racial Equality
KLAN	Any Ku Klux Klan group
LA	Latin American
MIN	Minutemen
NOI	Nation of Islam
NSRP	National States Rights Party
PLP	Progressive Labor Party
PRN	Nationalist groups advocating Independence for Puerto Rico
RAM	Revolutionary Action Movement
SCLC	Southern Christian Leadership Conference
SDS	Students for a Democratic Society
SNCC	Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
SWP	Socialist Workers Party
WWP	Workers World Party
MISC	Miscellaneous

Appropriate Manual changes are being prepared.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

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SAC LETTER 68-5

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 68-9

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

January 31, 1968

(A) RACIAL INFORMANTS - RACIAL MATTERS -- You have been previously advised that priority attention must be given to the development of penetrative coverage of militant black nationalist groups and ghetto areas. Token coverage of these groups and areas is not acceptable. Emphasis has been and will continue to be placed on the racial informant program until each field division is operating a diversified active cadre of individuals which includes members of black nationalist organizations and militant youth groups, close associates of militant racists, ghetto-types, and individuals from other walks of life depending upon the situation in a particular area. Imagination, ingenuity, and aggressiveness are necessary in order to successfully combat violence-prone persons and groups and to fulfill our internal security responsibilities.

If such has not been previously handled, each field division is to immediately contact local military authorities for the purpose of securing the identities (names, addresses, and other available background data) of recently released servicemen and arrange to obtain similar information on a regular basis in the future. These individuals represent a reservoir of potential racial informants and sources who should on a selective basis be considered for development under captioned program. As pointed out in the monograph entitled "Development of Racial Informants," copies of which are available in each field division, the young men recently discharged from military service have been trained to respond to orders and direction and are usually interested in making extra money. Many of these discharged servicemen undoubtedly reside or work in ghetto areas and, if experienced in demolition or riot control matters, could be of definite interest to and targets for recruitment by militant black nationalists. The above-mentioned monograph contains valuable data relating to this program and it is expected that Special Agent personnel working in the racial field are familiar with its contents.

You are again reminded that employees in your divisions may have friends, relatives, or acquaintances who could be of assistance to the Bureau in our racial intelligence gathering endeavors. Explore this possibility with your employees bearing in mind that many of them may

recall persons in their home town areas who would be cooperative and who may have access to or may be able to obtain valuable information.

In order to secure necessary coverage in the racial field, some offices have initiated logical programs which it is felt should be given appropriate consideration by all divisions. These programs include interviews with individuals arrested by local authorities during prior periods of racial disturbances, employees and owners of various business establishments in ghetto areas such as taverns, liquor stores, drugstores, pawnshops, gun shops, and barbershops, and with janitors of apartment buildings. Successful contacts have also been made with those individuals who frequent ghetto areas on a regular basis, such as taxicab drivers, salesmen, and distributors of newspapers, food, and beverages. This is not intended to be an all-inclusive list of potential areas of concentration as there are obviously others deserving of your immediate attention.

You were informed by SAC Letter 67-62 dated October 17, 1967, that priority attention to racial informant matters was a necessity during the next six months. You no longer have six months to accomplish that which must be done. Continuing emphasis must be given to this matter in order for the Bureau to fulfill its vast obligations in the racial field. Your efforts and results will continue to be followed closely at the Bureau and during field Inspections.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

1/31/68  
SAC LETTER 68-9

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PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC LETTER 68-14

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

February 20, 1968

(A) SECURITY OF FIELD OFFICES -- I have become increasingly concerned with the security of field offices during the nighttime hours, especially those offices which are manned by Security Patrol Clerks. A recent nationwide telecast indicated that a particular field office was staffed at night by a lone clerk. It is conceivable that criminals, members of racist extremist groups, revolutionaries in exile, or psychotic individuals might attempt to enter a field office at night if they should become aware that only one or two clerks are on duty in the office. You should impress upon employees assigned to nighttime duty the necessity for maintaining maximum security in your office. You should particularly caution Security Patrol Clerks to be most circumspect in their telephone conversations with outsiders and to never acknowledge they are alone in the office and that no Agent is present. I expect you to check at irregular intervals on security safeguards in your office to insure that our space remains inviolate.

2/20/68

SAC LETTER 68-14

(B) HOUSEHOLD GOODS - COMMUTATION OF EXPENSES FOR TRANSPORTATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND PERSONAL EFFECTS -- The General Services Administration has prescribed changes in the commuted rates for transportation and storage of household goods and personal effects and a copy of the changes is enclosed. The new rates are effective for transportation begun on and after February 9, 1968.

All employees of your office who have occasion to submit vouchers for the transportation and storage of household goods and personal effects should review the new rates to insure that vouchers are submitted correctly.

*Reviewed  
by M. Talley  
8/17/75*

(C) TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVES PROGRAM -- During the month of January, 1968, six Ten Most Wanted Fugitives were located which represents a record number during any given month in connection with this program. Review of the investigations which led to the six locations again points up the results which can be achieved when there is aggressive participation on the part of auxiliary offices. Present requirements (FBI Handbook, Part I, page 25) provide that all continental offices must keep these cases pending and fully exploit investigative techniques which are readily available, including various record checks.

In one instance wherein two dangerous Top Ten Fugitives were ultimately located together through vigorous investigative effort, the initial break which prompted the successful investigation stemmed from persistent efforts to locate registration of a motor vehicle reported to have been at one time in the possession of one of the fugitives.

In another Ten Most Wanted Fugitive case an office, without any specific leads, effectively utilized the background data developed through investigation by another field division which pinpointed the current employment of the fugitive. The office involved in this investigation conducted numerous agency checks on the basis of the aliases employed by the subject, including that of a relative with an entirely different name, whose identity he had assumed.

Identification of another fugitive as having been deceased was triggered by information from a citizen who had observed the subject's photograph on a display in a Resident Agency of an auxiliary office, while another Top Ten Fugitive was located in January, 1968, after his photograph was recognized in a magazine.

In addition, one of the six fugitives was identified because of a previous alert placed with foreign police authorities along the Canadian border. In appropriate cases, border offices should be aware of the necessity for close liaison with established police sources near the border.

Each office must fully share responsibility for the continued success of the Ten Most Wanted Fugitives Program. As indicated, this requires that aggressive, independent, self-initiated investigation be undertaken in headquarters cities and Resident Agencies on the basis of current developments. All offices must also be alert to recommend the best possible candidates suitable for inclusion in this program.

2/20/68

SAC LETTER 68-14

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Keep in mind also that the Ten Most Wanted Fugitives Program serves the purpose of not only locating badly wanted individuals, but at the same time alerting the public to our jurisdiction and to the benefits to be derived from cooperation with law enforcement.

2/20/68

SAC LETTER 68-14

(D) CRIMINAL INFORMANT PROGRAM -- In order to establish uniformity throughout the field in the handling of criminal, security and racial informant files, you should be certain that all pending and closed symbol number informant files are maintained under lock and key under the personal supervision of the SAC, ASAC, Field Supervisor or responsible employee designated by the SAC.

Section 108 H1c, Manual of Instructions, requires the submission of all statistical accomplishments which can be credited to criminal informants or potential criminal informants be reported on the first monthly progress letter submitted after the accomplishment took place. Recently it has been noted that a large number of statistical accomplishments that should be credited to criminal informants have not been reported on the monthly progress letter as required. You must follow this matter closely and be certain that all accomplishments are being credited to informants and properly and promptly reported each month on the monthly progress letter.

You are again being reminded that any outstanding accomplishments that can be credited to your informants during the preceding month should be set forth in a succinct resume on a separate sheet of paper attached to the back of your monthly progress letter. Many offices are failing to comply with this regulation. Also, for the sake of uniformity Bureau regulations require that symbol number informants added or deleted after the twenty-fifth of the month be recorded on the following monthly progress letter. Your specific attention regarding these two requirements is directed to Section 108 H, Manual of Instructions.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

2/20/68

SAC LETTER 68-14

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(E) SECURITY INFORMANTS - CONTROL -- The Department has recently submitted to the Bureau a number of requests concerning the availability of certain security informants for interview by Departmental Attorneys and possible testimony in prosecutions under the amended Internal Security Act of 1950. It has come to my attention that in many cases security informants have shown considerable reluctance to be interviewed or to testify, except in the event of a national emergency, for fear of physical harm, social and business reprisals, and other personal reasons. Inasmuch as the interviews with Departmental Attorneys will be conducted with full precautions to protect the security of the informants, I fully expect that all informants will be available for interviews.

I wish to reiterate existing instructions that it is the responsibility of the Special Agents handling security informants to condition them to the fact that someday the knowledge they possess may be needed as evidence in court or at another hearing to assist our Government in combating the evils of subversion. The Bureau has always stressed the necessity for all Special Agents handling security informants to psychologically prepare the informants for the fact they may, at some future date, be called upon to render a most important contribution to their Government by testifying to the information they have furnished.

The proper indoctrination of informants in this regard is absolutely essential, since it is incumbent upon the Bureau to make informants available for interview whenever the Department initiates prosecution in security cases. If following an interview of an informant the Department feels that the testimony of the informant is absolutely essential to a successful prosecution, it will be permissible for you to make appropriate recommendations regarding the effect which the release of the particular informant involved would have on the security coverage in your territory. However, it must be borne in mind that the ultimate decision as to the release of an informant will be made by the Attorney General in the best interest of the national security. As a general rule, all of our security informants are considered available for interview by Departmental Attorneys and for testimony if needed. Only a very few are furnishing information of such a highly sensitive and important nature as to preclude their use.

2/20/68

SAC LETTER 68-14

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(F) SECURITY INDEX CARD TABULATIONS -- For administrative purposes in handling the Security Index, the tabulation of the Security Index by designating organizational affiliation is being revised. In addition to the present abbreviations currently being used, the following should also be utilized:

Students for a Democratic Society	SDS
Spartacist League	SPL
Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party	POC
Workers World Party	WWP
Revolutionary Action Movement	RAM
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee	SNC

In those cases involving investigation of the New Left in which there is no designated organizational affiliation, the tabulation should be designated Anarchist (ANA).

In those cases involving investigation of Racial Matters in which there is no designated organizational affiliation, the tabulation should be designated Black Nationalist (BNT).

A supply of revised FD-122 and FD-122a forms will be forwarded to you in the near future.

Appropriate manual changes are being prepared.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enc. for (B)

2/20/68  
SAC LETTER 68-14

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 68-16

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

March 12, 1968

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

(A) TRAINING - POLICE - FILM ENTITLED "THE POSITIVE IMAGE" --  
The Bureau has prepared a new training film entitled "The Positive Image." This is a 16 millimeter, color sound film which was made for use before law enforcement groups. A permanent retention copy is being forwarded to you.

For your information, this film is concerned with the subject of police-community relations. Its purpose is to show the working police officer a variety of situations which involve "community relations," in the broadest sense, and to convince him that his professional attitudes in his contacts with the citizen in connection with his official duties can change the police image for the better.

The teaching body of "The Positive Image" contains a series of dramatized incidents, each dealing with a different community relations problem. All are confrontations of citizen and policeman in situations of tension. Each presents a stereotyped, negative reaction of the citizen to the police officer at the moment of confrontation and how the officer can dispel this negative reaction by his professional approach.

The point is made that the policeman, by acquiring and maintaining a professional attitude with all citizens, can improve the public's attitude toward the law enforcement profession and thus make his work easier and him a more effective law enforcement officer.

It is felt that this film, as a visual aid, will have a stronger impact on the viewer if preceded by appropriate remarks by the Bureau instructor presenting the program.

(B) EXCESSIVE USE OF AIRTELS -- I have noticed that unnecessary airtels are being received at the Bureau with increasing frequency. Field inspections indicate a similar increase of unnecessary airtels between various field offices. The airtel was devised for use on a restricted basis to combine the expedite handling afforded teletypes with the economy of airmail transmission. This system has been very effective but obviously vigorous steps must be taken to keep airtels at a minimum because this excessive use will clog our facilities for expedite handling and defeat the purpose for which airtels were intended.

In many instances manual provisions specifically require the use of airtels. Some of these requirements are being eliminated and appropriate manual changes will be forthcoming in the near future. However, the principal problem appears to be that airtels are being used in numerous instances where they are not required by regulations and where they are not justified by the urgency of the situation. I have instructed officials at the Seat of Government and the Inspection Staff to be alert for such instances and to recommend disciplinary action where indicated.

Where specific regulations have not been issued, good judgment must be used to determine the urgency and the transmittal method. When deciding whether to use an airtel or a letter, keep in mind that processing of routine mail is necessarily slower at the Seat of Government and in the larger offices because of the very heavy volume of mail. Processing of strictly routine mail at the Seat of Government may take as long as two or three days. I will expect the cooperation of all employees to keep the airtel a valuable communication device.

3/12/68  
SAC LETTER 68-16

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(C) YOUNG AMERICAN MEDALS FOR BRAVERY AND SERVICE NOMINATIONS FOR 1967 -- The Attorney General has advised the Governors of all the states and territories, and the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, that nominations of candidates for the 1967 awards will be received until May 31, 1968. They have been requested to send the nominations to the Young American Medals Committee, Room 5116, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530, and have been forwarded copies of the rules and regulations governing the awards.

The Attorney General has again emphasized the necessity that nominations be accompanied by complete documentation concerning the actions of the nominees for consideration.

In 1967, the Governors had until August 30th to submit their nominations. You should bring this program to the attention of appropriate local and police officials to remind them of the early deadline in effect this year and to encourage them to remain alert to likely candidates for these awards. It has been noted in the past that the submission of candidates for the Service Award has not been in proportion to the many young people who are performing acts which would qualify them as candidates for this award. It should be pointed out that all nominations should be made through the Governor of the individual state.

Any candidate of whom you become aware should be brought to the attention of appropriate authorities for consideration and possible submission for this award.

3/12/68  
SAC LETTER 68-16

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(D) EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY - FEDERAL WOMEN'S PROGRAM -- With respect to equal employment opportunity for women, the President has joined together all Federal programs for equal employment opportunity in support of this country's objective of overcoming prejudice wherever it exists, eliminating discriminatory practices based on prejudice, and promoting equality of opportunity without regard to irrelevant considerations such as race, color, religion, sex, and national origin. In keeping with our goal of best possible utilization of personnel resources at our disposal, women have long played a vital role in our operations and accomplishments. You are instructed to continue to emphasize recruitment and utilization of women, which should sustain and increase opportunities for women in the Bureau's service. In connection with means of attracting women to the Bureau's service, you are referred to the Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part I, Section 10F, 4 under equal employment opportunity.

3/12/68  
SAC LETTER 68-16

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(E) FEDERAL RESERVE ACT MATTERS -- Public Law 90-203, approved 12/15/67 and effective 4/1/68, prohibits National banks, state member banks of the Federal Reserve System, other state banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and savings and loan associations insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation from fostering or participating in gambling activities, lotteries in particular. This law amends Chapter 61, Title 18, U. S. Code, "lotteries," by adding thereto new Section 1306.

The law revises various Federal banking regulatory statutes and prohibits banks and savings and loan associations from dealing in lottery tickets; dealing in bets used as a means or substitute for participation in lottery; prohibits announcements, advertisements, or publicity relative to the existence of any lottery; prohibits announcements, advertisements or publicity relative to the existence or identity of any participant or winner, as such, in a lottery; prohibits the use of any part of the institutions' offices by any person for any purpose prohibited above; and prohibits direct access by the public from any of the institutions' offices to any premises used by any person for any purpose prohibited above. New Section 1306, Title 18, U. S. Code, provides a maximum penalty of \$1,000 fine or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, for above-mentioned criminal violations.

Nothing contained in this law prohibits a named institution from accepting deposits or handling checks or other negotiable instruments or performing other lawful banking services for a state operating a lottery, or for an employee of that state charged with the administration of the lottery.

The Department has advised that the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction over alleged violations of criminal provisions of this new law. Since the administrative enforcement rests with various Federal banking regulatory agencies, such investigations will be handled as Federal Reserve Act matters.

Appropriate manual changes are being prepared.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

3/12/68  
SAC LETTER 68-16

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(F) COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY -- The Congress of Racial Equality under the leadership of Floyd McKissick has steadily moved away from a legitimate civil rights organization in recent months and is assuming a militant black nationalist posture with some leaders in their public statements condoning acts of violence as a means of attaining Negro rights. It is moving toward the exclusion of members of the white race from its ranks. Communist infiltration at this point is negligible. In view of the above, this organization should be investigated in the future under the Racial Matters character rather than under the Communist Infiltration character.

You should, of course, in your continuing investigation of the Congress of Racial Equality be alert to the participation of Communist Party members in the organization or communist influence therein. However, your investigation should be directed toward developing in detail intelligence information regarding the basic aims and objectives of the organization, its activities and programs on a current basis, and any information indicating that members thereof advocate violence as a means of attaining their objectives or participate in actual violence.

3/12/68

SAC LETTER 68-16

(G) SECURITY FLASH NOTICES -- As you are aware, many activists of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee travel extensively throughout the United States in connection with their Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee activities. Many have been arrested in the past on various local and/or Federal charges and in view of their propensity for violence many will undoubtedly be arrested in the future.

In an effort to provide additional information regarding their possible travels, a Security Flash should be posted with the Identification Division in every instance in which an identification record exists on a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee activist. As individuals are identified as affiliates in the future, Security Flashes should be posted by the office of origin in order that it may be notified should the individual be arrested or otherwise fingerprinted.

3/12/68

SAC LETTER 68-16

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(H) RACIAL INFORMANTS - RACIAL MATTERS -- Recently there were held at the Seat of Government specialized conferences concerning militant black nationalist investigations and racial informant matters. These conferences were attended by representatives from key field offices handling the major portion of the Bureau's work in this field.

The conferees were unanimous in their observation that money is the primary motivating force in developing racial informants. In view of this, they recommended that each Special Agent in Charge be given authority to expend up to \$400 in the development of racial informants instead of the \$200 the majority of Special Agents in Charge may now expend on their own authority.

I concur with this recommendation of the conferees and effective March 15, 1968, the Special Agents in Charge of all field divisions are authorized to expend the sum of \$400 in the development of racial informants. In this connection, you are reminded that money expended for informant development must be on a c. o. d. basis and full value must be received in proportion to the amount of money expended. Appropriate Manual change will be forthcoming.

In addition, the above-mentioned conferences strongly recommend that those field divisions in the Black Nationalist Informant Program (BLACPRO) should continue to have one or more Agents assigned exclusively to the development of racial informants under the above Program. I also concur with this recommendation. Therefore, each Special Agent in Charge participating in BLACPRO must assign one or more Agents to work exclusively on informant development for the purpose of expeditiously infiltrating militant black nationalist organizations as well as being in a position to follow the activities of militant black nationalist individuals who may travel or instigate racial violence in their respective divisions.

As you have been previously advised, I expect each field division to give the matter of racial informant development priority attention in order that the Bureau will be able to fulfill its responsibilities in the racial field.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

3/12/68

SAC LETTER 68-16

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**PERSONAL ATTENTION**

**SAC LETTER 68-18**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535**

**March 19, 1968**

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

(A) **AGENTS ACTING IN UNDERCOVER CAPACITY --** The field should be selective in applying this technique. Careful consideration and planning are prerequisites to the successful utilization of an undercover operation. Under no circumstances should an Agent pose as an attorney or assume other identity so as to create a relationship which is legally privileged. Manual changes are forthcoming.

3-19-68

SAC LETTER 68-18

(B) **HUMAN INTEREST ITEM PROGRAM - EXPANSION OF --** Reference SAC Letter 65-17. You are instructed to immediately expand your contributions to the "Human Interest Item" program to include information relating to cooperation and assistance to the FBI and other enforcement agencies by members of various professions and occupations. In many of your submissions this can be achieved simply by inserting the occupations of the individuals mentioned in the items. In addition, you should be alert for items which show that because of a person's occupation he was in position to be of assistance to law enforcement in that particular instance. Items relating to doctors, druggists, dentists, teachers, auto dealers, bankers, service station attendants, bus drivers, businessmen, and others are examples of the types needed. Your strict compliance with these instructions is necessary so that the Bureau may adequately meet its obligations under this program.

*Received  
by M. Talley  
8/2/75*

(C) SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS -- The number of individuals charged with Selective Service violations who are awaiting trial is on the increase. After our investigation is completed the delay in the machinery of prosecution works to the advantage of the subject. It is quite apparent that many subjects are attempting various types of delaying tactics and fewer are pleading guilty and instead are asking for trials.

There is evidence that in many cases when the individual has exhausted all legal and illegal measures to prevent his being inducted, he then "volunteers" for induction. He thus has delayed his induction many months, sometimes well over a year. Some will use this technique right up to the time of trial, will then submit to induction and thereafter process is dismissed and they avoid acquiring a criminal record.

It is imperative that each investigation conducted in these matters be penetrative and complete as possible and the results forwarded to the United States Attorney without delay.

Your attention is directed to Manual of Instructions, Volume III, Section 90 B-C, in which you are reminded of that portion of the Selective Service law which states that such cases shall be advanced on the docket for immediate hearing and an appeal from the decision or decree of any United States district court or United States circuit court of appeals shall take precedence over all other cases pending before the court to which the case has been referred.

You are instructed to notify the Bureau of any undue delays resulting from the handling of these cases by the United States Attorney's Office in order that the Bureau may bring this to the attention of the Department.

Also, it is the responsibility of each field office to insure delays in prosecution of these cases are closely followed insofar as your responsibility for statistical accomplishments is concerned.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

3-19-68

SAC LETTER 68-18

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(D) RACIAL MATTERS - GENERAL -- Instructions under "General Racial Matters" in Section 122 of the Manual of Instructions and Chapter 62 of the FBI Handbook presently require that letterhead memoranda submitted to the Bureau concerning possible or actual racial violence include a statement as to the time and date that local agencies were advised of the information and the identities of the individuals so advised. Henceforth, information as to the time and date local agencies were advised and the identities of the individuals so notified should be recorded in the field office case file and need not be included in the letterhead memorandum. The letterhead memorandum, however, must identify the pertinent local law enforcement agencies and interested state and Federal authorities which were advised.

Instructions in the above-mentioned sections of the Manual of Instructions and FBI Handbook also presently require that where initial notice to the Bureau of a racial demonstration, disturbance, or situation has been by teletype or airtel rather than by a letterhead memorandum, a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination be prepared and submitted the same day the information is received except that where received after normal working hours, it may be prepared and submitted the next workday. Henceforth, the letterhead memorandum must be prepared and submitted before the close of the second workday following the date the information was received.

It is incumbent upon each Special Agent in Charge to make certain that the above new instructions are closely adhered to in all instances.

3-19-68

SAC LETTER 68-18

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(E) RACIAL INFORMANTS - RACIAL MATTERS -- Based upon a recommendation made by the recently concluded racial matters conferences, all field divisions should institute procedures to furnish the Bureau and adjoining field divisions information concerning techniques utilized successfully to develop and handle racial informants in militant black nationalist organizations and ghetto areas.

It has been noted that individual Special Agents devise successful techniques for the development and handling of racial informants. However, often these techniques are not brought to the attention of other Agents working in this field. In view of this, there should be a ready exchange of informant techniques between field divisions. In this connection, your attention is directed to the monograph captioned "Development of Racial Informants" dated September, 1967. This monograph deals particularly with the development of racial informants in Klan and white hate-type organizations. However, upon receipt of the techniques concerning the development of racial informants in the militant black nationalist field, a revision will be made of the monograph so that these techniques can be incorporated therein.

Recently an observation was made that Negro Special Agents who are assigned militant black nationalist investigative matters as well as racial informant matters were able to achieve entree into areas wherein white Special Agents were denied. This has been of great assistance in our investigations. All Special Agents in Charge should consider the above observation in connection with our utilization of the Special Agent personnel in their particular division.

3-19-68  
SAC LETTER 68-18

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(F) STOCKPILING OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION -- The numerous reports and allegations being received regarding the acquisition of arms and ammunition by purchase, theft, and otherwise and the possible stockpiling of same by black or white racial extremists are of great concern in view of the potential for racial violence presently existing in the Nation. These reports and allegations are matters which should be closely followed, not only on an individual case basis but on an over-all basis as well, in order that information received can be studied and analyzed with regard to its effect on the potential for racial violence.

Each office, therefore, will open and maintain a control file under the caption "Stockpiling of Arms and Ammunition" to which all pertinent information concerning the acquisition of weapons will be channelized. The information contained in the control file is to be reviewed at least twice monthly and pertinent information affecting the potential for violence should be abstracted and summarized in the semimonthly summary submitted by each office under the caption "Possible Racial Violence, Major Urban Areas." The information should be set forth under the separate subheading "Stockpiling of Arms and Ammunition." This category will replace the present category "Thefts of Arms and Ammunition" referred to in SAC Letter 68-10 dated February 6, 1968.

3-19-68  
SAC LETTER 68-18

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(G) RABBLE ROUSER INDEX -- Section 122 of the Manual of Instructions under the heading "Rabble Rouser Index" requires that an up-to-date investigative report, setting forth pertinent information concerning the subject's rabble-rousing activities, accompany the recommendation for including the individual on the Rabble Rouser Index when no report has been submitted within the past year. Henceforth, a letterhead memorandum may be submitted rather than an investigative report. The letterhead memorandum must contain pertinent background information, including arrest record and a good physical description, as well as a succinct summary of the subject's agitational activities which prompted the recommendation for including him on the Rabble Rouser Index. The Manual of Instructions also requires an annual report concerning each individual whose name is included on the Rabble Rouser Index. In the future an annual letterhead memorandum should be submitted. The above instructions do not apply to rabble rousers who are also on the Security Index.

It is incumbent upon each Special Agent in Charge to make certain that the above new instructions are closely adhered to in all instances.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

3-19-68  
SAC LETTER 68-18

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 68-20

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

March 26, 1968

(A) TRAINING - POLICE - REMOVAL OF TRAINING DOCUMENTS FROM NONEXPENDABLE INVENTORY -- Reference is made to SAC Letter 62-36 (C), dated 7/3/62, which instructed that all training documents are to be charged out on property receipts, using the same system as that followed for Bureau manuals.

These instructions are being rescinded, except in connection with Training Document #50, entitled "Examining Bank Records," which should be maintained in compliance with SAC Letter 62-36.

The training documents were prepared for the express purpose of providing field police instructors and speakers with resource materials to be used in police training activities and scheduled speaking appearances. Accordingly, it is desired that they be made fully available and easily accessible to all interested Bureau personnel. Submit appropriate inventory adjustments, deleting them from inventory.

One copy of each training document should be placed in the appropriate section of your field police training reference files, and should be temporarily charged to any employee desiring to remove it therefrom.

Police instructors and speakers may reproduce any portion of these documents, as necessary, in connection with official activities. It is not desired, however, that this material be made available to outside sources. Appropriate manual changes will be forwarded.

(B) BAIL REFORM ACT -- Section 3146 of Title 18, United States Code, enacted June 22, 1966, requires that any person arrested for a noncapital federal offense be released, pending trial, on his personal recognizance or upon the execution of an unsecured appearance bond unless the judicial officer (judge or commissioner) before whom he appears determines, in the exercise of his discretion, that such a release will not reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required. In making his determination ". . . the judicial officer shall, on the basis of available information, take into account the nature and circumstances of the offense charged, the weight of the evidence against the accused, the accused's family ties, employment, financial resources, character and mental condition, the length of his residence in the community, his record of convictions, and his record of appearance at court proceedings or of flight to avoid prosecution or failure to appear at court proceedings." The information used in the determination ". . . need not conform to the rules pertaining to the admissibility of evidence in a court of law."

Section 3146 and subsequent sections grant to the accused a right of appeal. An accused alleging that he is detained without just cause, or is to be released only on conditions which he is unable to meet, can take his case to the courts.

To implement the statute the Department of Justice has devised a form, Bail Reform Act Form No. 1 (AO-201), now being circulated to United States Attorneys, United States Commissioners and Federal law enforcement agencies. To be used officially by the judicial officer (usually a commissioner), the form is entitled "Record Of Responses To Questions At Bail Reform Act Hearing." Part I is labeled "Questions For The Representative Of The United States." Part II is labeled "Questions For The Defendant Or Other Persons Having Information." Part I information will be obtained by the judicial officer ". . . principally from the representative of the United States" and Part II information ". . . principally from the defendant." The responses given are to be noted on the form but "Questions need not be limited to the ones suggested here, nor need all questions be asked in all cases. Neither the defendant nor the representative of the United States may be compelled to answer any question."

3/26/68

SAC LETTER 68-20

- 2 -

Several possible problems have been pointed out to the Department of Justice, such as the fact that our investigations are not directed toward producing bail information and that some apprehensions, made at a place distant from the Office of Origin and on limited information, will result in the arresting Agent initially appearing before the commissioner without knowledge of the answers to some bail questions. The Department has not instructed the Bureau to develop bail information, but has stated a general plan of operation, as follows:

"We suggest that the forms should be filled out in advance of bail hearings but in no case should they be submitted to a judicial officer without prior approval by an Assistant United States Attorney. It is contemplated that, in many cases, the form completed by an arresting officer will simply constitute a work sheet for use by the United States Attorney's office . . . It is . . . incumbent on the United States Attorney and defense counsel to cooperate with the courts in gathering and furnishing the necessary information in time for the accused's first appearance for a bail hearing. In order that the United States Attorney be as fully advised as possible, arresting officers should provide him promptly after an arrest or at the time of application for an arrest warrant or summons, with as much of the information as is possible which is called for in parts I and II of AO-201. Although the questions in Part II are directed to the defendant, accurate information concerning them should be furnished to the United States Attorney to help him verify or refute information which the defendant himself may supply at the hearing. Arresting officers should refrain, in light of Miranda v. Arizona, from interrogating arrested defendants in order to secure information for AO-201. They should, however, be prepared to assist in reviewing any information which the defendant or his attorney may furnish directly to the judicial officer.

"Because unexplained failure to submit information to the United States Attorney might be assumed to reflect that no reason exists for opposing release on personal bond, it is important that all available information be recorded or that the difficulties in securing timely information be explained.

3/26/68

SAC LETTER 68-20

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Whenever information in any category is unknown to the arresting officer, or premature disclosure in court might compromise effective prosecution, portions of the form may be left blank by the officer or may be completed and presented to the United States Attorney with appropriate cautions. The United States Attorney has the responsibility to resolve conflicts between the desirability of disclosing particular information for purposes of the bail hearing or withholding the information to avoid prejudicing the prosecution."

When it was pointed out to the Department that some arrests necessarily will be made on an emergency basis and at a point distant from any member of the United States Attorney's office, with the result that this bail information could not be submitted to the United States Attorney beforehand, the Department replied as follows:

". . . our memorandum . . . should be taken as solely relating to the use of the form itself. We did not intend to direct that all bail information be cleared with the United States Attorney before the arresting officers answer any relevant questions put to them by a judicial officer . . . Our point as to the form was that without such prior consultation we should not provide the defense, at this early stage, with detailed information which might not come up at the hearing itself. Thus in the situations you outline, where prior consultation is not feasible, we recommend that the form not be used, but that your agents give whatever information relevant to bail as is required of them by the judicial officer."

The Department obviously prefers that someone in the United States Attorney's office act as the representative of the United States in the bail bond hearing. Cooperate fully with the United States Attorney to this end. The Agent to whom the case is assigned should keep his bail facts available so that he can give them to the United States Attorney (the facts then available) when the warrant is authorized or thereafter, as desired.

3/26/68

SAC LETTER 68-20

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You will note that some of the questions on the form, such as those relating to evidence of guilt found on the defendant, and defendant's admissions of guilt, call for information which we are forbidden, by directive of the Attorney General, to release to the press. As to this problem, the Department said:

"As the directive relates to release of information to the news media there should be no problem in releasing it at a relevant judicial hearing in response to a request from the presiding official. That this may also release the information to the press must be considered as incidental to the purposes to be served by its release to the judicial officer. Similarly, as the form is intended for use at a judicial hearing, the release of such information by means of the form is not a violation of the directive."

All questions on bail should be answered conservatively, no matter whether the answers are given to the commissioner directly or given indirectly through the screening process of the United States Attorney. State facts only, not conclusions. For example, Question 12 asks, "Was evidence of the offense found in the defendant's possession?" Answer by identifying the things found, if any. Some of these things may prove to be evidence and some may not; only the courts can decide. U.S. v. Pardo-Bolland, 229 F. Supp. 473 (1964). There is a similar problem in Question 13, which asks: "Has the defendant admitted involvement in the offense?" There sometimes is legitimate doubt on whether words used by the person arrested do or do not amount to an admission of guilt. U.S. v. Littlejohn, 260 F. Supp. 278, 282 (1966). Hence your fact for bail hearing purposes is what the accused said, not the legal effect of his words.

In any instance in which information is given to the United States Attorney or a member of his staff by filling out Bail Reform Act Form No. 1, place in the case file an exact copy of whatever was given to the United States Attorney's office.

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Bureau instructions presently require that an office requesting apprehension by another office shall include in the request those available facts pertinent to the bail hearing. The extent of the facts so furnished now is governed by Bail Reform Act Form No. 1, insofar as they are available to the requesting office.

Some commissioners may elect to not use the form. The form is not required by the statute, and the Department of Justice has no power to compel a judicial officer to use it. Even so, the United States Attorney may want you to use the form for his purposes.

By agreement between the Department of Justice and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, all federal investigative agencies will obtain their supplies of this form from the Clerks of the District Courts. Obtain your supplies locally in this manner.

Advise all investigative personnel.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

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(C) DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM (VIDEM) -- Current Bureau instructions require that all information developed regarding such demonstrations be submitted to the Bureau by teletype for immediate dissemination to the White House and other interested Government agencies, followed by a letterhead memorandum for routine dissemination to the intelligence community. In addition, certain offices submit quarterly reports concerning demonstrations which have occurred during the previous three months.

Continue to submit teletypes as instructed; however, effective immediately, a separate letterhead memorandum regarding each routine demonstration should be discontinued. In the future each office should transmit to the Bureau by the close of business each Monday a letterhead memorandum reporting on demonstrations during the past week.

Offices submitting quarterly reports are to discontinue them. In order to facilitate handling at the Seat of Government, all communications reporting on antiwar demonstrations are to be furnished the Bureau under the VIDEM caption. Discontinue the use of organizational captions. Continue to include pertinent information concerning activity in demonstrations in organizational and individual reports where applicable.

During your coverage of demonstrations you should be particularly alert to violations of various federal laws such as the Selective Service Act. All criminal violations should be reported under the appropriate caption.

The Bureau will issue separate instructions concerning the coverage of and the reporting on major demonstrations.

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(D) RACIAL INFORMANTS - SECURITY INFORMANTS -- In view of the continuing stress we are placing on our informants, you should insure that all interviews conducted with informants are exacting and thorough. Special Agents handling informants (racial and security) must be cognizant of the fact that much of the information furnished by these informants is being disseminated promptly to key Government officials as well as local authorities. In view of this, every interview conducted with a racial or security informant should be such that no "loose ends" are left hanging and that all information available to the informant is obtained at time of interview.

In addition, you are reminded that Special Agents should not merely collect information from informants but also direct their activities in order that the Bureau will obtain the full benefit of the informant's potential.

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(E) RACIAL INFORMANTS - RACIAL MATTERS -- Based upon a recommendation made by the recently concluded racial matters conferences, the following change concerning the handling of oral information furnished by racial informants is being placed in effect. It will be no longer necessary to authenticate information furnished orally by a racial informant except in those instances where the information could possibly be used in local as well as Federal prosecution. To avoid duplication of recording information received from an informant where no prosecution is involved, use may be made of one or a combination of teletype, letterhead memorandum, or memorandum to replace the informant's statement. All information received from racial informants must, however, be adequately recorded.

In addition, you may now utilize the FD-209 to channelize observations of racial conditions in ghetto areas where the situation is described as calm by placing a copy of the FD-209 in the informant's Sub-A file and in the appropriate control file covering racial violence. Appropriate Manual change will be furnished.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC LETTER 68-21

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

April 2, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) ARRESTS - SEARCHES AND SEIZURES -- In Niro v. U. S., decided 2/2/68 but not yet reported, the Court of Appeals, First Circuit, reversed the conviction in a case in which Bureau Agents obtained evidence in a search of premises incidental to arrest. Reversal was based on failure to obtain a search warrant for the premises. The court said, in part, as follows:

"We think it proper to say that while the failure to obtain a warrant when one could readily have been had is not of necessity fatal to a search or seizure concomitant with an arrest the nature of which had been fully anticipated, it will be fatal unless there are at least some countervailing factors. We need not define such circumstances. In the case at bar we find none. We hold that the government cannot rely upon an expected arrest to seize stolen goods, the presence of which it long had probable cause to know of, simply to avoid the inconvenience of obtaining a search warrant."

This decision reinstates, for the First Circuit, the rule of Trupiano v. U.S., 334 U.S. 699 (1948), in which the Supreme Court held that the failure to obtain a search warrant, when there was full opportunity to do so, invalidated what would otherwise have been a search justified by the arrest. This rule was thought to have been discarded in U.S. v. Rabinowitz, 339 U.S. 56 (1950), in which the Supreme Court said, in part, that:

"To the extent that Trupiano v. United States . . . requires a search warrant solely upon the basis of the practicability of procuring it rather than upon the reasonableness of the search after a lawful arrest, that case is overruled. The relevant test is not whether it is reasonable to procure a search warrant, but whether the search was reasonable. That criterion in turn depends upon the facts and circumstances - the total atmosphere of the case."

*Reviewed by  
M. Kelly  
8/7/75*

The principal effect of Niro on Bureau offices in the First Circuit (Boston and San Juan) is obvious. In any case in which the Agents have advance probable cause for believing that instrumentalities, fruits and contraband of the crime in question are located on certain premises where an arrest is expected and it is practicable to obtain a warrant without jeopardizing the case, they must obtain a search warrant for those premises and thus search on the authority of the warrant rather than on that of the arrest to which the search otherwise would be incidental. There will be exceptions.

The holding of the court, quoted above, expressly requires a search warrant ". . . when one could readily have been had . . .," therefore, the first exception would be justified where the facts are persuasive that the search warrant could not "readily have been had." The elements of proof that might be involved here are: (1) How much time elapsed between the receipt of probable cause for the search and the moment of arrest in the premises? In the Niro case this period was described by the court as being "over twelve hours." In a different case, a significantly reduced lapse of time may result in a First Circuit decision contrary to that in Niro. (2) Was the issuing magistrate available when needed? Inquiry by the Agents might show that even though they have collected facts they believe are sufficient to establish probable cause they are unable to present them for consideration by the magistrate because he is not readily available. Thus, the unavailability of the magistrate indicates that a search warrant could not "readily have been had." (3) Did the probable cause to search obtained by the Agents relate to subject matter not covered by Rule 41 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, such as items of mere evidence? If so, a search warrant could not "readily have been had" for those items while at the same time the search for those items would have been justified incidental to the arrest in the premises.

Further, the court's holding provides that even where a search warrant could "readily have been had" there may be "some countervailing factors" which would justify exception to the announced rule. They declined to specify the nature of such factors, stating only that they found none in the Niro case. This effectively leaves open an avenue of escape for the court in future cases if they find the rule is largely unworkable in the practical world of law enforcement. Therefore, if the

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circumstances of a case are such that there appears strong reason, aside from mere inconvenience, for failing to obtain a search warrant when one could readily have been had, good judgment on the scene must control. This assumes consultation, if possible, with the principal legal advisor and with the United States Attorney, prior to taking any action in this regard. Obviously, the facts, circumstances and needs of each investigation differ and without the context it is impossible to predict, with any satisfactory degree of precision, what "countervailing factors" will be acceptable to the court. Nevertheless, the court said such factors may be considered and this advantage should not be overlooked where it might be useful.

Boston and San Juan should anticipate that in any search of premises incidental to arrest, without a search warrant, in which the Agents find instrumentalities, etc., which they had advance reason to believe were there, the courts of the First Circuit will require the government to either justify the failure to obtain a search warrant or forego use of the evidence found.

The Niro decision raises the question of what to do when an arrest is to be made, possibly on premises under the control of the accused, for an offense involving things subject to search and seizure and believed to be on those premises, and a search warrant for the premises has been applied for and denied. You are instructed that if the arrest is made on the premises in question, you are to search those premises for the instrumentalities, fruits, contraband, and evidence of the offense in the usual manner of search incidental to arrest. Rabinowitz and the recent decision of the Supreme Court in Warden v. Hayden, 387 U.S. 294 (1967), are your authority for the position that the existence or nonexistence of a search warrant for those premises is not conclusive on the duty and authority of an officer to search premises incidental to arrest therein. You should be careful, however, to avoid timing the arrest in such a way that the court can legitimately draw the conclusion that you passed up a clear opportunity to arrest the accused outside the premises in question for the deliberate purpose of arresting inside the premises and thus using the power of incidental search to bypass the search warrant requirement. This does not mean that you must follow a policy of arresting outside the premises when you have no search warrant for the premises. There are legitimate reasons for arresting an accused inside his dwelling rather than outside, one of which is the fact that when arresting

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an accused believed to be dangerous, an arrest inside the premises offers less danger to the public. See Leahy v. U.S., 272 F2d 487 (1959), cert. dismissed, 364 U.S. 945; Morales v. U.S., 344 F2d 846, 850 (1965).

Offices other than Boston and San Juan are not immediately affected by the Niro decision. But the decision should be another warning to lay particular stress on the desirability of obtaining search warrants (as well as arrest warrants) whenever there is reasonable opportunity to do so. The Niro decision may be persuasive on courts in other circuits. For example, the Fifth Circuit (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas) has shown some leaning toward views like those expressed in Niro. See Barnett v. U.S., 384 F2d 848 (1967); Williams v. U.S., 382 F2d 48 (1967).

The Niro rule on premises could easily be extended to searches of vehicles in a non-mobile condition or even to those in a mobile condition in cases where the facts known to the officers were such that they could accurately predict the location of the vehicle at a time of planned arrest therein. See Clay v. U.S., 239 F2d 196 (1956); U.S. v. Kendrick, 266 F. Supp. 718 (1967).

Advise all investigative personnel and direct your Legal Instructor to follow this matter closely.

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(B) REPORT WRITING - ADMINISTRATIVE HANDLING OF FORM FD-302 -- There are attached herewith standardized instructions concerning the administrative handling of Form FD-302.

As the result of consultations with Chief Clerks, and certain Special Agents in Charge, and the findings of the Inspection Division, it has been determined that there is an absolute need to standardize the handling of Form FD-302. The consensus was that this procedure was practical for field-wide use, efficient and it would fix responsibility for proper handling of FD-302. Advise all personnel of the instructions set out in the attached procedures and place these instructions into effect immediately.

Manual revisions will be forthcoming.

(Security Letter on attached pages)

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(C) SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS -- The emergence of the new left movement as a subversive force dedicated to the complete destruction of the traditional values of our democratic society presents the Bureau with an unprecedented challenge in the security field. Although the new left has no definable ideology of its own, it does have strong Marxist, existentialist, nihilist and anarchist overtones. While mere membership in a new left group is not sufficient to establish that an individual is a potential threat to the internal security of the United States, it must be recognized that many individuals affiliated with the new left movement do, in fact, engage in violence or unlawful activities, and their potential dangerousness is clearly demonstrated by their statements, conduct and actions.

The Bureau has recently noted that in many instances security investigations of these individuals are not being initiated. In some cases, subjects are not being recommended for inclusion on the Security Index merely because no membership in a basic revolutionary organization could be established. Since the new left is basically anarchist, many of the leading activists in it are not members of any basic revolutionary group. It should be borne in mind that even if a subject's membership in a subversive organization cannot be proven, his inclusion on the Security Index may often be justified because of activities which establish his anarchistic tendencies. In this regard, you should constantly bear in mind that the public statements, the writings and the leadership activities of subjects of security investigations which establish them as anarchists are proper areas of inquiry. Such activity should be actively pursued through investigation with the ultimate view of including them on the Security Index. It is entirely possible, therefore, that a subject without any organizational affiliation can qualify for the Security Index by virtue of his public pronouncements and activities which establish his rejection of law and order and reveal him to be a potential threat to the security of the United States.

It is equally important to understand that mere dissent and opposition to Governmental policies pursued in a legal constitutional manner are not sufficient to warrant inclusion in the Security Index. You are reminded that one of the four criteria in Section 87D, Manual of Instructions, must apply. Further, in those cases requiring Bureau

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authority to initiate investigations, your requests must summarize information available to show the potential threat and not merely show anti-Vietnam or peace group sentiments without also revealing advocacy of violence or unlawful action which would justify an investigation.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enclosures for (B)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

April 9, 1968

(A) U. S. SAVINGS BONDS CAMPAIGN - 1968 -- The 1968 bond drive sponsored by the U. S. Treasury Department will commence this year on April 18, 1968, and will be concluded on June 14, 1968. The Treasury Department has set 80% employee participation as its target for this year. Of our 15,556 employees, a total of 7,446 are presently buying Series E bonds and U. S. Savings Notes for an employee participation rate of only 47.9%. Obviously there is room for a great deal of improvement when comparing our rate of participation with the target. A list of nonparticipants will be furnished you prior to April 18, 1968, so each may be personally contacted and encouraged to join the program through good salesmanship without any pressure whatsoever.

Nonsubscribers should be made aware that the purchase of savings bonds helps the Nation's finances and represents a solid personal investment. The Bureau's payroll deduction service concerning the bond program facilitates such savings. As little as \$3.75 a pay period may be withheld for the purchase of Series E bonds and \$3.90 for the combination purchase of Series E bonds and U. S. Savings Notes. Series E bonds yield 4.15% when held to their 7-year maturity and may be cashed in after 2 months if the need arises. U. S. Savings Notes yield 4.74% compounded semiannually when held to maturity of only 4 1/2 years and they may be redeemed after 1 year. If held to maturity, Series E bonds will pay \$4 for every \$3 invested. Series E bonds are issued in face amounts of \$25, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$200, \$500, and \$1,000 whereas U. S. Savings Notes are issued only in face amounts of \$25, \$50, \$75, and \$100.

Make certain you have a sufficient supply on hand of form FD-308 which is the application to buy Series E bonds as well as form SF 1192-A, the application to buy the combination Series E bonds and U. S. Savings Notes. Each nonparticipant should be furnished with such applications, the advantages of joining personally outlined by the supervisor, and be followed up to secure your employees' expressed interest. Completed applications should be furnished promptly to the Voucher-Statistical Section as received by you since a weekly report of our progress must be furnished to the U. S. Treasury Department during the span of the drive. The official Bureau name and the correct Social Security number must be used on the forms. These forms should either be typed or printed in ink. At the conclusion of the drive Voucher-Statistical Section will send you a report which will reveal any success attained from your efforts in spearheading this year's drive. Over eight million Americans are using this effortless means to save and those buying bonds are providing for their future.

(B) LINEUPS - IDENTIFICATION BY PHOTOGRAPH -- On March 18, 1968, the United States Supreme Court approved the pre-arrest use of photographs for identification. Simmons v. U.S., \_\_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_\_, 36 LW 4227 (1968).

A savings and loan association was held up by two men who left the scene in a vehicle that was located and identified the same day. Through this lead, group pictures, in which Simmons and others appeared, were obtained. On the day following the robbery, these photographs were exhibited by Agents to savings and loan employees who identified Simmons as one of the subjects. Simmons was convicted and appealed, contending his pretrial identification through the use of photographs was improper.

The Court looked to the "totality of surrounding circumstances" to determine that the photographic identification, as used in this case, did not deny Simmons due process of law or call for reversal under the Court's supervisory authority.

The Court, in reaching its decision, considered the following:

(1) It was a pre-arrest situation involving a serious crime and the identity of the subjects had not been definitely established at the time the photographs were exhibited to the eyewitnesses.

(2) The eyewitnesses had an opportunity during the robbery to observe the subjects for an appreciable period under conditions indicating a good possibility of subsequent valid identifications.

(3) Photographs were exhibited to the witnesses the day following the commission of the crime "while their memories were still fresh."

(4) At least six photographs were exhibited to each witness. Subject's picture appeared in several of the photographs and the Court noted ". . . it probably would have been preferable for the witnesses to have been shown more than six snapshots, for those snapshots to have pictured a greater number of individuals, and for there to have been proportionally fewer pictures of Simmons."

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(5) The photographs were shown to each witness individually. They were told nothing concerning the progress of the investigation and no suggestions were made indicating which person in the photographs was under suspicion.

(6) The initial identifications were confirmed by all witnesses in subsequent viewings of photographs and by in-court identifications which stood up on cross-examination.

The Court stated that the sum of these circumstances left little room for doubt that the identification was proper.

The Court pointed out that where there are multiple eyewitnesses "The reliability of the identification procedure could have been increased by allowing only one or two of the five eyewitnesses to view the pictures of Simmons. If thus identified, Simmons could later have been displayed to the other eyewitnesses in a lineup, thus permitting the photographic identification to be supplemented by a corporeal identification, which is normally more accurate."

In connection with another point in the case, the Court indicated that all photographs shown to a witness should be maintained so they will be available if called for by the court. These photographs, properly identified, are to be maintained as exhibits in the case file.

As to future cases involving the use of photographs for identification, the Court held ". . . that each case must be considered on its own facts, and that convictions based on eyewitness identification at trial following a pretrial identification by photograph will be set aside. . . . only if the photographic identification procedure was so impermissibly suggestive as to give rise to a very substantial likelihood of irreparable misidentification."

This decision, like U.S. v. Wade, 388 U.S. 218 (1967); Gilbert v. California, 388 U.S. 263 (1967); and Stovall v. Denno, 218 U.S. 293 (1967), indicates the continuing interest of the Court in the identification process. Safeguards are established to insure the reliability of eyewitness identification by subjecting the use of photographs for identification to scrutiny of the courts on the issue of admissibility.

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To insure compliance, you are instructed to use photographs for identification purposes only where good judgment indicates it is necessary.

The "necessity" for use of photographs for identification arises where there is compelling need to identify a subject who has not been sufficiently identified through other investigation.

A serious question as to the validity of any photographic identification is raised if the witness did not have adequate opportunity to observe the subject so that it is reasonable to believe the witness could make a valid identification. Resort to use of photographs for identification purposes in this situation only where no other reasonable possibility of identifying the subject exists.

The procedure utilized in exhibiting photographs for identification is of equal importance to avoid suggestive or coercive influences. Display subject's photograph to witnesses in a group of at least five other photographs which depict persons resembling the subject as nearly as possible. In the event there are multiple eyewitnesses, attempt to identify the subject by displaying the photographs to only a few of them. The remaining witnesses should view subject at a subsequent lineup, which should result in a more reliable identification.

The photographs must not be viewed by a witness in the presence of any other witness.

Do not, in any way, indicate which photograph is that of the suspect. In addition, do not reveal to the witness the status of the investigation as this would possibly indicate to him that the suspect has been otherwise identified and his photograph is among those being shown.

SAC Letter 67-61 (A) stated that photographic identification may be used in the event the accused refuses to participate in a lineup and no method of compelling him to do so is found. Continue to follow these instructions.

Advise all investigative personnel.

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(C) FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY - 1969 SESSIONS -- The 83rd Session of the FBI National Academy will be held March 10 to May 28, 1969. The 84th Session will be held August 18 to November 5, 1969. You will be advised at a later date when nominations for these sessions should be submitted.

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(D) ARRESTS - SEARCHES AND SEIZURES - SEARCH WARRANTS; ARREST WARRANTS -- The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals has, in effect, instructed all United States Commissioners in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin to cease drafting affidavits and, presumably, complaints. In U.S. v. Pascente, 387 F2d 923 (1967), the Seventh Circuit approved an affidavit for a search warrant which was described as ". . . a printed form filled in and completed in what is obviously a hasty handwritten scrawl, replete with abbreviations (some of them rather unconventional) and composed in a highly cryptic style. . . ." It is noted that although the affidavit was signed by an FBI Agent, it was prepared by a United States Commissioner and this practice was condemned by the court. Rule 41 (c), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, which is controlling, contemplates that the affidavit will be prepared by the affiant and not by the Commissioner. Reversal was not ordered on this point because no prejudice to the defendant was shown in this case. But, the court said, ". . . nevertheless, a practice of having the Commissioner prepare any such affidavits should be disapproved in order that it will not recur in any districts of this circuit." The defendant's petition to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari in this case was filed February 23, 1968; however, until advised to the contrary offices located in the Seventh Circuit must accept the Court of Appeals decision as binding on this point.

The immediate effect of this decision is that FBI Agents in the Chicago, Springfield, Indianapolis and Milwaukee Divisions hereafter must write their own affidavits and complaints, excepting only those situations in which the United States Attorney or an Assistant does the composition with information supplied by the Agent. In this regard, Agents writing their own affidavits and complaints will be assisted as necessary by the principal Legal Instructor. The statement of probable cause may be prepared on a

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separate sheet prior to appearing before the magistrate and simply attached and incorporated by reference when the formal affidavit or complaint is filed. Using this method, there should be little justification for hastily drawn statements that would merit the criticism expressed by the Seventh Circuit.

Though they are not technically bound by it, courts and/or United States Commissioners in Federal Districts outside of the Seventh Circuit may be persuaded to follow the rule announced in the Pascente case. Therefore, the Legal Instructor in your office should alert all investigative personnel to this recent development in the law and re-enforce previous instructions that Agents are to rely on the advice and assistance of the United States Attorney and the United States Commissioner where possible. However, we must anticipate that in some districts and circuits this assistance may be limited or non-existent, in which case we have no choice but to prepare our own affidavits and complaints. Under such circumstances, the assistance of the Legal Instructor may be particularly valuable.

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(E) BUREAU APPLICANTS - CLERICAL RECRUITMENT PROGRAM - SEAT OF GOVERNMENT -- Recently I was informed by a Special Agent in Charge of a plan he was utilizing to stimulate clerical recruiting on the part of Resident Agents. Each Resident Agency in his division was given a quota. When a Resident Agency did not make its quota, Agents from that Resident Agency were assigned on a rotating basis to do investigations on applicants recruited in a Resident Agency where the quota had been met or exceeded. This proved to be very successful and, where practical, you should take immediate steps to implement this technique in your office.

I realize that in some offices such a technique would be impractical due to the distances between Resident Agencies and would result in the excessive expenditure of funds and manpower. Each Special Agent in Charge should thoroughly analyze his recruitment program to see if such a technique can be implemented. Other similar techniques have proven successful. One technique is to send a group of Agents into Resident Agency territories to locate, interview and test prospective applicants. If the applicants are found to possess the basic qualifications investigations are ordered and assigned to other Agent personnel not directly responsible for those recruited. Another technique is to send Agent personnel into Resident Agency territories to work the cases developed by the Resident Agents, particularly where the Resident Agency has a heavy case load.

Although the above techniques have been utilized in connection with recruiting in Resident Agency territories, serious consideration should be given to utilizing them in Headquarters City also, to insure that each Agent is equitably sharing in this most vital program. This matter will be carefully looked into during the course of the inspection of your office.

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(F) TOP ECHELON CRIMINAL INFORMANT PROGRAM -- As you have previously been informed, the Bureau has heavy commitments in connection with the drive against organized crime. To appropriately discharge your responsibilities, it is mandatory that you have a skillfully devised and executed program to obtain adequate top-level informant coverage.

A principal objective of your Top Echelon Criminal Informant Program must be the penetration of La Cosa Nostra with member-informants. The importance of developing such sources cannot be overemphasized. An accurate picture with respect to the prevalence of La Cosa Nostra within your territory cannot be clearly established without such sources.

Your Top Echelon Criminal Informant Program must also be aimed at the development of informants who will enable you to meet your responsibilities in connection with the antigambling statutes.

Keep in mind that all Special Agents assigned to criminal intelligence matters share the responsibility for the development of adequate informant coverage. They must be continually alert to the possibility of selecting appropriate targets for development for inclusion in your program.

There is a direct relationship between the effectiveness of your Criminal Intelligence Program and the quality of your top-level informant coverage.

You will be held strictly accountable for having an imaginative and productive Top Echelon Criminal Informant Program. Your program will continue to be very closely analyzed with this in mind during future inspections and appropriate administrative action will be taken against both Agent and supervisory personnel for any failures detected.

The progress of your Top Echelon Criminal Informant Program will be closely followed.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

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(G) INCENDIARISM - RACIAL AND SECURITY INFORMANT COVERAGE -- On March 29 and 30, 1968, fires believed to have been deliberately set were discovered in four major department stores in the Chicago loop district and in three large department stores in New York City. Two of these fires were started by Molotov cocktails and a Molotov cocktail which failed to ignite was found in a fourth New York department store.

Although the Bureau has no jurisdiction in these matters based upon the information developed to date, there is a possibility of the involvement on the part of extremist elements in either the racial or nationality field. In addition, past experience has shown that acts of this nature which receive wide publicity often serve as a catalyst in other areas for extremist groups and fanatic individuals.

Accordingly, this points out the absolute necessity for having maximum informant penetration of these extremist groups (racial and nationality) as well as full coverage of the ghettos (white and black) by racial informants in order to obtain advance intelligence. It is also to be noted that in the recent past there has been a large number of acts of incendiarism against American-owned businesses in Puerto Rico in which Puerto Rican nationalists have been suspected.

In the event such arson activity as described above occurs in your respective divisions, you should give specific assignments to informants to determine if any extremist groups or individuals are behind these events. In addition, you should maintain close liaison with the local police departments in order to be kept promptly advised of information which may be of interest to the Bureau.

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(H) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - BRIEF TO ESTABLISH ILLEGAL STATUS -- The Internal Security Division of the Department advised by letter dated March 27, 1968, that it no longer desires to continue receiving reports in captioned matter. Accordingly, each office is to discontinue the submission of reports in captioned matter. It will, however, be necessary to insure that pertinent information concerning the illegal status of the Communist Party, USA, is included in the appropriate sections of the quarterly reports on the Communist Party, USA.

Manual changes follow.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC LETTER 68-25

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

April 30, 1968

(A) BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE -- The functions of the Bureau of Narcotics, Department of the Treasury, and Bureau of Drug Abuse Control, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, (except the regulation of the counterfeiting of those drugs which are not controlled "depressant or stimulant" drugs) have been transferred to the Attorney General.

The Attorney General has created in the Department of Justice a Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs which will perform the aforementioned functions transferred to the Attorney General. All complaints previously referred to the Bureau of Narcotics or the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control concerning matters previously within their jurisdiction should now be referred to the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Department of Justice.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

**(B) WHITE MILITANT GROUPS - RACIAL MATTERS**

**(ORGANIZATION)** -- In view of increasing militancy in the racial field, neighborhood groups whose members are of the white race, have been springing up throughout the United States. Some of these groups appear to be militant in nature and some urge the white man to arm himself as a means of protection against racial violence. Some of these groups are known to sponsor demonstrations against integration and against the bussing of Negro students to white schools. Others appear to advocate more violent methods of opposition to integration. The appearance of these groups is noted mostly in the white ghetto areas of the large cities which border on minority group living areas.

In order to fulfill our responsibilities in the racial intelligence field we must be cognizant of the groups and their aims and purposes. Upon receipt of information as to the formation or existence of such a group, a preliminary investigation should be immediately initiated to determine the aims and purposes of the organization, its leaders, approximate membership, as well as any pertinent background data which will assist in determining the militancy of the group.

From information presently available, it appears that many of these organizations have been founded on principles of fear rather than hate and as such, they cannot be classified as hate groups. Your investigations should, therefore, be discreet and most circumspect. You should limit your inquiries to a review of Bureau files, contacts with Bureau informants, and established sources, and the use of public source information.

Upon completion of your investigations, a communication in form suitable for dissemination should be forwarded to the Bureau together with a recommendation as to whether additional investigation is warranted under Section 122A of the Manual of Instructions as it pertains to the investigation of Klan and white hate groups.

In addition to the above, I wish to point out to you the possibility of reactions by the Klan, white hate groups, and residents of white ghetto areas to the recent wave of racial disorders resulting from the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. You should remain alert to this possibility. Informant coverage of the Klan, white hate groups, and white ghetto areas must be intensified so that plans of retaliation or overt action are known to the Bureau prior to their taking place.

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**(C) RACIAL INFORMANTS - RACIAL MATTERS --** In order to further streamline the racial informant program, effective immediately it will no longer be necessary to advise the Bureau the identity of an individual being operated as a probationary racial informant (ghetto) nor will it be necessary to obtain prior Bureau authority to operate this individual except in the instances set out below.

In the event an individual is connected with an educational institution, a legitimate civil rights organization, employed in a sensitive position or in the news media field, or is a member of the military, prior Bureau authority must be obtained before contacting this individual to develop him as an informant. If an individual is to be operated in an extremist organization such as a militant black nationalist group, Klan group, or white hate group, Bureau approval must be obtained to designate him as an informant.

The criteria for developing as well as the required investigation for probationary racial informant (ghetto) set out in Section 130, Volume IV, Manual of Instructions, remains in effect, except that now the personal authority of the Special Agent in Charge is required to operate an individual as a ghetto informant.

An individual may be operated as a probationary racial informant (ghetto) as long as he continues to furnish information of a racial nature. Contact must be made with this individual on the same basis as other racial informants as set out in Section 130 referred to above.

In the event a probationary racial informant (ghetto) is able to infiltrate a militant black organization or a white hate or Klan group, the Bureau must be advised and Bureau authority obtained to delete the "ghetto" from his designation. At such time as it is recommended he be operated in an extremist organization, the full investigation required for probationary racial informants should be conducted.

If a ghetto racial informant is furnishing information on a regular basis and it is desired to pay him on a regular basis, specific Bureau authorization must be obtained. The request to pay

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SAC LETTER 68-25

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this individual on a regular basis should be submitted in accordance with the instructions set out in Section 130G, 2, Volume IV, Manual of Instructions.

There is no objection to paying a ghetto informant under SAC authority up to \$400 as set out in SAC Letter 68-16 dated March 12, 1968, captioned "Racial Informants, Racial Matters." However, you must insure that full value is received for any payments made and that these payments are made on a c. o. d. basis.

After a ghetto informant has been operated for a sufficient period of time to evaluate his reliability and stability and it is desired to remove him from probation, a recommendation should be made to the Bureau in accordance with the instructions set out in Section 130 concerning the removal of racial informants from probation.

As I previously advised, you are expected to develop ghetto informants at a regular rate. Your progress in this matter will be followed through the annual field Inspections as well as through analysis of your submission of the FD-372 captioned "Racial Informant Monthly Progress Letter." Effective immediately, you should include in your monthly letter the specific number of ghetto informants you have at the beginning of the month, the number added during the month, the number deleted during the month, and the number of ghetto informants you are operating at the end of the month. An appropriate change will be made of the FD-372 and you will be furnished copies in the near future.

With the submission of your FD-372 for the month of May, advise the identities of those ghetto informants in your division which were previously approved by the Bureau and will now be operated in accordance with the above instructions.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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SAC LETTER 68-25

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

May 1, 1968

(A) STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC) - RACIAL MATTERS - SNCC -- The militant black nationalist Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) sponsored a conference of Negro college students at Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi, on April 13-14, 1968. An informant has reported that violent, Mau Mau-type tactics were discussed at this conference.

At this conference it was mentioned that Negro college graduates should be encouraged to infiltrate all police schools in order to work within all law enforcement agencies. Also discussed was the possibility of mapping the homes of chiefs of police and mayors so Mau Mau-type tactics could be used to eliminate these officials.

You should be constantly alert to the possibility of infiltration of this Bureau in connection with applicant recruiting. You should also alert law enforcement officials within your territory to the above matters during your routine contacts with them.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director



PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 68-30

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

May 21, 1968

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

(A) DIRECTOR'S TESTIMONY ON FEBRUARY 23, 1968, BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS - FISCAL YEAR 1969 -- Copies of my testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations on February 23, 1968, regarding the 1969 appropriation request of the FBI, which has just been released by the Appropriations Committee, will be sent to your office in the near future. These copies are to be made available to the personnel of your office who desire to review a copy. There will be about one copy for every two employees in the supply furnished.

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SAC LETTER 68-30

(B) FIREARMS - SERVICE AMMUNITION -- Special Agents will not carry in issued or authorized personally owned revolvers cartridges with hollow point projectiles or any projectiles that could be construed as "dum-dum" bullets.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

(C) SECURITY INFORMANTS AND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES - SEMIANNUAL LETTER -- Section 107, Page 22, of the Manual of Instructions pertaining to captioned matter calls for listing all subversive organizations, together with their approximate membership and extent of Bureau coverage of each. Review of a number of recently submitted semiannual letters reveals that not all offices are complying with this instruction with regard to a detailed listing of organizations in the New Left area. In order to properly evaluate your overall security informant coverage, captioned letters should hereafter include specific and detailed comment on all New Left groups, in addition to those presently being reported.

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SAC LETTER 68-30

(D) CHINESE NAMES -- A trend has been noted in recent months in a number of field offices involving the improper reporting of Chinese names, both in the title and body of communications. The proper reporting of Chinese names is essential not only for purposes of thorough investigation but also to insure accurate and correct indexing. The Manual of Instructions, Section 105F, pages 4i, 4n and 4o, clearly sets forth the correct manner of reporting Chinese names, including the necessity for obtaining Chinese Telegraphic Code (CTC) numbers or Chinese characters whenever possible. You should insure that all Agent and clerical personnel who have occasion to handle Chinese investigations or to process mail in these cases are thoroughly familiar with the above-cited manual provisions.

In cases where the CTC numbers for a Chinese subject's name have not been secured, the office of origin should make reference to this fact when preparing communications setting out leads for auxiliary offices so that latter offices can be alert to obtain the CTC numbers or characters in handling their respective leads. In addition, the office of origin should keep the Bureau advised of specific efforts being made to obtain the CTC numbers or Chinese characters of a subject's name.

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**(E) INVESTIGATION OF THE NEW LEFT - STUDENT AGITATION ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES** -- In recent weeks, violent student demonstrations have erupted on college campuses throughout the Nation. Student activists responsible for initiating these demonstrations are, for the most part, affiliated with the Students for a Democratic Society and other new left groups currently under investigation or campus-based black nationalist groups. The pattern of radical dissent on the campus has changed abruptly from the sit-ins and nonviolent demonstrations of the past to the recent attempts by student activists to physically seize control of colleges and universities through violent means.

The most recent outbreak of violence on college campuses represents a direct challenge to law and order and a substantial threat to the stability of society in general. The Bureau has an urgent and pressing responsibility to keep the intelligence community informed of plans of new left groups and student activists to engage in acts of lawlessness on the campus. We can only fulfill this responsibility through the development of high quality informants who are in a position to report on the plans of student activists to engage in disruptive activities on the campus.

In view of the increased agitational activity taking place on college campuses, each office is instructed to immediately expand both its coverage and investigation of campus-based new left groups and black nationalist organizations with the objective of determining in advance the plans of these elements to engage in violence or disruptive activities on the campus. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that all offices are expected to develop and maintain adequate sources to enable the Bureau to determine in advance and promptly report agitational activities being planned by campus-based groups. In carrying out these instructions, you should, of course, be guided by existing regulations which require that Bureau authorization be obtained prior to the development of informants and sources on college campuses.

Information developed relating to disruptive activities planned or initiated by campus-based new left or black nationalist groups should be immediately furnished to the Bureau by teletype, followed by a letterhead memorandum under a caption descriptive of the activity. The character to be utilized will be governed by the nature of the activity. It is not desired that routine antiwar demonstrations which occur on the

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campus be reported under this caption however; and offices should continue to comply with instructions contained in SAC Letter 68-20 (C) in reporting these demonstrations.

This matter should be afforded continuous aggressive investigative attention to insure that the Bureau's responsibilities in this field are properly discharged.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

June 4, 1968

(A) **SPEAKER IDENTIFICATION** -- As you have been previously advised, the Laboratory has the equipment and competent personnel to analyze and compare known and questioned recordings of an individual's voice for the purpose of speaker identification. The use of visual voice patterns provides information which may not be perceptible to the ear and therefore, is a valuable supplement to the ear in any analysis or comparison of voices and other complex sounds. Therefore, this type of examination will continue to be offered to provide investigative guidance in selected Bureau investigations.

Although there has been considerable research effort in recent years, current techniques of comparing voices for speaker identification are still considered experimental and not sufficiently authenticated to serve as a unique means of identification with subsequent court testimony to that effect. The use of sound spectrograms or voiceprints for speaker identification continues to receive wide publicity. The comparison in the press of voiceprints to fingerprints as a means of identification has created some confusion and misunderstanding. Voiceprints are not analogous to fingerprints. While fingerprints do not change in pattern, the voice and the resulting voiceprint pattern may be affected by emotions or distorted by the communications channel through which the sound travels. For the above reasons and because of some technical variations and limitations associated with tape recordings, the comparison of voices for speaker identification and the examination of tape recordings are not services which are currently being offered to local law enforcement agencies.

The procedures set forth in the Manual of Instructions, Section 8Q, should be followed in obtaining and transmitting voice recordings for comparison.

(B) TELETYPE - MAILING OF TO BUREAU -- Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part II, Section 4, Item G4b, Pages 36 and 37, requires that when communication is being sent to one or more field offices by teletype and Bureau also is to be notified but circumstances do not warrant sending to Bureau by teletype, original typed blue copy of teletype is to be mailed to Bureau and submitting office should prepare additional blue copy for its file. Teletype should be addressed to Director and SACs of other receiving offices and word "Mail" typed in parentheses after Director and Bureau file number. SAC's approval signature must be on original being sent to Bureau.

A number of instances have occurred recently wherein this regulation is not being followed and Bureau has been receiving unsigned copies of teletypes by mail. To facilitate handling at Seat of Government, these instructions should be reiterated to appropriate personnel and you should insure they are strictly adhered to in future.

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SAC LETTER 68-32

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(C) FEDERAL WAGERING TAX STAMPS - INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE RECORDS - INTERSTATE GAMBLING ACTIVITIES -- On January 29, 1968, the United States Supreme Court handed down decisions in two Internal Revenue Service cases, namely, *Grosso v. United States* and *Marchetti v. United States*, in which it was ruled that information furnished by an individual to comply with the Federal wagering tax laws cannot later be used against him if he desires to declare the privilege against self-incrimination.

As a result of the foregoing decisions, the Department of Justice has recommended the following two guidelines be adopted in investigating gambling offenses: (1) refrain from examining or obtaining by any means information in the files of the Internal Revenue Service concerning persons who hold wagering occupational tax stamps and who file or have filed wagering tax returns; (2) desist from including references to a person's wagering tax forms in all affidavits filed in support of search warrants.

The Department of Justice points out that they are continuing to research the feasibility of further pursuit of prosecution in those cases in which verification of a subject's compliance with the Federal wagering tax laws has already been made or where warrants have been previously issued in Internal Revenue Service cases involving a failure to file or register under the wagering tax laws. It is possible that independent sources may be relied upon and legal means can be implemented to avoid application of the "fruit of the poisonous tree" doctrine or a defendant's successful refuge under the Fifth Amendment.

Each Special Agent in Charge should immediately apprise personnel of the foregoing prohibitions in the review and use of Federal wagering tax information. The two guidelines recommended by the Department should be strictly adhered to in the future investigation of gambling cases, and such guidelines should be borne in mind in all prosecutive Bureau cases.

Furthermore, each gambling case currently pending, wherein Federal wagering tax data has already been secured, should be promptly discussed with the appropriate United States Attorney. In this connection, you should note the Department's continued research directed toward

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SAC LETTER 68-32

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possible alternatives in cases where Internal Revenue Service wagering tax data has already been secured or utilized. Close contacts should be maintained with the appropriate United States Attorney's office in these cases to insure no unnecessary investigation is conducted or, where appropriate, logical investigation is undertaken to develop prosecutive violations which will be free from the applicability of the Grosso and Marchetti decisions.

(Security Letter on attached page)

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SAC LETTER 68-32

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(D) RACIAL INFORMANTS - RACIAL MATTERS -- Our informants are reporting more and more information concerning violent statements made by members of militant black organizations, as well as individual extremists. Such wild statements could trigger irrational action by unbalanced individuals.

Recently we have been advised by informants that militant black nationalist organizations, as well as independent Negro extremists are talking of taking such action as dynamiting the Empire State Building in New York City, throwing dynamite on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange and possibly assassinating some white political candidates as a means of retaliating for the killing of Martin Luther King, Jr. We have also received information that militant black racial extremists feel that all white people should be killed and one has stated that he believes if the right contact is made with the White House staff, a plan might be formulated to poison 500 to 600 people attending functions at the White House.

If any of the actions discussed above were carried out it could bring about a national catastrophe.

As you have been previously instructed, you must insure that full details are obtained from informants especially when they are reporting discussions concerning acts of violence or other dire activities. With the increased number of violent statements coming to the attention of the Bureau, you must be alert to promptly run out all rumors of violence connected with racial activity for the purpose of either proving or disproving these rumors.

In addition, our experience in the past has shown that often when an individual is confronted concerning a violent statement he is alleged to have made, it will deter him from taking any such action. In view of this, whenever possible, interview individuals who are alleged to have made violent statements. These interviews must be well planned and conducted by two Agents in such a manner that the safety of the Agents will be protected and no incidents will occur which could bring embarrassment to the Bureau. Concerning these interviews you are reminded of Bureau policy concerning interviews of individuals connected with educational institutions, the news media and those employed in sensitive positions. Prior Bureau authority is required concerning interviews with any of the above-type individuals.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

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Director



PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC LETTER 68-34

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

June 11, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) **COVERAGE OF DEMONSTRATIONS** -- It has previously been called to your attention that the demonstrations in the racial, student, and antiwar fields are becoming increasingly militant. The results of our coverage of these matters are given prompt and wide dissemination at the Seat of Government. Many of the demonstrations occur on weekends and holidays. You are reminded that these demonstrations must be covered and that the Bureau must be promptly advised of the results. Do not wait until the next workday to report pertinent information to the Bureau.

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SAC LETTER 68-34

(B) **DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING RACIAL MATTERS** -- With increasing frequency, teletypes regarding racial matters are being received at the Bureau which are not in strict compliance with instructions set forth in Part II, Section 4, page 41, of the Manual of Rules and Regulations. These instructions clearly state in detail the manner in which teletypes should be prepared in order that they can be disseminated to other Government agencies which are on the Bureau's teletype network.

You should make certain that confidential sources are appropriately concealed in the text of the teletype and that the teletype is worded in the same manner as a well-prepared, concise letterhead memorandum. You should also insure that all administrative data is set out at the end of the teletype under the heading "Administrative" so that it may be easily excised.

The provision relating to "Sucop" is not applicable with regard to racial matters since the submission of a letterhead memorandum is required in each instance. A Manual change will be forthcoming in this regard.

(C) INCENDIARY DEVICES - RACIAL MATTERS -- During a recent inquiry concerning racial violence, an official of the United States Park Police, Washington, D. C., received information indicating the possibility of aerosol spray cans containing deodorants being utilized as incendiary torches. Containers of hair spray and similar products which are easily obtainable could be put to the same use. Although it is necessary to maintain an open flame in front of the spray stream, such as from a cigarette lighter, the effect produced is that of a blowtorch.

Since this information may be of interest to local law enforcement agencies in areas where there is a potential for mass racial violence, those agencies should be appropriately advised.

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SAC LETTER 68-34

(D) SECURITY INFORMANTS AND SOURCES - PAYMENTS -- As you are aware, all security informants and sources receiving compensation from the Bureau are paid on the basis of the value of information furnished, services rendered and incurred expenses. Recently, it has been noted that some informants and sources have been paid consistently the same amount each month with no variation in payments during periods when the informants or sources were less productive, which leads to the illogical implication that information furnished or expenses incurred or both seldom, if ever, vary. This practice must be discontinued. Your informants and sources must understand they are independent contractors remunerated on a C. O. D. basis, and they must never be led to believe they are recipients of a fixed salary.

This matter will continue to receive careful consideration at the Seat of Government and you will be held accountable to insure that payments are for value received and no fixed patterns continue to develop. These instructions should be called to the attention of all Special Agents in your office handling security informants and sources.

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SAC LETTER 68-34

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(E) VISITORS TO COMMUNIST-BLOC COUNTRIES (COMBLOC) -- SAC Letter 67-65 (E), October 31, 1967, instituted the Combloc survey to encourage field offices to more fully exploit interviews of visitors to satellite countries as provided in Manual of Instructions, Section 105G, and to include visitors to Yugoslavia among those interviewed. The results of this survey based on statistics submitted by the field offices to the Bureau have proven the value of this investigative procedure. Additional individuals who were approached for recruitment by hostile intelligence services have been uncovered and the field increased coverage among nationality groups by developing additional sources. Valuable intelligence information was also furnished to interested United States Government agencies.

Since the survey has shown successful results can also be obtained in the Yugoslav field, Yugoslavia should be added to the list of bloc visitors of interest to the Bureau as noted in Manual of Instructions, Section 105G. Each field office should continue to exploit the counter-intelligence potential in this area of our work with particular emphasis on the satellite countries and Yugoslavia. Although the Bureau does not desire additional statistical information at this time, each SAC will be held responsible to insure that interviews of visitors to communist-bloc countries are given proper consideration. Obviously, you should be certain that our responsibilities are fulfilled, within manpower limitations available to you, so that individuals approached for recruitment by hostile intelligence services are uncovered.

For your information, approximately 27 per cent of known visitors were considered for interview during the six-month period of the survey and about 12 per cent were actually interviewed. In order that you will be able to afford proper administrative controls over this investigative procedure and so that the Bureau will be able to solicit pertinent data from any office in the future, you should channel certain statistical information to the control file in your office. The control file should reveal at any given time the number of individuals known to your office to have visited each specific country and the number actually interviewed. The file should also contain the identities of individuals compromised, approached and/or recruited by hostile intelligence; developed as double agents or potential double agents by your office as a result of these interviews;

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SAC LETTER 68-34

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developed as sources or informants among nationality groups; and those cases wherein positive intelligence information was furnished for dissemination to other United States Government agencies.

Since we have known of very few individuals traveling to Albania or Bulgaria and none to Mongolia, particular attention should be given toward interview of visitors to those countries which might come to the attention of your office.

The code word Combloc used during this past survey should not be included in the caption of any future correspondence since this survey as such has been completed. Manual changes will be forthcoming.

Very truly yours,

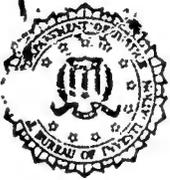
John Edgar Hoover

Director

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SAC LETTER 68-34

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PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC LETTER 68-36

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

June 21, 1968

(A) DETPRO - SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS -- The primary purpose of the investigation of subversive individuals is to determine their identities, activities, and/or whether they present a serious threat to the internal security of the country. If investigation develops positive evidence indicating that an individual presents a threat or potential threat to the internal security, his name is included in the Security Index. The Security Index contains names of individuals who are considered for immediate apprehension and detention in the event of a national emergency, in order to safeguard the internal security of the United States. The list now consists of over 10,000 names. Effective immediately, the following Priority Apprehension Program and report writing procedures will be instituted:

1. The Priority Apprehension Program is being divided into three Priority levels.
  - a. Priority I. This list will consist of hard core national and state basic revolutionary organization leaders and those leaders of other subversive organizations and unorganized groups and individuals who have indicated a propensity for violence and/or have received special training in sabotage, espionage, and/or guerrilla warfare. Individuals employed in or having access to key and/or defense facilities will be included on this list. Verification of residence and employment of each individual will be made every three months. A report will be submitted every six months.
  - b. Priority II. This list will consist of second level leadership of basic revolutionary organizations and other subversive organizations and individuals who present a significant threat but are in less influential positions than those in Priority I. Verification of residence and employment of each individual will be made every six months. A report will be submitted on an annual basis.

- c. Priority III. This list will consist of all other individuals on the Security Index. Verification of residence and employment of each individual will be made every six months. A report will be submitted every two years.
  - d. Each Priority List will be broken down into nationalistic tendencies and/or organizational affiliations so that apprehensions can be made in each category on a selected basis.
  - e. Individuals in each Priority will be apprehended only upon the Attorney General's authorization that their immobilization is in the best interests of the national defense of the United States.
2. The category "Key Figure" is being deleted. Consideration should be given to placing these individuals in Priority I.
  3. The category "Top Functionary" is being continued, and these individuals should be placed in Priority I.
  4. Each office should immediately review its Security Index and by letter under above caption advise by name, Bureau file number, and organizational affiliation those individuals who are to be included in Priority I and Priority II. This should reach the Bureau by July 5, 1968. The Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, and San Francisco Offices may submit their letters to reach the Bureau by July 15, 1968. Hereafter, when recommending an individual for the Security Index, the FD-122 should indicate the Priority.

Appropriate manual changes will be forwarded.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

6-21-68

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PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC LETTER 68-38

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 2, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES -- Secret Service has now been directed to furnish protection for Governor Ronald Reagan of California. Any manpower requests or threats involving Governor Reagan should be handled in accordance with previous instructions concerning other candidates.

You should continue to be particularly alert to the public appearances of the President or Presidential candidates in your division. Insure all Agents are keenly aware of the importance of recognizing any situation posing a potential danger to them. Appropriate security, criminal, and racial sources should be reminded of the necessity of immediately reporting information of a possible threatening nature to your office. The importance of timely advice to Secret Service of such information cannot be overemphasized.

The Bureau should be promptly advised of any significant developments or of any threats affecting the President or the candidates; however, it is not necessary to advise the Bureau of arrival, departure, and related information in the absence of other significant developments.

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SAC LETTER 68-38

(B) INVESTIGATIVE COVERS -- At a recent antidraft demonstration, a Bureau Agent posing as a newsman was recognized by a representative of a newspaper that has been traditionally hostile to the FBI. The Special Agent involved was attempting to identify the demonstrators and those who were burning their draft cards, and to record statements of various individuals participating in the demonstration. A distorted news item regarding the Agent's activities appeared in a subsequent issue of that paper reflecting the Bureau in an unfavorable light.

Consequently, you should instruct your Agent personnel that, henceforth, no matter what the justification, they are not to pose as newsmen or representatives of any wire service for the purpose of establishing an investigative cover.

(Security Letter on attached pages)

(C) MINUTEMEN -- SAC Letter 68-27 (E) instructed that all members or suspected members of the Minutemen organization were to be investigated in accordance with the provisions set forth in Section 87D of the Manual of Instructions with consideration being given to placing such individuals on the Security Index.

It will not be necessary to convert existing files from the 157 classification to files under the other security classifications. Communications should be submitted utilizing the Security Matter - Minutemen character regarding individuals and Internal Security - Minutemen character regarding organizational activities. Reports should follow the outline of regular security reports although additional information should be included, such as information relating to any specialized training or knowledge regarding the use of explosive material or various weapons. Weapons in the possession of the subject should be set forth as well as a description of the automobile being utilized.

Each office should thoroughly review informant coverage available regarding the Minutemen and adequate coverage should be developed expeditiously. You may consider your coverage adequate at such time as you can assure the Bureau that you are aware of all Minutemen activity within your territory. In this regard, each office will submit to the Bureau within 30 days complete information regarding existing Minutemen informant coverage. Two categories should be utilized. Existing informants who report exclusively on Minutemen should be set forth in one category and existing informants who report on several organizations, such as Minutemen, Klan and/or racial activity, should be set forth in a separate category. Informants who report exclusively on Minutemen should henceforth be handled as security informants in accordance with provisions contained in Section 107 of the Manual of Instructions. Appropriate review of informant case files should be made immediately and the Bureau expeditiously advised of any additional data required.

Each office should submit a complete listing of all Minutemen members within its territory to reach the Bureau by July 22, 1968. Indicate field and Bureau file numbers along with the date of the last communication submitted to the Bureau in each case. Such a listing of members must henceforth be submitted periodically in accordance with provisions contained in Section 87B of the Manual of Instructions.

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SAC LETTER 68-38

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Each office having Minutemen activity within its territory must submit investigative reports setting forth such activity. The report concerning the national organization to be submitted by Kansas City will contain a brief summary of Minutemen activity within the territory of each office.

Very truly yours,

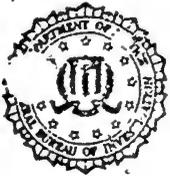
John Edgar Hoover

Director

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 68-39

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 9, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) "OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968" -- PUBLIC LAW 90-351 -- The President signed captioned Act on 6/19/68. You will be provided with a copy of the Act under separate cover. Set forth hereafter are salient provisions of the legislation. All investigative personnel of your office should be provided with a working knowledge of its contents, particularly as they pertain to the Bureau's responsibilities.

Title I of the Act authorizes the Federal Government to assist State and local governments in strengthening and improving law enforcement at every level. It establishes within the Department of Justice, under the general authority of the Attorney General, a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, hereafter referred to as the Administration, guided by an administrator and two associate administrators. The Administration will make grants to States and units of local government to establish law enforcement planning agencies and to carry out programs and projects to improve and strengthen law enforcement. The Act also establishes within the Department of Justice, under the general authority of the Administration, a National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. The Institute will make grants to public agencies, institutions of higher education, or private organizations for research and development to improve and strengthen law enforcement.

Section 404, Title I, authorizes the FBI, under the general authority of the Attorney General, to (1) establish and conduct training programs at the FBI National Academy, Quantico, Virginia, to provide, at the request of a State or unit of local government, training for State and local law enforcement personnel; (2) develop new or improved approaches, techniques, assistance, equipment and devices to improve and strengthen law enforcement; and (3) assist in conducting local and regional training programs for State and local law enforcement personnel, when requested to do so by State or units of local government. Title I authorizes up to \$5, 111, 000 for the implementation of Section 404 during Fiscal 1969.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 is repealed by this Act. Loans and grants can be provided to institutions of higher education for individual educational programs. The Administration will make rules, regulations and procedures as necessary; it can use the services, equipment, personnel and facilities of the Department of Justice, other civilian and military agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government. The Act specifically prohibits Federal control over State or local law enforcement agencies. It authorizes the appropriation of \$100, 111, 000 for implementation of Act during Fiscal 1969 and \$300, 000, 000 for Fiscal 1970. Each recipient must keep prescribed records to disclose amount and disposition of funds to facilitate effective audit.

You will be provided, in other communications, with additional details regarding the implementation of Section 404, as soon as funds are appropriated for that purpose.

Title II purports to abolish the rules laid down by the Supreme Court in Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436 (1966); McNabb v. U.S., 318 U.S. 332 (1943); Mallory v. U.S., 354 U.S. 449 (1957); and U.S. v. Wade, 388 U.S. 218 (1967), despite the fact that the Miranda and Wade decisions have a constitutional basis and a statute does not override the Constitution. McNabb and Mallory are based on the asserted authority of the judiciary to supervise law enforcement.

The statute states that a confession shall be admissible in Federal court if voluntarily given. This is the pre-Escobedo, pre-Miranda standard. Yet in determining voluntariness, the court may take into consideration most of the criteria involved under the Miranda rule. No confession shall be inadmissible solely because of delay in bringing the arrested person before a judicial officer for a hearing. This overrules McNabb and Mallory, unless the Court later places the rule of those decisions on a constitutional basis. Eyewitness testimony shall be admissible in Federal courts. Here the statute attempts to override Wade, which holds that such testimony which has been infected by an improper lineup shall not be admissible.

Make no changes in your interview and lineup procedures at this time. Continue to follow the requirements of Miranda on statements and Wade on lineups. Continue without change the present policy

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of getting the arrested person before a judicial officer for a hearing as soon as reasonably possible under the circumstances, subject only to delay reasonably necessary in the case, such as that for transportation, booking and a short period for interrogation of an accused who is willing to make a statement.

Title III authorizes interception of wire or oral communications by law enforcement officers pursuant to court order in specific categories of crime including, among others, violations of Title 18, U.S. Code, involving espionage, sabotage, treason, murder, kidnapping, robbery, extortion, various gambling and racketeering offenses, interstate transportation of stolen property, theft from interstate shipment, embezzlement from pension and welfare funds, narcotics, bribery, and extortionate credit transactions. All statutory restrictions are lifted, however, from ". . . the constitutional power of the President to take such measures as he deems necessary to protect the Nation against actual or potential attack or other hostile acts of a foreign power, or to obtain foreign intelligence information deemed essential to the security of the United States, or to protect national security information against foreign intelligence activities." or to protect against "overthrow of the Government by force or other unlawful means, or against any other clear and present danger to the structure or existence of Government." Communications reasonably intercepted by this special presidential authority may be used in evidence but not otherwise used or disclosed except as necessary to implement the presidential power.

A Federal court order requires authorization of the Attorney General, or designated Assistant Attorney General, for filing an application by FBI or other Federal law enforcement agency to a Federal judge. The written application shall identify the officer making the application and the officer who authorized it, give complete statement of facts and circumstances relied upon by applicant, including details of offense which has been, is being, or is about to be committed, nature and location of place of interception, type of communication sought, and identity of person, if known, committing the offense or whose communication is to be intercepted. The applicant must state whether other investigative procedures have been tried and failed, period of time for which interception intended, the history of previous applications involving

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same facilities, place, or individuals. Judge may additionally require applicant to furnish any other testimony or documentary evidence he believes necessary.

On such application the judge may issue an order authorizing the surveillance if he finds probable cause for belief that a person is committing an enumerated offense, that communications concerning such offense will be obtained through such interception; that normal investigative procedures have been tried and have failed or reasonably appear to be unlikely to succeed if tried or to be too dangerous; and that the facilities where the interception is to be made are used, about to be used, leased to, or listed in the name of the person named in the application.

Similar provisions are made for issuance of such orders to the Attorney General of a state or the principal attorney of a political subdivision of a state by a state judge of competent jurisdiction.

An order authorizing interception of any wire or oral communication may be issued for no longer than 30 days, with extensions, as needed, upon reapplication. Emergency situations involving conspiratorial activities which "threaten the national security or are characteristic of organized crime" enable law enforcement to intercept without court order if there are grounds upon which an order could be obtained through prescribed application. In such cases the application must be made within 48 hours after the emergency interception has commenced. A permanent recording must be made of all conversations intercepted pursuant to court order. Such recordings shall be sealed under directions of the issuing judge.

Within a reasonable time but not later than 90 days after termination of an authorized surveillance, the judge shall cause to be served on individuals named in the order, and on such other parties to intercepted communications as the judge may see fit, an inventory including notice of existence of the order, date of entry, period authorized, and fact that during the period wire or oral communications were intercepted. On showing of good cause, the judge may postpone the serving of this inventory.

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After the Act became law, the Attorney General reaffirmed his policy that an electronic surveillance will not be authorized except in cases of a national security nature.

The statute also protects privacy of wire and oral communications by prohibiting:

- (1) Unauthorized interception of wire or oral communications;
- (2) Unauthorized use of electronic, mechanical or other device to intercept oral communication;
- (3) Disclosure or use of contents of wire or oral communication;
- (4) Unauthorized manufacture, distribution, possession or advertising of electronic, mechanical or other devices primarily useful for surreptitious interception of wire or oral communication.

Maximum penalty for above violations is fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both. In addition, confiscation of intercepting devices used, sold, or advertised in violation of this statute is authorized.

This Title amends Section 605 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 605) by removing those provisions relating to interception of wire communications. Such activity is now regulated by the new Act. An offense can be established by simply showing wilful and unauthorized interception or disclosure of such communications.

Another section allows immunity for testimony of witnesses or production of records or other evidence in any case involving a violation of this chapter, or in violations enumerated in the chapter as those in which court orders authorizing the interception of communications can be issued. Thus, an immunity grant is available in proceedings relating not only to violations of this Title but to any offense for which an eavesdropping order could be authorized. This covers a broad range of

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offenses punishable under Title 18, U.S. Code, involving murder, robbery, kidnapping and extortion, espionage, sabotage, etc.

Title IV, on "State Firearms Control Assistance," which does not become effective until 180 days after the date of enactment on June 19, 1968, bases its principal provisions on the interstate commerce clause and prohibits the sale or transfer of any firearm, other than a shotgun or rifle, to any unauthorized person residing in another state. Further, firearms dealers are prohibited from selling handguns to any person less than 21 years of age and such dealers are required to keep records of all sales which will include the name, age and place of residence of the person to whom such firearm is sold or delivered. Interstate transportation of stolen firearms or firearms from which the serial number has been removed is made unlawful. Any person who is under indictment or who has been convicted of a crime punishable for a term exceeding one year, or who is a fugitive from justice is prohibited from shipping, transporting or receiving any firearm or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce. The primary investigative jurisdiction is to be vested in the Treasury Department. Upon the effective date of Title IV, the Federal Firearms Act (Title 15, United States Code, Sections 901-910) will be repealed.

Until Title IV becomes effective, you will continue to handle violation of the National Firearms Act and the Federal Firearms Act as at present. Detailed instructions will be furnished you for compliance with this Title prior to its effective date.

Title V provides that any person convicted in Federal, State or local court of a felony pertaining to several specified types of conduct in riots and civil disorders shall be disqualified, for five years after conviction, from employment by the Federal Government or that of the District of Columbia.

Title VI changes present law by providing that each subsequent Director of the FBI shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

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Title VII makes it unlawful for any person who (1) has been convicted of a felony, or (2) has received a discharge from the Armed Forces under other than honorable conditions, or (3) has been adjudged a mental incompetent, or (4) has renounced his U. S. citizenship, or (5) is an alien illegally or unlawfully in the United States, to receive, possess or transport in commerce or affecting commerce any firearm. It is also unlawful for an employee of any of the above, with knowledge and in the course of his employment, to receive, possess or transport in commerce or affecting commerce any firearm.

A "firearm" is any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; the frame or receiver of any such weapon; or any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; or any destructive device. Any handgun, rifle or shotgun is included in the definition of a firearm. A "destructive device" is any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas bomb, grenade, mine, rocket, missile, or similar device; and includes any type of weapon which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of any explosive and having a barrel with a bore of one-half inch or more in diameter.

Exempted from the above provisions are prisoners who, by reason of duties connected with law enforcement, have been entrusted with firearms by prison authorities, and persons who have received pardons and have been expressly authorized by the official granting the pardon to receive, possess or transport firearms.

Penalty is a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

Investigative jurisdiction was not designated. You will be advised upon receipt of Department advice as to the Bureau's responsibilities hereunder.

Title VIII allows the Federal Government to take an appeal from an adverse ruling on a pretrial motion to suppress evidence. This has not previously been possible except in narcotics cases.

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Title IX provides that a search warrant may issue "to search for and seize any property that constitutes evidence of a criminal offense in violation of the laws of the United States." This makes a fourth item for which the search warrant may issue, the others being the instrumentalities, fruits and contraband of crime. The statute here follows the decision in Warden v. Hayden, 387 U.S. 294 (1967), in which the Supreme Court held that things purely evidentiary may be searched for and seized.

Title X applies to the District of Columbia only. It punishes threats or demands pertaining to kidnapping or to injuring the person, property or reputation of another.

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(B) CONDUCT AND ACTIVITIES OF EMPLOYEES - PARTICIPATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES IN RIOTS AND CIVIL DISORDERS -- Public Law 90-135, enacted June 19, 1968, provides that:

<sup>351,</sup>  
(a) An individual convicted by any Federal, State, or local court of competent jurisdiction of -- (1) inciting a riot or civil disorder; (2) organizing, promoting, encouraging, or participating in a riot or civil disorder; (3) aiding or abetting any person in committing any offense specified in clause (1) or (2); or (4) any offense determined by the head of the employing agency to have been committed in furtherance of, or while participating in, a riot or civil disorder;

shall, if the offense for which he is convicted is a felony, be ineligible to accept or hold any position in the United States Government for the five years immediately following the date upon which his conviction becomes final. Any such individual already holding a position in the United States Government on the date his conviction becomes final shall be removed from such position.

(b) For the purposes of this section, "felony" means any offense for which the imprisonment is authorized for a term exceeding one year.

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The above information should be brought to the attention of all employees presently on duty without delay and of all new employees at the time they enter on duty.

(Security Letter on attached pages)

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(C) FIRST LATIN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF JOURNALISTS -- According to current press reports, Fidel Castro is planning still another major anti-U. S. propaganda spectacle scheduled to be known as the First Latin American Congress of Journalists and planned for July 28, 1968, to August 1, 1968, in Havana. Reportedly, Latin American writers and newsmen will form the nucleus of the Congress but press representatives from Asia, Africa, Europe, and North America also will be invited. Radio Havana, one of the Cuban Government's chief propaganda outlets, has announced the theme of the Congress as "Anti-imperialism," and delegates are to be journalists who view the Congress as a powerful stimulus to the revolutionary struggles in their home countries. In keeping with the goals outlined at the July, 1967, Latin American Solidarity Organization Conference and the January, 1968, Cultural Congress, the forthcoming meeting can logically be expected to close with the adoption of resolutions exhorting the overthrow of the U. S. Government through violent, armed revolutionary action.

It is anticipated that many U. S. apologists for the Castro regime will attend and that some legitimate U. S. newsmen will be allowed to cover open sessions of the Congress. Many will probably travel without Department of State authority and under current regulations will not be subjected to punitive action by the U. S.

THIRD AGENCY  
CONSIDERATION

All offices be alert to any information showing known subversives or other individuals who can be fully documented as members of subversive organizations are planning to travel to Cuba for the Congress or for the celebration on the anniversary of Fidel Castro's 1953 attack on the Moncada Barracks in Santiago, Cuba, which will be held on July 26, 1968. Furnish the identity of any such traveler by expedite communication to the Bureau and include therein a very succinct resume

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of his subversive affiliations. Also provide the names, descriptions, or symbol numbers of the sources who can substantiate the documentation and any available information concerning the prospective visitor's travel document and itinerary which will aid desires to take action

Offices also be alert to our need for firsthand coverage of the Congress and make positive recommendations concerning advance briefing and/or debriefing of logical prospects for attendance at the Congress. If any special security factors exist, outline them in the initial communication containing your recommendations.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 68-40

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 16, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) PERSONNEL MATTERS - WEIGHT -- See SAC Letters 58-40, 60-18, 64-28 and 65-39.

With respect to weigh-ins of male employees, existing regulations require that the SAC or a designated supervisory official must personally observe the weigh-ins and that internal record for detail and reference be preserved for one year. To insure that adequate record exists by which responsibility can be fixed for all such weight certifications, there must be recorded in this internal record the identity of the supervisory official, or nurse where health service provided, who physically observes the weigh-in of the employee. It is the responsibility of each SAC to establish appropriate administrative devices to insure that such certifying employee did, in fact, observe the weigh-in.

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SAC LETTER 68-40

(B) ARRESTS - SEARCHES AND SEIZURES - STOP AND FRISK -- A decision by the U. S. Supreme Court announced in Terry v. Ohio, on June 10, 1968, established new precedent in the criminal law, holding that a law enforcement officer investigating suspicious circumstances may search the outer clothing of the suspect for weapons which might be used against him, even though probable cause for arrest is lacking. In that case a police officer stopped three men on a downtown street after their behavior led him to conclude that they were "casing a stick-up." He identified himself as an officer and asked their names. The officer was not acquainted with any of the men nor had he received any prior information concerning them. When the men "mumbled" something in response to his inquiries, the officer patted down the outside of Terry's clothing and felt a pistol in the left breast pocket of his overcoat. He removed the gun and ordered all three suspects to face the wall. The officer then patted down the outer clothing of the other two men, and discovered a second weapon. Terry was convicted of carrying a concealed weapon and appealed to the Supreme Court. On review, the Court affirmed the conviction, holding that if a law enforcement officer, properly discharging a legitimate investigative function, "reasonably concludes that criminal activity may be afoot and that the person with whom he is dealing may be armed and dangerous," and if such suspicions are not dispelled after he identifies himself and makes preliminary inquiries, he may conduct a limited search of the outer clothing of such person for weapons which might be used against him or others in the area. The standard of legality in such circumstances is an objective one: would the facts available to the officer at the moment of the search warrant a man of reasonable caution in the belief that the action taken was appropriate? The Court made clear throughout its

opinion that such protective measures may be undertaken even in situations where there are insufficient grounds for arrest. But the officer must be able to point to "specific and articulable facts" from which he reasonably inferred that his safety was in danger.

The Chief Justice, writing for the majority, stressed that the sole justification for such a search is self-protection; consequently, it must be confined in scope to an intrusion reasonably designed to discover weapons which might be used to assault the officer. Emphasis was placed on the fact that the investigating officer in Terry first patted down the outer clothing of the suspects and did not place his hands in their pockets or under the surface of their outer garments until after he felt weapons. The Court did not decide whether evidence other than weapons discovered in the course of the search would be admissible.

In two companion cases, the Supreme Court declined to pass on the constitutionality of the New York "Stop and Frisk" Statute, holding that the occasion did not warrant that determination. In Peters v. New York, an off-duty policeman at home in his apartment heard strange noises at his door which caused him to believe that someone was attempting to force entry. He "collared" a suspicious-looking man tiptoeing down the corridor, frisked him for weapons, and discovered an opaque plastic envelope containing burglar's tools. The Supreme Court affirmed Peter's conviction without recourse to the New York law, holding that when the officer "grabbed" the defendant he had adequate cause for arrest and, while searching incident to that arrest for weapons, lawfully discovered burglary tools.

In Sibron v. New York, the defendant was accosted by a police officer in a restaurant, after being observed talking to several narcotics addicts, and was told to come outside. Once outside the officer said to him, "You know what I'm after." At that point, Sibron "mumbled something and reached into his pocket." Simultaneously, the officer reached into the same pocket and removed several glassine envelopes containing heroin. The Supreme Court reversed the conviction, stating that "the mere act of talking to several narcotics suspects over an eight-hour period no more gives rise to reasonable fear of life or limb on the part of the officer than it justifies an arrest for committing a crime." Furthermore, even assuming adequate grounds to search for weapons, the scope of the search in this instance was clearly unrelated to that justification.

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The Court concluded, therefore, that the officer was acting not to protect himself but to look for evidence of narcotics.

The Terry opinion did not attempt to set forth detailed guidelines governing the constitutional limits of an officer's authority in the "myriad situations" in which the police and citizen confront each other on the street. Chief Justice Warren stated, however, that whenever an officer "accosts an individual and restrains his freedom to walk away," he has "seized" that person within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment; consequently such conduct is subject to constitutional regulation. The Court did not pass on the question of whether a police officer may properly stop or "seize" a suspicious person upon less than probable cause "for purpose of detention and/or interrogation." The Chief Justice said it was unnecessary to reach that issue in Terry since it was assumed that no restraint of liberty had occurred prior to the initial physical contact for purposes of search. Thus the Court held only that, in appropriate circumstances, a law enforcement officer may "seize" an individual for the purpose of searching for weapons which might be used to assault him. The opinion leaves unsettled the question of whether an officer may detain a suspicious person momentarily for investigation—for example, while he checks the adjacent area for evidence of criminal conduct, such as jimmy marks or other evidence of tampering with a door front—or whether he can stop such person merely to interrogate him regarding his suspicious or unusual behavior. Nor does the opinion resolve whether, lacking grounds to arrest, a police officer may temporarily "seize" a person who closely fits the description of a fugitive for purposes of ascertaining his true identity.

Justice Harlan filed a concurring opinion in Terry to "fill in a few gaps" left by the majority. Harlan pointed out that "if the frisk is justified in order to protect the officer during an encounter with a citizen, the officer must first have constitutional grounds to insist on an encounter, to make a forcible stop." He stated, therefore, that he "would make it perfectly clear that the right to frisk in this case depends upon the reasonableness of a forcible stop to investigate a suspected crime." Accordingly, the officer's "right to interrupt Terry's freedom of movement and invade his privacy arose only because circumstances warranted forcing an encounter with Terry in an effort to prevent or investigate a crime. Once that forced encounter was justified, however, the officer's right to take suitable measures for his own safety followed automatically."

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In addition, Justice White, also concurring in Terry, attempts to clarify the matter of interrogation during an investigative stop, stating that "given the proper circumstances, such as those in this case, it seems to me the person may be briefly detained against his will while pertinent questions are directed to him." "It is temporary detention," stated Justice White, "which chiefly justifies the protective frisk for weapons." Consequently, if there are sufficient grounds for an investigative stop, "constitutional rights are not necessarily violated if pertinent questions are asked and the person is restrained briefly in the process."

Until we have further clarification of these issues you should be guided by the concurring opinions of Justices Harlan and White and of those lower Federal courts which explicitly endorse the authority of law enforcement officers to stop suspicious persons for the purposes of questioning and investigation of crime and to frisk such persons for dangerous weapons when they believe their safety so requires. This authority may be exercised in connection with the investigation of known completed crimes, Arnold v. U. S., 382 F2d 4 (C.A. 9, 1967); of suspicious circumstances which suggest that a crime has been or is being committed, U. S. v. Lewis, 362 F2d 759 (C.A. 2, 1966); U. S. v. Thomas, 250 F. Supp. 771 (S.D.N.Y., 1966); Allen v. U. S., 390 F2d 476 (C.A.D.C., 1968); and, of persons resembling wanted fugitives when the purpose of such detention is to ascertain the true identity of the individual, Gilbert v. U. S., 366 F2d 923 (C.A. 9, 1966). See also, Wainwright v. City of New Orleans, Louisiana, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_ (June 17, 1968), concurring opinion by Mr. Justice Fortas joined by Mr. Justice Marshall.

It cannot be said with any certainty, at this point, whether an investigative stop or "seizure" for the purpose of questioning will fall within the rule of Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436 (1966), requiring that any inquiries concerning the guilt of a detained suspect be prefaced with a warning and waiver of his rights to silence and counsel. As a general rule, the state and lower Federal courts have held that a routine inquiry into suspicious circumstances on the street "does not produce the kind of custodial situation contemplated by the Miranda doctrine"; consequently, neither a warning nor a waiver of Fifth or Sixth Amendment rights is necessary. Allen v. U. S., 390 F2d 467, 479 (C.A.D.C., 1968); Brown v. U. S., 365 F2d 976, 979 (C.A.D.C., 1968); White v. U. S., 222 A.2d 843 (1966); U. S. v. Davis, 259 F. Supp. 496 (D. Mass. 1967); U. S. v. Kuntz, 265 F. Supp. 543 (1965); Jones v. State, 234 A.2d 900

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(MdApp 1967); Morgan v. State, 234 A.2d 762 (MdApp 1967). But the mere fact that questioning occurs on the streets or in some other public place is not, in itself, determinative of the issue. The application of Miranda safeguards will depend, first, on whether there is any compulsion inherent in the surroundings which might unfairly undermine the suspect's capacity to exercise his rights and, secondly, on the purpose of the inquiry. If, for example, the suspect is questioned in a coercive setting and such questioning is designed not merely to sort out the facts or determine whether or not to arrest, but to deliberately elicit a confession or admission of guilt from the suspect, a warning and waiver of rights will be necessary.

The determination of whether the Agent has reason to believe that he is dealing with an armed and dangerous individual must be drawn from the total circumstances of each case. The fact that the suspect has been classified "armed and dangerous" in a Bureau investigative report is not, in itself, sufficient to warrant a search under the Terry rule. Such a classification, however, should put the Agent on notice that the person with whom he is dealing is potentially dangerous and that fact, together with other circumstances known to the investigating Agent, may be sufficient to justify a self-protective search. These "other circumstances" may be acquired from the investigative case file, from information developed by the case Agent, from the very nature of the suspected offense, or simply from the general demeanor of the suspect at the time of questioning. The timeliness of such information is of particular relevance here since the Court stressed that the officer must be justified in concluding that the suspect is armed and presently dangerous. It should be understood, however, that these limitations apply only to a self-protective search of persons for whom grounds to arrest are lacking. The Terry case in no way restricts your right to take adequate safety precautions during the apprehension of known Bureau fugitives.

Advise all investigative personnel.

(Security Letters on attached page)

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(C) CLANDESTINE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS - POTENTIAL OPERATORS - SECURITY MATTER - C -- Manual of Instructions, Section 105L, sets forth instructions regarding the semiannual (February 1 and August 1) submission of revisions and additions. Previous submissions have indicated that there are some misunderstandings in connection with the handling of this program.

An original FD-332 and six legible copies (dated February 1 or August 1 of the appropriate year) should be utilized in the submission of revisions, additions, and transfers. An addition to this list is an individual who has not previously been on the list in any office. The notation "ADDITION" should not be made on this form when an individual is transferred from one office to another.

Any revised portions of or additions to the FD-332 are to be underlined.

In those instances where an individual is on the Security Index, this information should appear only on the original FD-332, together with the designated Priority level.

If there are no additions to or revisions of the Potential Operators List, the Bureau may be advised by routing slip. If there is a change in the Security Index status of an individual, the Bureau should be advised by letter, and a revised FD-332 should not be submitted.

You are reminded that the deadlines in this matter should be met. Insure that in any case involving a transfer the receiving office has been provided appropriate information in sufficient time to meet the deadline.

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SAC LETTER 68-40

(D) PLANT INFORMANTS -- SAC Letter 60-44 advised that Department of Defense DD Form 254 would be furnished to appropriate field offices in connection with the Plant Informant Program.

These forms or their substitutes should be destroyed upon receipt when they do not contain information which alters the need for plant informant coverage in a particular facility.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

July 23, 1968

(A) FBI SUGGESTION PROGRAM - FISCAL YEAR 1968 -- The following figures show the results of participation in the FBI Suggestion Program by each field division and Legal Attache's office during Fiscal Year 1968:

OFFICE	SUGGESTIONS	ADOPTED	SUBMISSIONS		TOTAL	CHANGE
			AGENTS	CLERKS		
Albany	4	0	2	2	3	+ 1
Albuquerque	7	1	6	1	5	+ 2
Anchorage	2	0	0	2	3	- 1
Atlanta	7	1	5	2	8	- 1
Baltimore	7	2	6	1	11	- 4
Birmingham	7	0	6	1	8	- 1
Boston	9	0	5	4	11	- 2
Buffalo	5	0	4	1	8	- 3
Butte	7	2	4	3	8	- 1
Charlotte	5	3	1	4	10	- 5
Chicago	13	1	5	8	24	-11
Cincinnati	5	0	3	2	20	-15
Cleveland	9	1	6	3	10	- 1
Columbia	8	0	4	4	6	+ 2
Dallas	7	0	3	4	7	None
Denver	1	0	1	0	5	- 4
Detroit	2	0	2	0	10	- 8
El Paso	8	1	3	5	11	- 3
Honolulu	7	2	1	6	2	+ 5
Houston	10	1	9	1	7	+ 3
Indianapolis	5	2	1	4	4	+ 1
Jackson	5	0	3	2	11	- 6
Jacksonville	2	1	1	1	11	- 9
Kansas City	5	0	5	0	9	- 4
Knoxville	7	0	5	2	5	+ 2
Las Vegas	4	1	1	3	5	- 1
Little Rock	13	0	10	3	7	+ 6
Los Angeles	3	1	3	0	8	- 5
Louisville	11	0	8	3	17	- 6
Memphis	4	1	0	4	8	- 4
Miami	9	2	7	2	8	+ 1
Milwaukee	5	1	2	3	5	None
Minneapolis*	2	X	0	2	3	- 1

OFFICE	SUGGESTIONS	ADOPTED	SUBMISSIONS		1967	CHANGE
			AGENTS	CLERKS	TOTAL	
Mobile	9	2	8	1	7	+ 2
Newark	14	0	9	5	20	- 6
New Haven	9	2	6	3	4	+ 5
New Orleans	3	0	1	2	4	- 1
New York City	31	1	24	7	31	None
Norfolk	5	1	2	3	4	+ 1
Oklahoma City	24	1	18	6	21	+ 3
Omaha	3	0	2	1	3	None
Philadelphia	12	3	3	9	25	-13
Phoenix	12	1	9	3	8	+ 4
Pittsburgh	6	2	4	2	6	None
Portland	7	1	5	2	9	- 2
Richmond	9	2	3	6	9	None
Sacramento	1	0	1	0	None	+ 1
Saint Louis	14	4	4	10	12	+ 2
Salt Lake City	3	1	3	0	4	- 1
San Antonio	2	1	1	1	13	-11
San Diego	11	1	5	6	7	+ 4
San Francisco	22	1	14	8	18	+ 4
San Juan	14	2	12	2	17	- 3
Savannah	14	1	9	5	9	+ 5
Seattle	22	1	18	4	18	+ 4
Springfield	20	3	5	15	19	+ 1
Tampa	40	5	26	14	33	+ 7
Washington Field*	10	7	9	1	15	- 5
Bern	1	0	0	1	3	- 2
Bonn	1	1	1	0	1	None
Buenos Aires	3	0	3	0	1	+ 2
Hong Kong	2	1	2	0	1	+ 1
London	0	0	0	0	1	- 1
Manila	0	0	0	0	1	- 1
Mexico City	7	1	2	5	1	+ 6
Ottawa	1	1	1	0	0	+ 1
Paris	5	2	2	3	6	- 1
Rome	1	0	1	0	1	None
Santo Domingo	0	0	0	0	0	None
Tokyo	1	0	1	0	5	- 4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>-71</b>

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SAC LETTER 68-41

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An asterisk adjacent to the name of the office signifies that it has a suggestion awaiting final resolution. It should be noted that the Sacramento Office commenced operations on 9/25/67.

The overall number of suggestions received was 912 of which 295 were adopted with three awaiting final action. There were nine additional suggestions from previous fiscal years implemented during Fiscal Year 1968 making the combined total of adoptions 304. Estimated tangible first-year benefits amounted to over \$113,000 for which \$4,005 in incentive awards was granted. With the constant expansion of our workload and the ever-increasing need for economy in our operations, the value of good, sound ideas and suggestions for improvement cannot be overemphasized. I earnestly enlist the continued cooperation and support of all our personnel for this program.

7/23/68

SAC LETTER 68-41

(B) NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (NCIC) - TELETYPE INQUIRIES -- An increased volume of teletype traffic from field offices has been misdirected to the Bureau teletype room which has been meant for inquiry to NCIC.

As set forth in prior SAC Letters, the latest being SAC Letter 67-47(A) dated 8/4/67, urgent inquiries to NCIC from field offices may be made by teletype to NCIC, TWX Number 710-822-0006. You should insure that all future teletype inquiries to NCIC are specifically so designated by the dictating Agent. This will serve as a flag to the field office teletype operator that such teletype is to be sent to TWX Number 710-822-0006.

These instructions are to be immediately made available to all investigative personnel as well as the field office teletype operators.

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SAC LETTER 68-41

(C) QUALITY WITHIN-GRADE INCREASES - FISCAL YEAR 1968 -- You are advised that during the fiscal year 1968 the Bureau granted 630 quality within-grade increases to its employees.

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SAC LETTER 68-41

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(D) DESECRATION OF THE FLAG --On July 5, 1968, Public Law 90-381, Desecration of the Flag, was signed by the President. It prohibits contemptuous public mutilating, defacing, defiling, burning or trampling on the flag of the United States or certain defined representations thereof. This law is codified as Section 700 of Chapter 33, Title 18, U. S. Code. Violators shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both. The new classification for this violation is designated as number 180. Character of investigative reports will be as set out above.

The Department of Justice advised all states have laws prohibiting desecration of the flag by acts similar to those forbidden by the new statute. They also advised Congress made it clear it did not intend the new statute to replace state laws covering desecration of the flag. In order to strike a proper balance between state and Federal interests in enforcing antflag-burning statutes, the following procedures for investigation of possible violations were suggested by the Department of Justice.

1. Upon receipt of information or a complaint from a person or persons not known to be unreliable that a violation has occurred, a preliminary investigation is to be promptly conducted. The preliminary investigation will include a thorough interview with the complainant and up to five other available witnesses who have personal knowledge of the relevant facts concerning the violation.

2. Where a possible violation of state or local law is indicated, contact is to be made with appropriate state or local authorities, who should be advised of the information or complaint, offering these authorities assistance on out-of-state leads and the full cooperation of the Laboratory and Identification Divisions. In addition, ascertain what state or local action has been taken or what action is contemplated.

3. If state or local authorities indicate an unwillingness or inability to investigate and/or prosecute violators, full facts as to the reasons for their inaction are to be obtained. Thereafter, this information is to be furnished to the appropriate United States Attorney and his opinion is to be obtained as to what further investigation or other action, if any, should be pursued. However, the Department has indicated no further action shall be taken except by direction of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

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SAC LETTER 68-41

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The Department's suggested investigative guidelines should be followed; however, if it is determined local authorities are aware of and handling a violation and intend to prosecute, no investigation should be instituted. The Bureau should be advised by appropriate communication, depending upon the urgency of the situation, of all complaints received in this classification.

Two copies of investigative reports are to be furnished to the Bureau so that dissemination can be made to the Department of Justice.

This information is to be promptly brought to the attention of all personnel who will have an interest in this matter. Handbook and manual changes will be forthcoming.

7/23/68

SAC LETTER 68-41

(E) DESERTERS -- By SAC Letter 64-38 dated July 28, 1964, you were instructed to mark the appropriate block on the face of a criminal fingerprint card, FD-249, when no identification record was needed in a particular deserter case; further, that U. S. Marshals and local law enforcement agencies should be told to do the same. These instructions applied to fingerprints showing only "deserter" as the charge. The block in question read "check if no reply is desired." It has since been revised to provide two ballot boxes - one box to indicate that a record is desired and the other box to indicate no record desired. In other words a definite response, either yes or no, is now required.

A spot-check of current fingerprint submissions relating to deserters showed very few contributors of such prints were marking the face of the fingerprint card that no reply was desired. Accordingly, foregoing instructions are being reiterated at this time. Additionally, if contributor does not check either ballot box on deserter arrests we will treat incoming print as not requiring an answer. This policy will apply to deserters when no other offenses are involved and replies will be sent in all cases if the subject is found to be wanted as the fingerprint card, Form FD-249, so states.

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**(F) OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968;  
IMMUNITY PROVISIONS - CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM --**

A copy of the above act has been provided your office and the salient provisions were outlined by SAC Letter 68-39 dated July 9, 1968. Title III of captioned law dealing with regulations for the control of electronic surveillances contains an "Immunity of Witnesses" section. The Department has furnished an interpretation that the provisions for immunity are applicable in the offenses stipulated in this statute regardless of whether an electronic surveillance order has been issued in an investigation and that the issuance or nonissuance of such an order is not a controlling factor in the use of the immunity as prescribed by this statute.

This section allows immunity for testimony of witnesses or production of records or other evidence in any offense for which an electronic surveillance order could be authorized. This covers a broad range of offenses punishable under Title 18, United States Code.

The importance of making full use of immunity, particularly in organized crime cases involving the leadership level, has previously been emphasized to you in connection with the then comparatively narrow opportunity to apply its use in connection with provisions of Federal narcotics laws and the Federal Communications Act. Despite its limited application prior to the passage of the captioned bill, most significant achievements were attained through the timely use of available immunity grants. For example, lengthy incarceration of a midwestern La Cosa Nostra "boss" for contempt has completely neutralized him as an effective and operational La Cosa Nostra chieftain. Similar results have been obtained elsewhere.

Now, under the provisions of this new statute, our opportunity to apply immunity grants in a wide range of Bureau violations should greatly enhance our ability to take direct action against the leadership of organized crime. In that immunity grants are now available in all offenses stipulated in this bill, this approach may now be used in all offenses punishable under Title 18, United States Code, which involve murder, robbery, kidnaping, extortion, and others, in addition to Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering and its companion anti-gambling statutes including Sports Bribery; Extortionate Credit Transactions; Theft From Interstate Shipment; Interstate Transportation of Stolen

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SAC LETTER 68-41

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Property; embezzlement from pension and welfare funds; bribery; and others. From this it can be seen that greatly increased use of this valuable tool in prosecutions is now possible.

You should insure all Agents are thoroughly familiar with these immunity provisions and that these provisions receive full consideration in your investigations of organized crime, racketeering and other criminal violations specified in this statute.

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SAC LETTER 68-41

(G) AIRCRAFT PIRACY - CRIME ABOARD AIRCRAFT MATTERS --

During recent weeks there has been a decided increase in commercial airline hijackings as well as other offenses associated with air travel. Usually the armed hijacker gains access to the plane cockpit by threatening a stewardess, crewman, or passenger. After establishing control of the pilot the hijacker then orders a course change for Cuba.

In a recent instance the aircraft made a fuel stop en route while the hijacker, successfully holding authorities at bay while the fueling took place, threatened to destroy the plane and its occupants by detonating a hand grenade.

As you are aware, Section 1472, Title 49 (Crime Aboard Aircraft Statute), provides penalties for aircraft piracy and the commission of other offenses aboard aircraft. In addition, this statute specifically charges the FBI with investigative jurisdiction. Accordingly, it is imperative that every measure be taken to insure possible violations of this statute are promptly reported to our field offices and that immediate intensive investigative action be taken in each instance.

In order to insure that your liaison with various air carriers, airport terminals, and local representatives of the Federal Aviation Administration is completely effective and to insure each is aware of FBI responsibilities and the necessity for prompt referral, each field division should adhere to the following:

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SAC LETTER 68-41

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1. Those field divisions covering national headquarters for commercial air carriers will contact ranking officials in order to review FBI jurisdictional responsibilities. In addition, discussions should be had with these officials as to how each airline can be of assistance to the FBI with respect to these violations. Airlines should be encouraged to initiate educational programs among their employees stressing the importance of being alert to irrational, emotionally unstable passengers, thereby possibly avoiding a hijacking or other offenses. Airlines should be urged to require their employees to record as complete identifying data as possible with respect to airline passengers. Likewise, methods should be developed to establish effective communication between airline representatives throughout the country, their national headquarters, and the FBI so that emergencies can be dealt with without delay.

2. Similar contact should be made with major airline terminal personnel, discussing FBI investigative responsibilities under the law and establishing the liaison that is necessary to cope with incidents such as hijackings and other major crimes involving aircraft with a minimum of delay and confusion. Insofar as possible emergency plans should be considered in the event such situations develop.

3. Full and detailed discussions should be had with local representatives of the Federal Aviation Administration as well as local police authorities.

4. Emergency plans should be established in each field division so that should a major offense affecting airlines take place adequate investigative and supervisory personnel are on the scene immediately. It is imperative that such situations be properly controlled by the FBI and not allowed to get out of hand. It is necessary you recognize that in order to effectively handle such major offenses oftentimes involving distraught and emotional passengers, harassed air carriers, interested news media and mentally disturbed subjects, sufficient manpower must be utilized in the most effective and efficient manner.

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You are reminded of the fact that matters relating to air safety and operations are the responsibility of the air carrier and the Federal Aviation Administration - not the FBI. Accordingly, a decision such as the unscheduled grounding of an aircraft is one to be made by those authorities.

5. Inasmuch as the vast majority of aircraft hijackings experienced thus far has resulted in the subject's seeking asylum in Cuba with the aircraft and passengers returned to the United States within 24 hours, each field division should be alert in its interrogation of the returning passengers and crew to any information of an intelligence nature or bearing upon our national security. Specific inquiry should be made as to any interrogation conducted by Cuban authorities. You should determine whether the passengers were searched or photographed.

A booklet, "Airlines and the FBI," is being prepared for immediate distribution to the field. It outlines FBI jurisdiction and suggests methods whereby air carriers and their employees can effectively assist in the enforcement of Federal laws concerning offenses involving air travel. You should withhold liaison contacts as set forth above until the receipt of these pamphlets in your respective field divisions in order that they may be effectively utilized and distributed in connection with these discussions. No mention should be made at this time concerning the preparation of such a pamphlet.

Each office should advise the Bureau by letter results of its liaison contacts no later than August 12, 1968.

(Security Letter on attached pages)

7/23/68

SAC LETTER NO. 68-41

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(H) INVESTIGATION OF THE NEW LEFT -- There has been a marked increase in recent months of bombings and burnings of public buildings and other acts of terrorism which could logically have been perpetrated by extremist elements of the New Left. New Left leaders have constantly exhorted their followers to abandon their traditional role of "passive dissent" and resort to acts of violence and terrorism as a means of disrupting the defense effort and opposing established authority. Publications of the New Left are replete with articles proposing the bombings of draft boards and other Government installations, and literature containing detailed diagrams and instructions for making incendiary devices has been widely disseminated among New Left groups.

I have been appalled by the reaction of some of our field offices to some of the acts of violence and terrorism which have occurred, such as those which have recently taken place in certain college towns and in some instances on college campuses. While it is recognized that many of these acts do not constitute violations of law within the primary investigative jurisdiction of the Bureau, it is essential, where the strong presumption exists that acts of violence have been perpetrated by New Leftists or other subversive elements under investigation by the Bureau, that every logical effort should be made to resolve through contact with established sources whether these elements are in fact responsible for such acts. Of course, good judgment and extreme caution must be utilized in this connection so as not to convey the impression to the public or other investigative agencies that we are assuming jurisdiction in those instances where there are not facts which would establish FBI jurisdiction.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that positive results can be achieved only through the development of adequate high quality informants who are in a position to obtain detailed information regarding the activities and future plans of individuals and organizations affiliated with the New Left movement.

When terroristic acts occur which by reason of the target of the act or by reason of the locale would appear to fit into the objectives of or could have been motivated by subversive elements, particularly New Leftists, I expect an immediate and aggressive response from you

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SAC LETTER 68-41

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in the form of alerting and directing all logical sources and informants into activity to determine if subversive groups could have been responsible.

I have reminded you time and again that the militancy of the New Left is escalating daily. Unless you recognize this and move in a more positive manner to identify subversive elements responsible so that appropriate prosecutive action, whether federally or locally initiated, can be taken, this type of activity can be expected to mount in intensity and to spread to college campuses across the country. This must not be allowed to happen and I am going to hold each Special Agent in Charge personally responsible to insure that the Bureau's responsibilities in this area are completely met and fulfilled.

Very truly yours,

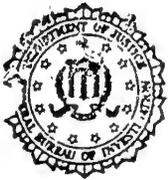
John Edgar Hoover

Director

7/23/68  
SAC LETTER 68-41

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 3, 1968

(A) WORK-RELATED INJURIES (FIELD) - FISCAL YEAR 1968 --  
Enclosed is an injury report for fiscal year 1968. It demonstrates by statistical comparison with fiscal year 1967 the number of accidents resulting in injuries for each office, the types of accidents causing the injuries and the injury rate. The injury rate for the entire FBI this year was the same as last year (2.8%). All offices should continue to make every effort to avoid accidents. Automobile accidents, handling materials and falls were the major contributing reasons for a good portion of injuries this year. Five offices reported no work-related injuries which is commendable and should be the ultimate goal of other offices. Make certain you continue to emphasize safety precautions in respect to physical condition and maintenance of your space and equipment and instill a safety-conscious attitude among your staffs.

9/3/68

SAC LETTER 68-51

(B) INTERSTATE OBSCENE OR HARASSING TELEPHONE CALLS --  
Reference is made to my letters of May 8, and June 27, 1968, captioned "Interstate Obscene or Harassing Telephone Calls."

You are instructed that in connection with the captioned statute future possible violations should be discussed with appropriate United States Attorneys rather than submitting the facts to the Bureau for referral to the Department.

Advise the Bureau details of any case in which you are initiating investigation.

(C) RACIAL INFORMANTS - RACIAL MATTERS -- Recently two Bureau fugitives, one of whom was in the process of being placed on the Ten Most Wanted Fugitives List, were located and apprehended by Bureau Agents on the basis of information furnished by racial informants.

In recent months, racial informants have furnished information which resulted in the conviction of seven subjects for conspiracy to violate the Federal Bank Robbery Statutes; the solution of a bank robbery two hours after it took place; the arrest by local authorities of two individuals on charges of arson; and the arrest of one and the killing of another Klan official while attempting to bomb a private residence.

The above are some of the examples which point out the latent potential our racial informants have for utilization in the solving of criminal cases. The very nature of the activities of some extremist racial organizations involves them in the commission of criminal acts for the purpose of obtaining funds to finance the organization in question. Racial informants in these organizations are often knowledgeable of criminal matters and are in positions to report on matters of a criminal nature.

You should constantly be alert to opportunities to utilize the services of racial informants where they can be of assistance to your office in criminal matters. Where racial informants are logically in contact with criminal elements, you should insure that Identification Orders, Wanted Flyers and photographs of bank robbery suspects are shown to these informants.

Consideration should be given to reviewing unsolved criminal cases in your office with the end in mind of making contact with racial informants who have not been questioned in the past concerning the unsolved cases and are now in logical positions to assist you in the solving of these cases.

9/3/68

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(D) *THIRD AGENCY CONSIDERATION*

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enc. for (A)

9/3/68  
SAC LETTER 68-51

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PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC LETTER 68-52

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 10, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY - 83RD SESSION -- By October 1, 1968, you should submit to the Bureau, Attention: Training Division, the names of candidates from your territory whom you desire to recommend to attend the 83rd Session of the FBI National Academy, which convenes March 10, 1969, and will graduate May 28, 1969. A specific statement must be made concerning the review of your field office indices on the applicants and their law enforcement agencies in the letter listing your candidates.

Alternate candidates who were investigated for the 82nd Session of the National Academy and not invited to attend that session in view of lack of space will be considered the principal candidates for the 83rd Session of the National Academy from the field offices covering their law enforcement agencies.

All candidates nominated for the 83rd Session must have been interviewed by the current Special Agent in Charge. If such has not been done, appropriate interview form should be submitted along with your recommendations. It is expected that only outstanding candidates who have a potential in the training or administrative fields will be nominated.

9/10/68

SAC LETTER 68-52

(B) ANNUAL SUMMARY OF RECORDS HOLDINGS - FEDERAL RECORDS ACT OF 1950 -- Re SAC Letter 68-24 (A) captioned "Biennial Report on Volume of Records - Federal Records Act of 1950."

Your summary of records holdings, which has been submitted biennially in past, will be submitted annually in future under above caption, as result of change in regulations by National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration. You should, accordingly, be prepared to submit summary at end of current fiscal year and at end of each fiscal year thereafter.

Table of equivalents for computing volume of records, set forth in referenced letter, has also been revised to include equivalents for shelf files. Cubic foot equivalents per linear foot are 4/5 cubic foot for letter-size shelves and one cubic foot for legal-size shelves.

(C) TRAINING - POLICE - TRANSMITTAL OF FILMS -- The Bureau has been experiencing increasing problems in the transmittal of police training films. Under the present mailing system approximately ten days are required for the transmittal of films between points of origin and destination.

Hereafter, all Offices, except Anchorage, Honolulu and San Juan, should designate films for "SPECIAL HANDLING," except those films requiring more expeditious transmittal. The "SPECIAL HANDLING" designation should be made on the labels presently being used (Form 3-503) by printing or rubber stamping in red ink the words "SPECIAL HANDLING." This notation should appear immediately below the postal indicia "Postage and Fees Paid Federal Bureau of Investigation" and immediately above the name of the addressee.

Appropriate manual changes are being made.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

9/10/68

SAC LETTER 68-52

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(D) MINUTEMEN -- A review of communications received pursuant to SAC Letter 68-38 (C) indicates that there is insufficient informant coverage of captioned organization. This must be changed immediately and adequate informant coverage developed in each area having any Minutemen organization.

The necessity for adequate informant coverage has been demonstrated in the recent past by the convictions of Minutemen on charges of Bank Robbery - Conspiracy in the Seattle, Washington, area and the arrests of Minutemen by the Connecticut State Police as members of the Minutemen were commencing a raid on a pacifist camp. Both were based on information furnished by Bureau informants and demonstrate what can be achieved when adequate informant coverage is available.

As each office is aware, Robert Bolivar DePugh, Minutemen leader, is in a fugitive status as a result of his indictment on Bank Robbery - Conspiracy charges at Seattle, Washington. DePugh, in a letter dated June 15, 1968, urged members to continue their activity and to recruit new members. Individuals who have become inactive are to be contacted and encouraged to renew their participation.

This recruiting drive presents a perfect opportunity for each office to get on the offensive in the development of informants in the Minutemen. A minimum of one member informant should be developed in every known Minutemen group.

Many Special Agents in Charge have replied that there is no known Minutemen organization in their territories. Such a statement is questionable when groups have previously existed, and there is no actual coverage to establish the current situation beyond a reasonable doubt. No office should feel that it is aware of the existence of the Minutemen within its territory when there is no member informant or source in a position to know.

No office should rely totally on outside sources for information. Although many police organizations on state and local levels have developed informant coverage in the Minutemen, only through the development and handling of Bureau informants can we be sure that all pertinent information is being received. We must, nevertheless, insure that all police departments are keenly aware of our deep interest in this organization so that each department will furnish available information to supplement the information developed through Bureau informants.

9/10/68

SAC LETTER 68-52

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The coming months present an excellent opportunity for informant development. Adequate coverage must be developed so that the Bureau will be in a position to fulfill its responsibilities in the event the Minutemen plan to carry out acts of violence. We must have prior knowledge of all such plans so that we will be in a position to act and not merely react after some incident has occurred.

Each Special Agent in Charge will be held personally accountable for the development of adequate informant coverage in the Minutemen. Within 60 days, each office advise the Bureau of progress made in the development of adequate informant coverage. A complete reevaluation of Minutemen activities should be included. Plans that have been formulated to obtain adequate coverage where necessary should also be furnished the Bureau, as well as the steps being taken to carry out these plans.

9/10/68  
SAC LETTER 68-52

(E) RACIAL INFORMANTS - RACIAL MATTERS -- Effective immediately, the maximum permissible period between contacts with established ghetto-type racial informants is extended from two weeks to one month. Prior to the time that you consider an individual as an established ghetto-type informant, you must continue to make contacts with that individual at least once every two weeks. A ghetto-type racial informant is to be considered established only after he has been contacted a sufficient number of times (1) to insure that good rapport exists between the contacting Special Agent and the individual concerned, (2) to insure that the individual concerned is fully aware of the nature and seriousness of the matters assigned to him, and (3) to establish adequate channels of communication suitable for use at any time. To definitely fix the time at which a ghetto-type racial informant is considered established, the Special Agent handling the informant must place a memorandum in informant's file stating that requirements (1), (2), and (3), mentioned above, have been met.

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SAC LETTER 68-52

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(F) RACIAL INFORMANTS - SUBMISSION OF JUSTIFICATION LETTERS -- You were recently advised that justification letters for security informants should be submitted every six months instead of every four months. Effective immediately justification letters for racial informants should be submitted every six months as in the case of security informants. Currently authorized payments for four months or less will continue in effect until the expiration date thereof.

Although the period during which letters are to be submitted has been extended as a streamlining measure, your responsibility to maintain a tight control of payments and to make certain that informants will make suitable progress is in no way minimized.

Appropriate manual changes will follow.

9/10/68

SAC LETTER 68-52

(G) INVESTIGATION OF THE NEW LEFT - STUDENT AGITATION ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES -- During the past school year, violent demonstrations erupted on college campuses throughout the United States. We can expect an increase in such demonstrations during the coming school year.

SAC Letter 68-30 dated May 21, 1968, pointed out the necessity of developing adequate informant coverage of groups engaging in these disruptive activities on college campuses. You are reminded that it is your responsibility to determine in advance the plans of these groups to engage in demonstrations and other disruptive activities. Follow the instructions set out in SAC Letter 68-30 concerning the reporting of such demonstrations.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

9/10/68

SAC LETTER 68-52

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 68-54

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 20, 1968

(A) CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE, RACIAL, KLAN, WHITE HATE, AND MILITANT BLACK ORGANIZATIONS - INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST --

Set forth below are up-to-date thumbnail sketches of organizations and publications, each of which is of use to various field offices. No attempt has been made to include all sketches which have been furnished to the Bureau for approval; only those sketches which are believed to have field-wide application are set forth.

In the event an office needs to characterize an organization not mentioned in either this letter or the various issues of the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" published by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, or one not designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450, a request should be made of the office of origin to furnish the required characterization. In describing a local affiliate of a national organization, in addition to characterizing the local affiliate, it will be necessary to set forth separately the characterization of the parent organization.

The evaluation and identities of the sources should be handled in accordance with instructions set forth in Part I, Section 49B, 2m (1), page 65, of The FBI Handbook.

For the purpose of evaluation, all sources utilized in the preparation of the sketches listed below should be described as having furnished reliable information in the past. In each sketch utilized below, the field office submitting the sketch has advised that careful consideration was given to each source concealed.

Letter to All Special Agents in Charge  
RE: CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE, RACIAL, KLAN  
WHITE HATE, AND MILITANT BLACK ORGANIZATIONS

AEROFLOT

Aeroflot is the operational element of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), and as such is an official agency of the Soviet Government, which provides commercial, world-wide air service.

AFTON TOURS, INCORPORATED

Records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section (FARS), Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., disclose that registered Package Express and Travel Agency, Incorporated, Brooklyn, New York, on February 24, 1958, as an agent of Intourist Limited, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The purpose of the business was given as transmitting parcels to citizens of the Soviet Union. Svenchansky named Afton Tours, Incorporated, 1776 Broadway, New York City, as a branch of Package Express and Travel Agency.

FARS records reflect further that Afton Tours was registered individually as an Intourist agent from May 1, 1959, to December 24, 1960, when the registration was terminated by action of the FARS. Package Express and Travel Agency, as of February 24, 1967, continued to be registered with the FARS.

A source advised during April, 1968, that Afton Tours, Incorporated, continues to operate from 1776 Broadway, New York City. The source stated that the majority of tours arranged by Afton Tours are for individuals or groups traveling to the Soviet Union and other East European countries. The source said that some of the individuals who have traveled through Afton Tours are publicly recognized as Communist Party members. The source added that a number of the group tours handled by Afton Tours have been organized by groups known to be affiliated with communist front organizations.

was linked with a Soviet espionage ring in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee on November 2, 1953, by confessed atomic spy.

Letter to All Special Agents in Charge  
RE: CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE, RACIAL, KLAN,  
WHITE HATE, AND MILITANT BLACK ORGANIZATIONS

The 1967-1968 New York Telephone Directory lists  
Afton Tours at 1776 Broadway.

(The characterization of Intourist should be used  
in conjunction with the characterization of Afton Tours)

Source:

"AMERICAN DIALOG," ALSO KNOWN AS  
"AMERICAN DIALOGUE," "DIALOGUE"

A confidential source advised during June, 1964, that  
Joseph Felshin advised former subscribers to the magazine,  
"Mainstream," that "Mainstream" had ceased publication with  
its August, 1963, issue and had been replaced by a new bi-  
monthly publication entitled, "American Dialogue," with  
as editor.

The Spring, 1968, issue of "American Dialog," Volume  
5, Number 1, contains the statement in its masthead, "American  
Dialog" is published by Dialog Publications, 32 Union Square,  
Room 804, New York 10003.

On July 2, 1966, a second source advised that  
attended the 18th National Convention  
of the Communist Party, United States of America  
(CPUSA), held in New York City, from June 22  
through June 26, 1966, as a delegate.

A third source advised on July 27, 1966, that  
a delegate to the 18th National Convention  
of the CPUSA held in New York City, from June 22  
through June 26, 1966; was elected to the National  
Committee of the CPUSA on June 26, 1966.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of  
Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone  
Company, on March 20, 1967, lists "Dialogue Publications, Inc.,"  
as being located at 32 Union Square, New York, New York.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications,"  
revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released  
by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of  
Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning  
"Mainstream":

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"American Dialog"

"Mainstream"

"1. The Communist Party ' is regularly putting out \*\*\* Mainstream ---- monthly cultural and literary organ published in New York.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 9)."

\*Beginning with the September, 1956, issue, the name of this publication was changed from "Masses and Mainstream" to "Mainstream."

Sources:

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, Herbert Aptheker stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised on June 30, 1966, that was elected to the National Committee, CPUSA, at the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA; held June 22-26, 1966, in New York City.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, spoke at the CPUSA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. stated

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that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source reported on August 29, 1966, that AIMS issues a "Newsletter" every other month. This source also made available the information that AIMS issues publications and holds symposiums concerning Marxism.

A fifth source advised on May 8, 1968, that as of that date, AIMS was located on the fifth floor west of 20 East 30th Street, New York, New York.

Sources:

#### AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION

Amtorg Trading Corporation, according to records of the New York County Clerk, is a New York corporation formed in 1924. It has acted since then as a buying and selling agency in the United States (US) for most of the foreign trade associations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). Since 1949, it has been registered with the US Department of Justice pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

#### CASA DE LAS AMERICAS

On May 9, 1968, a source advised that the Casa de las Americas, an organization composed of pro-Fidel Castro and pro-communist individuals, formed in April, 1964, has its headquarters on the fourth floor, 876 Broadway, New York City. Source described this organization as a successor to the old Casa Cuba Club (CCC) with a changed name to avoid overt affiliation with Cuba. The CCC had been

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composed of persons belonging to the now defunct 26th of July Movement, a revolutionary organization founded and led by Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, until its dissolution in 1962.

A second source advised that the CCC, originally founded as a social club of New York area residents of Cuban extraction, was sympathetic to Castro during his struggle for power. Subsequent to January 1, 1959, as it became apparent that communism was the form of government in Cuba, the leaders of the 26th of July Movement assumed control of CCC and its membership declined.

The first source above advised that Casa de las Americas is also ostensibly formed as a social club, but in effect it acts as a focal point for revolutionary peoples sympathetic to the Cuban Government. Although it is not directly controlled by the Cuban Mission to the United Nations (CMUN), many Cuban personnel attend its functions and at least an indirect link with CMUN is present. Casa de las Americas has fund-raising affairs and contributes money to the CMUN. Casa de las Americas also gives financial support to other revolutionary groups representing countries other than Cuba. Through CMUN, various propaganda materials of a communist nature are found at Casa de las Americas. This same source also stated that some executive committee members, as well as general members of Casa de las Americas, are members of the Spanish Section of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA). An indirect link does occur at Casa de las Americas in that it is used as a staging ground prior to entry into CPUSA. Further, source indicates that membership in Casa de las Americas serves as an excellent background for persons desiring to return to Cuba.

This same source stated that, although there exists in Cuba, a social club called Casa de las Americas supported by the Cuban Government, there appears to be no connection between the two and no reason to believe that the Casa de las Americas in New York was named after the one in Cuba.

Sources:

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COMMITTEE TO FREE

"Following the execution of atomic spies in June, 1953, the 'Communist Campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon the co-defendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the a communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and then the National Committee to Secure Justice for ...."

(Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the name, "Committee to Secure Justice for" first appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In August, 1966, the name "Committee to Free first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, published by the New York Telephone Company on April 12, 1968, lists the above Committee's address as 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
MARXIST-LENINIST (CPUSA, M-L)

On August 24, 1965, a source advised that the West Coast Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (WCPOC) was formed in Los Angeles, California, on August 23, 1965, under the leadership of Mike Lasky. Although similar in name, the newly organized WCPOC had no connection whatsoever with the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) or the latter's West Coast POC.

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On September 7, 1965, the above source advised that a National Conference of the newly formed WCPOC was held over the September 4-5, 1965, weekend in Los Angeles. At that meeting, the name WCPOC was dropped, and the CPUSA, M-L, was formed under Lasky's leadership. The CPUSA, M-L, has the following aims and purposes:

1. To conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms;
2. To organize CPUSA, M-L, cells in the South to exploit all "racial situations" that might arise there, to agitate the population, and create situations which would require the use of Federal Troops so that Americans would be fighting Americans;
3. To establish and maintain an accelerated recruiting program to include acceptance of anyone who is an anti-imperialist.

On May 22, 1968, a second source advised that the CPUSA, M-L, continued to exist.

Sources:

COMPASS PUBLICATIONS, INCORPORATED

The above-captioned organization was incorporated with the New York City County Clerk's Office on August 27, 1965, and was issued incorporation number 9830-65. At the time of incorporation, the avowed purposes of this corporation were listed as follows:

"To edit and publish periodicals and pamphlets and other printed material in the English language and in foreign languages."

"To prepare and edit materials for publication and publishers, educational institutions, or private individuals."

On May 17, 1968, a source advised that Compass Publications, Incorporated, is located at 327 East 18th Street, New York City, and that \_\_\_\_\_ is listed as president.

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On June 8, 1966, Compass Publications, Incorporated, filed a registration statement under the Foreign Agents Registration Act and on the same date filed a short form registration statement in support of the registration statement of Compass Publications, Incorporated. This registration statement reflected that the Novosti Press Agency, 2 Pushkin Square, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), was the "foreign principal" involved in this registration.

At the present time, the above-captioned organization is publishing a biweekly booklet entitled, "Reprints from the Soviet Press," which bears the following inscription inside the front cover:

"Reprints from the Soviet Press is a biweekly information service published by Compass Publications, Incorporated, Box 47, Old Chelsea Station, New York, New York. All views expressed are those of the authors or original publications. Subscriptions: \$15.00 per year; single copies, \$.60. By airmail (United States, Canada, and Mexico) \$30.00."

Source:

#### CONTACT MAILING SERVICE

A source advised that of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in March, 1962, stated he wanted to set up an office in New York for the centralization of "our mailing lists" so that mailing lists could be furnished to Communist Party groups or Communist Party front groups which needed them. The Communist Party would invest money in this business, and a general handyman for would operate it ostensibly as a private enterprise.

On May 12, 1964, a second source furnished information indicating that the Mailing Service conducts a mailing service business in Room 636 at 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

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In March, 1966, the first source advised that had stated that the Communist Party had replaced the Mailing Service with the Contact Mailing Service which would serve the same purpose and function in the same manner as the Mailing Service.

On May 10, 1968, the second source advised that the Contact Mailing Service was presently being operated by in Room 636 at 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

On November 23, 1963, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed enter a meeting hall at 61 Rivington Street, New York, New York, where, according to a third source, a meeting limited to Communist Party members was being held.

Sources:

"DAILY WORLD"

The "Daily World" is an east coast communist newspaper.

DIXIE KLANS, KNIGHTS OF  
THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC.  
(Tennessee)

Confidential sources reported September, 1957, a number of leaders and their associates of Klavern #1, U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (USK, KKKK), Chattanooga, Tennessee, were banished in September, 1957. These individuals formed a new klan organization and secured a General Welfare Charter from the State of Tennessee, October 21, 1957, under the name Dixie Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.

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(DK, KKKK, Inc.), with headquarters at 2523 Glass Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee. Their charter lists some of the purposes as freedom of speech and association, rejection of forced integration, preservation of the Constitutions of the United States and Tennessee and preservation of the sovereignty of each state.

Current sources report this organization has continued to operate at the above location from 1957 to present. It now has only one klavern, Klavern #1.

A confidential source advised during the Fall of 1960 a "den" of Klavern #1, DK, KKKK, Inc., East Chattanooga, Tennessee, consisting of ten members, including leaders of the klavern, and two alternates were reportedly responsible for five bombings of residences, Hamilton County, Tennessee, during July-August, 1960. Rank-and-file members of this organization are unaware of this "den." All "den" members and alternates were interviewed during another investigation. They denied knowledge of the bombings, acts of violence or existence of the "den." Majority of those interviewed admitted current membership in the DK, KKKK, Inc.

Current sources state none of the "den" members responsible for the bombings are now active in this organization.

In September, 1965, a near racial riot occurred in East Chattanooga, Tennessee, near a housing project over an argument between Negroes and whites. A number of youthful Negro and white youths became involved in a fight which resulted in the shooting of one Negro. Both Negro and white youths were arrested; however, charges were later dismissed. Some of the white youths were DK, KKKK, Inc., members or sympathizers.

Sources report in 1965 the DK, KKKK, Inc., had a group known as "claw" or "black card members," which was formed for the purpose of handling acts of violence, discipline of klan members, or intimidation of others when and if needed. These members were not reported to have participated in any acts of violence. Majority of the leaders and members of this group terminated their membership in the DK, KKKK, Inc., in December, 1965, when a dispute arose over leadership of this organization.

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During the period 1962 to present, all public facilities, public schools, restaurants, sports activities, and places of amusement have been integrated in Chattanooga, Tennessee, as well as housing projects located in the vicinity of East Chattanooga, where a number of klansmen and sympathizers reside. On several occasions during this period Negroes have protested and demonstrated. On each occasion DK, KKKK, Inc., leaders have instructed members at meetings and individually not to become involved in above demonstrations, not to be in the vicinity of where such demonstrations were occurring, not to create any disturbances, commit any acts of violence, or advocate any acts of violence or become engaged in arguments over such activities. They have been advised the DK, KKKK, Inc., will not support them if they do become involved and the DK, KKKK, Inc., funds will not be used to assist them in legal fees, bonds, etc., over involvement in such incidents.

Sources:

FOUR CONTINENT BOOK CORPORATION

According to the records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., Four Continent Book Corporation (FCBC), 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, is registered under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. The foreign principal listed in this registration is "Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga" (International Book), Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). For this foreign principal, FCBC imports books, periodicals, maps, records, pamphlets, post cards, and other publications from the USSR, and exports journals, magazines, and periodicals to the USSR.

According to the records of the New York County Clerk, FCBC was incorporated under New York laws March 25, 1940.

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FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the Certificate of Incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro Movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, a second source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by

The Second Quarter, 1968, issue of "Freedomways," self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City, lists the following as its editorial staff:

Associate Editor  
Managing Editor  
Associate Managing Editor  
Art Editor

"The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, which has suspended publication, June 25, 1967, page 10, contained an article on a memorial to \_\_\_\_\_ held at Town Hall, New York City, the previous Friday night. It said that one of the speakers was \_\_\_\_\_ of "Freedomways."

"The Worker," May 21, 1967, page 3, contained an article on the death of \_\_\_\_\_ on May 15, 1967, in San Francisco, California. It described him as having been an author and columnist for "The Worker" for 32 years. It noted that he joined the CP "shortly after it was founded and to which he adhered till the day he died."

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A third source advised on February 16, 1968, that a committee from the 6th Assembly District Club, Kings County CP, visited a member of that club, on February 14, 1968, to determine why she had not attended club meetings for more than one year. said she had talked with about the possibility of organizing a new club in their area with members of their intellectual and cultural level and that he was in favor of it. She said she believed her husband, and would join such a club.

A fourth source advised on April 16, 1968, that husband of is the Chairman of the International Affairs Department, CP, USA.

The fourth source advised on May 1, 1967, that, as of April, 1967, was considered by the CP, USA, as being a member of its National Committee.

Sources:

#### FRUIT OF ISLAM

On May 2, 1968, a source advised the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of all male members. Its purpose is to protect officials and property of the NOI, to assure members comply with NOI teachings, and to prepare for the approaching "War of Armageddon." Members are expected to participate in military drill, and judo and karate training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein members are controlled by General Orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

Source:

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**"GUARDIAN"  
FORMERLY KNOWN AS  
"NATIONAL GUARDIAN";  
WEEKLY GUARDIAN ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED**

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"1. ... 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly ... it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propoganda arm of Soviet Russia."

The February 3, 1968, issue of the "National Guardian" announced that as of the issue of February 10, 1968, the "National Guardian" would henceforth be known as the "Guardian."

The February 10, 1968, issue of the "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" and is published by Weekly Guardian Associates, Incorporated. The "Guardian" lists its address as 197 East 4th Street, New York, New York.

The February 12, 1968, issue of the "New York Times" carried an article entitled, "Radical Editors Say Their Job Is In 'Movement.'" This article stated that the first issue of the "Guardian" was dedicated by the paper's staff "To those heroic Liberation fighters who last week began a major offensive against American Imperialism in South Vietnam."

This article quoted one of the editors as saying that "Our job is to build a Radical movement. To quote the Cuban revolutionaries, we are not only to write about it, but also to move along with it--we are movement people acting as journalists.

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"The 'Guardian' takes a strong left position, but it is not identified with any organized group because it believes that an American left ideology is still in the making. One of its purposes is to break away from the cliches of the left ideology of the past."

This article concluded by stating that the "Guardian" is considered the largest radical weekly in America.

(A characterization of the American Labor Party should be used in connection with the above characterization.)

"Inner City Voice," also known as  
"ICV"

The "Inner City Voice" (ICV) was registered with the Wayne County Clerk's Office, Assumed Names Division, on August 4, 1967, by \_\_\_\_\_ under certificate of conducting business under an assumed name number 208945.

A bulletin entitled "Build Black Newspaper," dated July, 1967, stated "A group of black revolutionaries in Detroit, Michigan, have begun work on the production of a new newspaper. It is hoped the first edition of the Inner City Voice will appear on the newsstand in August, 1967." According to the bulletin, the ICV's goal is the building of a mass circulating revolutionary propaganda organ. The bulletin states the newspaper is to concentrate on local news, cultural and social events, as well as providing coverage of radical politics.

A source advised on March 12, 1968, the ICV is a black revolutionary newspaper started in the Detroit area shortly after the Detroit riots of July, 1967.

Source advised past editions of the ICV have contained highly inflammatory, slanted articles, designed to develop racial hatred in the ghetto areas, and articles instructing in the use of guerrilla warfare. One such article entitled "How to Make A Bomb" instructed how to make an explosive from a mixture of ammonia and gasoline contained in a plastic bottle, primarily for the purpose of sabotage.

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Source advised the editor of the ICV is .  
who has in the past been identified as a member  
of the Detroit group of the Revolutionary Action Movement  
(RAM).

A second source advised on April 23, 1968, that  
is presently a student at Wayne State  
University, Detroit, Michigan, and resides at 544 Englewood,  
Detroit, Michigan.

Sources:

"INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW"

The November 27, 1961, issue of "The Militant,"  
a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP)  
described the "International Socialist Review" as a "magazine  
reflecting the viewpoint of the SWP."

The May-June, 1968, issue of the "International  
Socialist Review" identified this magazine as a bimonthly  
publication located at 873 Broadway, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive  
Order 10450.

INTOURIST

Intourist is the travel organization of the  
Soviet Union. The principal office is located in Moscow,  
USSR, with other offices located throughout the world.  
The Intourist office in the United States is located in  
New York City. Intourist registered with the United States

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Department of Justice pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, and listed its purpose as: "Promoting tourism between the USSR and the USA. Maintaining contacts with travel companies which have agreements with Intourist. Publishing information on tourism in the USSR for individuals, companies, and organizations."

"JEWISH CURRENTS," FORMERLY  
KNOWN AS "JEWISH LIFE"

"Jewish Life" for October, 1957, announced that after the October issue, and with the next issue to be published in January, 1958, the magazine was changing its name to "Jewish Currents," because of the claim to the name "Jewish Life" by the magazine "Orthodox Jewish Life."

The May, 1968, issue reported that "Jewish Currents" is published by the Jewish Currents, Incorporated, Room 601, 22 East 17th Street, New York City.

Concerning "Jewish Life," the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, and prepared by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, stated:

- "1. Cited as a Communist-front which 'first appeared in November, 1946, as a monthly published by the Morning Freiheit Association, publishers of the Yiddish Communist daily ... Morning Freiheit. The first issue contained this announcement of policy: Jewish Life dedicates itself to strengthening the friendship of the Jewish People with the Soviet Union...' Its editor, \_\_\_\_\_ has been identified as a Communist in sworn testimony. (Committee on Un-American Activities Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, page 93.)"

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"LABOR TODAY"

In January, 1962, a source advised that on January 13, 1962, of the Communist Party (CP), USA, remarked that a Party-supported trade-union publication would be issued in the near future and would appear under the name "Labor Today."

On January 5, 1962, records in the Assumed Name Section of the County Clerk's Office, Wayne County, Detroit, Michigan, indicated Certificate Number 145344 issued for conducting business under an assumed name, was issued to "Labor Today" (a bi-monthly publication) having a business address at 12065 Wyoming, Detroit 4, Michigan. A certificate was filed on January 2, 1962, and the names of the persons listed as owning, conducting, and transacting the business were , Detroit, Michigan, and Detroit, Michigan.

A second source advised on December 15, 1961, that was then a member of the Michigan District CP State Committee. This source advised on September 18, 1959, that was then a member of the Michigan District CP State Committee.

A third source advised on January 18, 1966, that as of December 31, 1965, was a member of the Miscellaneous Jewish Community Club, Michigan District CP.

The Founding Statement contained in the first issue of "Labor Today" (Spring, 1962) indicated two additional issues would be forthcoming in 1962, and beginning in 1963, "Labor Today" would appear regularly as a "bi-monthly journal."

The masthead of "Labor Today," Volume 7, Number 1, March-April, 1968, issue describes the publication as "An Independent Journal of Discussion." Its managing editor is and business and editorial offices are located at 12065 Wyoming, Suite 5, Detroit, Michigan.

Sources:

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"LRAPER"

"Lraper" (The Armenian Herald) is a four-page newspaper published twice a week. Three pages are composed of articles, many of which originated in periodicals in Soviet Armenia, printed in the Armenian language. The fourth page bears the title "The Armenian Herald" and contains material printed in English.

The September 29, 1967, issue of "Lraper" stated that it is owned by the Armenian Progressive League of America (APLA) and is published at 42 East 12th Street, New York, New York.

The APLA has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1968, a source advised that "Lraper" is located on the 5th floor, 42 East 12th Street, New York, New York.

Source:

"LUDOVE NOVINY"

A source advised on May 1, 1968, that "Ludove Noviny" (Peoples News) is a Slovak-language newspaper published weekly since 1951 at 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois. Since its inception to the present time, this newspaper has been communist dominated and has followed the Communist Party line, and has given publicity and support to Soviet Russia and its satellite Czechoslovakia, and to various communist front organizations. This newspaper also was the official organ of the Slovak Workers Society (Slovak Section of the International Workers Order (IWO)).

The IWO has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source:

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MERIT PUBLISHERS,  
formerly Pioneer Publishers

A source advised on May 20, 1968, that Merit Publishers, formerly Pioneer Publishers, is operated and controlled by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). It publishes material by SWP members and distributes literature sympathetic to the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint.

Merit Publishers is located at 873 Broadway, 3rd floor, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source:

"MINUTEMEN"

The "Minutemen" was organized in June, 1960. Its present headquarters are Norborne, Missouri. Norborne, Missouri, has been publicly identified as the founder and National Coordinator of the organization since its inception. Membership of the "Minutemen" is claimed by DePugh to be in excess of 35,000 members; however, confidential sources state this figure is greatly exaggerated and that a more true estimate would be between 500 and 1,000 members. Statements by \_\_\_\_\_ and literature distributed by the organization indicate its purpose to be the resistance to, and exposure of, the spread of Communist influence within the United States; for the formation of a guerrilla or underground organization to combat the troops of any foreign powers which might eventually occupy this country; to resist passage of laws which would regulate private ownership of firearms.

In April, 1966, \_\_\_\_\_ stated the "Minutemen" organization was then dividing itself into two bodies: one group to be members who have been able to maintain their

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identity in complete secrecy from the public and government investigative agencies, and the other group to be made up of members who have been publicly identified and who will become active in the Patriotic Party. National conventions of the Patriotic Party were held in July, 1966, at Kansas City, Missouri, and July, 1967, at Kansas City, Kansas.

Members of the "Minutemen" organization, including and his close associate, have been arrested in the past on charges of violation of the Federal Firearms Act, Bank Robbery - Conspiracy, Illegal Possession of Firearms and Conspiracy to Commit Arson. They have also engaged in maneuvers utilizing guerrilla tactics wherein machine guns, mortars, grenades, and other firearms were employed.

Sources:

MOVIMIENTO PRO-INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO  
(Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR)

The MPIPR was organized in November, 1959, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, to work for the independence of Puerto Rico. It has an estimated membership of between 1,000 and 1,300 people with missions throughout the island of Puerto Rico and in New York, New York; Chicago, Illinois; and Buffalo, New York.

At the time the MPIPR was organized, it indicated that it did not advocate violence but would accept members who did. Juan Mari Bras, the founder and dominant leader of this organization, in a speech during March, 1964, threatened violence comparable to that in Algeria, 1964, if Puerto Rico became a state within the United States. A source reported in 1966 that a leader of the MPIPR has indicated that "the Revolution" would soon begin and another source advised that another official of this organization has attempted to obtain a number of automatic pistols.

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Articles praising Fidel Castro and the Cuban Government regularly appear in the MPIPR publications. In 1961, the MPIPR adopted a resolution expressing a 100 per cent approval of and solidarity with the Cuban revolution. It sent a delegation to the Tri-Continental Conference of African, Asian, and Latin American People, held in Havana, Cuba, during January, 1966, and it maintains a permanent delegate to the Secretariat located in Havana.

The press of Puerto Rico has reported that the MPIPR has held numerous demonstrations protesting compulsory military service of Puerto Ricans and United States policy in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

In December, 1966, the Governor of Puerto Rico signed into law a bill calling for a plebiscite on July 23, 1967, to determine the future political status of Puerto Rico. The plebiscite, denounced vociferously by the MPIPR as "an act of Yankee imperialism to maintain the colonial status of Puerto Rico," resulted in an overwhelming endorsement of the present Free Associated State status.

Resolutions adopted at the 7th MPIPR National Assembly held in late April, 1968, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, included expressions of solidarity with the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and promises of material support in the form of medicine and money. Also included were a resolution of unconditional support for the Cuban Revolution, an expression of solidarity with "Black Power" in the United States, and an expression of solidarity with the "National Liberation" movements in Venezuela, Colombia, and Guatemala.

Sources:

#### MUSLIM GIRLS TRAINING

On May 2, 1968, a source advised the Muslim Girls Training (MGT) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of all female members. Its purpose is to train

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members in homemaking, including child guidance, in accordance with NOI teachings. Members are afforded the opportunity to receive instruction in military-type drill. The MGT is similar in structure to regular military organizations in that it has officers to whom members are accountable.

Source:

### NATION OF ISLAM

A source advised on May 3, 1968, that the Nation of Islam (NOI) is an all-Negro organization originating in Detroit Michigan, in the early 1930's. is the leader of the NOI and self-styled "Messenger of Allah" in that he claims Allah (God) selected him to lead the so-called Negro out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation within the United States. Headquarters of the NOI is located at Temple (or Mosque) Number 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

teaches there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "devils," in the United States; and that the white race because of its exploitation of the so-called Negro will be destroyed by Allah in an approaching "War of Armageddon," a war between God and the devil.

Officials and members of the NOI, including have refused to comply with provisions of the Selective Service Act, stating that they respect laws of the United States as long as they do not conflict with the laws of the NOI, but do not believe the government should force them to participate in wars from which they have nothing to gain.

In the late 1950's, acting on legal advice, tempered NOI teachings against the white man and the government to avoid possible prosecution; however, basic tenets remain the same. He de-emphasized religious teachings in the NOI and emphasized economic benefits derived by so-called Negroes who join the NOI. Muhammad believed this would create more interest in his programs and, of course, new followers.

Source:

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH  
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC):

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as communists."

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part I, October 3, 1961, Page 5)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963.

A second source advised on May 1, 1968, that as of that date the NCAHUAC continued to function with headquarters at 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

Sources:

NATIONAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC.  
(NKKKK)

A source advised that on May 22, 1960, the National Grand Council of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan met at Atlanta, Georgia, to discuss consolidation of the Klan's unity of effort and activities to establish a National Fund, and a National Secretary, and to design a new flag. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Federation

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of Ku Klux Klan, Alabama; Association of Arkansas Klans, Arkansas; Florida Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Association of Georgia Klans, Georgia; Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, North Carolina; Association of South Carolina Klans, South Carolina; Dixie Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Tennessee; and Kyksos Klan, Texas.

This source advised that at a consolidation meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, September 2-5, 1960, at which the North Carolina and Texas Klans were not represented, it was resolved and passed that their name be changed to National Ku Klux Klan.

A second source advised in March, 1964, that several meetings of Klan groups were held during the period 1960 to 1963 in an effort to unite the Klan groups under a single leadership.

The organization was granted a charter in DeKalb County, Georgia, November 1, 1963, under the name National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., as a "patriotic, secret, social, and benevolent order."

A third source advised in December, 1963, that the organization had issued a statement of its program which indicated the organization to be anti-Negro, anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic, and anti-foreign born.

A fourth source advised in July, 1968, that the organization has its headquarters in Tucker, Georgia, and the day-to-day operations are under the direction of James R. Venable, Imperial Wizard.

Sources:

NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLE'S PARTY,  
Also Known As The American Nazi Party,  
American Nazis, The World Union Of Free  
Enterprise National Socialists, The  
Party

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On May 29, 1968, a source advised that the American Nazi Party -

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World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists (ANP - WUFENS) was organized by George Lincoln Rockwell at Arlington, Virginia, on February 26, 1956. It was based upon the concept of an international "National Socialist" movement, as espoused by the German Nazi Party, which was headed by Adolf Hitler. The ANP - WUFENS supports and follows the line of hatred against Negroes, Jews, and Communists, through speeches, published literature, demonstrations, and publicity-seeking devices for the purpose of seeking a legitimate dominant political party within the United States and in foreign countries.

"The Richmond News Leader" issue dated April 4, 1963, published daily at Richmond, Virginia, stated that this organization is chartered in the State of Virginia as "The \_\_\_\_\_ and that the Virginia Assembly prohibits the use of "Nazi" or "National Socialism" in a Virginia-chartered organization. As of January 1, 1967, the official name of this organization was changed to "National Socialist White People's Party," according to

On August 25, 1967, \_\_\_\_\_ was assassinated in Arlington, Virginia, near the ANP Headquarters Building. The August 28, 1967, issue of the "Northern Virginia Sun," a daily newspaper published at Arlington, Virginia, stated that \_\_\_\_\_ took command of the Party after \_\_\_\_\_ assassination.

(Source - \_\_\_\_\_)

#### NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY (NSRP)

On November 26, 1957, a source advised that the United White Party (UWP) was organized at a convention held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on November 10, 1957. An article in the November 26, 1957, issue of the "Greenville Piedmont," a newspaper of Greenville, South Carolina, reported "the recent formation of a new political party, to be known as the United White Party." According to the article, the party was formed at a recently held meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which many klansmen were represented. The UWP was reported as being opposed to all "race mixing organizations and individuals."

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The July, 1958, issue of "The Thunderbolt," self-described as the "official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party" (NSRP), reported that rank-and-file "States Righters" had merged with the UWP under "the banner of the National States Rights Party," with national offices at Post Office Box 261, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

In November, 1958, a source advised that the NSRP is composed of past members of Klan-type organizations and notorious anti-Semites.

Issue No. 19, dated June, 1960, of "The Thunderbolt" announced the address of the headquarters of the NSRP had been changed from Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama.

Issue No. 69, dated July, 1965, of "The Thunderbolt" announced the address of the new headquarters of the NSRP as Post Office Box 184, Augusta, Georgia.

Issue No. 88, dated April, 1967, of "The Thunderbolt" announced the address of the new headquarters of the NSRP as Post Office Box 6263, Savannah, Georgia 31405.

On August 4, 1965, a source advised that the Information Director of the NSRP and Editor of "The Thunderbolt," is the individual who actually controls the NSRP.

Issue No. 100, dated April, 1968, of "The Thunderbolt," reflects to be National Director of the NSRP as well as Editor of "The Thunderbolt."

"The Thunderbolt" continues to publish articles attacking Negroes and persons of the Jewish faith.

Sources:

"NOVA DOBA" (New Era)

A source advised on May 1, 1968, the "Nova Doba" was founded about 1934 in New York City and at that time

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was called "Obrana" (Defense). He advised the paper later moved to Chicago, and sometime between 1936 and 1940 changed its name to "Nova Doba."

"Nova Doba" is a Czech-language weekly newspaper published at 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois, which is communist dominated and follows the Communist Party line. "Nova Doba" frequently prints articles which give publicity and support to Czechoslovakia, Soviet Russia, and its satellites.

Source:

"POLITICAL AFFAIRS"

"Political Affairs" is self-described as the theoretical journal of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA).

PRAGA PRESS

A source advised on May 15, 1967, that Praga Press, Inc., 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois, was organized as a printing company in January, 1943. At that time the company regularly printed "Nova Doba," a Czech-language publication, and about 31 other publications which were, for the most part, union shop newspapers for labor unions.

A second source advised on May 15, 1967, that this organization primarily concerned itself with the printing of "Nova Doba," "Ludove Noviny," and "Narodni Glasnik," Czech-, Slovak-, and Croatian-language weekly newspapers, respectively, which are communist dominated and follow the Communist Party line. In addition, Praga Press in the past printed the "Party Forum," which was the official monthly organ of the Communist Party, Illinois District.

The first source advised on March 4, 1968, that the building and all printing equipment of Praga Press, 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois, was sold to the owner of "El Informador," a Spanish-language weekly newspaper published in Chicago. He said Praga Press is no longer in existence.

Sources:

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PRENSA LATINA

Prensa Latina (PL) is a Cuban news agency organized June 16, 1959, with headquarters in Havana, Cuba, and branches throughout the world. Its New York office is located in Room 367, United Nations Secretariat Building, New York City. It follows an editorial policy which is anti-United States and pro-Soviet Union.

On April 16, 1962, PL filed a statement with the United States Department of Justice conceding that the agency receives the sum of \$125,000 (Cuban) monthly from Radio Difusora Nacional, an agency of or under the supervision of a ministry of the Government of the Republic of Cuba.

On April 18, 1962, PL entered a plea of nolo contendere in Federal District Court, Washington, D. C., to a charge of failure to comply with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, and was fined \$2,000.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York, New York, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times" City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. Its officers were identified as \_\_\_\_\_, New York, President; \_\_\_\_\_ New York; and \_\_\_\_\_ San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

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According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "Challenge," a monthly New York City newspaper; and "World Revolution," a quarterly periodical.

The May, 1968, issue of "Challenge," page 23, states that, "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life--where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

A second source advised on May 15, 1968, that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York City.

Sources:

#### REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA (RNA)

Source advised on May 1, 1968, that the Black Government Conference sponsored by the Malcolm X Society met March 30-31, 1968, at Detroit, Michigan, to establish a provisional government. At this conference, the Republic of New Africa (RNA) was formed for the purpose of organizing an independent Negro nation which was to be made up of several states of the United States. According to source, \_\_\_\_\_ currently in China, was elected President of the RNA; \_\_\_\_\_ was elected First Vice President of the RNA.

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Regarding \_\_\_\_\_ it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of Kidnaping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, \_\_\_\_\_ fled the United States to Cuba where he published a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader" from Havana, Cuba. As of December, 1966, Williams was residing in Peking, China.

Source advised during May, 1968, that \_\_\_\_\_ is an attorney of law from Pontiac, Michigan, \_\_\_\_\_ area and is regarded as one of the leaders of the Black Nationalist Movement in the Detroit, Michigan, area.

Source:

#### REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled, "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of \_\_\_\_\_ then residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism; that is, one involving the struggles of the nonwhite races of the world against the exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

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This source in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States by violence, if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely nonwhite in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World"; that is, the nonwhite races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of \_\_\_\_\_ described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin." Freeman served as RAM Chairman with \_\_\_\_\_ (now of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) serving as RAM Field Chairman.

On May 23, 1968, a third source advised that the RAM still remains active; however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM. The source advised that \_\_\_\_\_ of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is considered the leader of RAM and if a RAM headquarters ever existed, it would most likely be where Stanford resides.

Sources:

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RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CULTURAL  
EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE (RACEC)

A source advised on July 11, 1961, that from its inception in June, 1955, until May, 1960, the RACEC operated as a fund-raising organization of the Russian Club of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. In May, 1960, the Russian Club, CP of Illinois, was enlarged to include Ukrainians and Poles, and this united club became a unit of the Nationalities Section, CP of Illinois. During that period the RACEC served as a fund-raising organization for the Russian element of the Polish-Ukrainian-Russian Club of the Nationalities Section, CP of Illinois.

In December, 1961, it was decided that the Russians, Ukrainians and Poles would again be separated into individual clubs within the Nationalities Section, CP of Illinois.

In March, 1966, it was decided that the Russians and Ukrainians would again be in a joint club.

As of May 7, 1968, the source advised that the RACEC was composed of members of the Russian element of the Russian-Ukrainian Club, CP of Illinois, and was functioning as a fund-raising organization for that club.

Meetings of the RACEC are held irregularly, as the occasion demands, and are held at the residences of its various members. In the event of a fund-raising affair open to the public, arrangements are made for a hall in which to hold the affair.

Source:

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF POLAND  
formerly known as  
SOCIETY FOR RELATIONS WITH POLAND  
(Towarzystwo Laczności z Polska)

A source advised on June 17, 1957, that the Society for Relations with Poland under the sponsorship of the "Glos Ludowy" was organized on June 7, 1957, for the purpose of

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starting an organization which would render aid to Poland, maintain contact with the Government and Polish officials in Warsaw, represent the Polonia (Polish community) before the Polish authorities and to receive guests in the United States from Poland.

The February 24, 1968, issue of the "Glos Ludowy," page 10, has an article captioned, "Tenth Anniversary Celebration of Society for Relations With Poland is a Success" in which announcement is made that a business meeting held a month earlier the name of the organization was changed to the Society of Friends of Poland by a unanimous vote.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., on page 189, cites "Glos Ludowy," (People's Voice, Polish) as a publication, published in Detroit, Michigan, which "has never faltered in this program of active cooperation with the Soviet regime. \*\*\*Two men who have been responsible for directing the policy of 'Glos Ludowy' are avowed members of the Communist Party, USA. \*\*\*'Glos Ludowy' stops at nothing in its frantic efforts to glorify the Soviet Union.\*\*\*"

(Committee on Un-American Activities,  
House Report, 1951, on the American  
Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally  
released June 26, 1949, pp. 68, 70 and 71.)

Above source on May 13, 1968, advised that the Society of Friends of Poland is currently active and its current officers are strong CP sympathizers.

Source:

SOVFOTO AGENCY

According to the records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., the Sovfoto Agency, Room 1008, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, New York, is registered with the

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Department of Justice as agent for Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga (International Book), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) for the sale of Soviet books, articles, stories, and plays for publication in the United States and Canada. Sovfoto is also registered agent for Fotokhronika Tass (the telegraphic agency of the USSR) for the sale of Soviet newspapers and photographs and for eleven other foreign principals, including China Photo Service, Peking, China. Other names also used by Sovfoto Agency are Eastfoto Agency and Am-Rus Literary and Music Agency.

**SPARTACIST LEAGUE (SL)**  
Formerly known as the  
Revolutionary Committee of the  
Fourth International

A source advised on September 9, 1964, that the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI) was also known as the Spartacist Committee and the Spartacist Group. The source described the RCFI as being composed of former members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) who were led by

A second source advised on March 4, 1964, that of the SWP, sent a letter to all SWP branches in February, 1964, in which he advised that James Robertson announced on February 10, 1964, that his faction would publicly criticize the SWP and had followed this with a public organ called "Spartacist" in which they attacked the SWP.

A third source advised on September 7, 1966, that the RCFI held a Founders' Conference of the Spartacist League at Chicago, Illinois, from September 3-5, 1966. On September 4, 1966, it was stated that the objective of the SL was to destroy the capitalist system and the capitalist society and create a workers' class system and a workers' class society.

The March-April, 1968, issue of "Spartacist" indicates "Published by the Central Committee of the Spartacist League."

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sources:

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STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus-- the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D. C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Geroid Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

Source:

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

TASS NEWS AGENCY

Tass News Agency is the official Soviet Government news-gathering organization with headquarters in Moscow, USSR, and branches throughout the world.

"THE MILITANT"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"THE WORKER"

"The Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which has suspended publication.

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TRI-CONTINENTAL INFORMATION CENTER

A source advised on February 18, 1967, that on that date, during an Executive Board meeting of the Communist Party (CP), Minneapolis, Minnesota, it was announced that Mike Myerson was forming an anti-imperialist center (Tri-Continental Information Center).

A second source advised on July 13, 1967, that Michael Myerson attended a Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), National Committee meeting on June 10-12, 1967, at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

A third source advised on April 18, 1968, that the Tri-Continental Information Center (TCIC) publishes a monthly publication entitled "TCIC Bulletin" (TCICB), which generally contains articles critical of United States foreign policy and accuses the United States of imperialism throughout the world with emphasis placed on Africa and Latin America.

Volume I, Number I, May, 1967, issue of the TCICB contained an article entitled "Tri-Continental Information Center Founded," which stated in part as follows:

"The Tri-Continental Information Center has been established to raise, through education and information, an anti-imperialist consciousness in the United States--- particularly within the growing movements for peace, human rights, and democracy.

"The Center has built up contacts and exchange of publications with anti-imperialist organizations and movements throughout the world, and will publish a monthly bulletin on international developments. It will collect and disseminate historical and current data on areas suffering from U. S. Colonialism and neo-colonialism. It will publish pamphlets, and in some cases books.

"It will send fact-finding missions to such areas as Indonesia, Puerto Rico, and Thailand and will arrange U. S. tours for speakers from liberation movements around the world. It will also plan conferences to discuss these questions among mass audiences. And it will aid publicity for various international

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initiatives--conferences, boycotts, petition campaigns, and fund drives--to combat and debilitate U. S. foreign policy."

The second source advised on May 11, 1967, that the TCIC, which is located in Room 640, 1133 Broadway, New York City, was formed by Mike Myerson and is a CP front organization supported by CP funds.

The third source advised on April 18, 1968, that the TCIC is currently located at the above-mentioned address.

Sources:

UNITED FLORIDA KU KLUX KLAN (UFKKK)

A source advised on August 20, 1955, that a new organization known as Florida Ku Klux Klan (FKKK) had been formed at Macclenny, Florida, on August 14, 1955, by former members of the Association of Florida Ku Klux Klan (AFKKK).

The objectives of this group, according to a second source, are to oppose integration in the schools and to fight communism.

Regarding AFKKK, a third source advised that a former official of the Association of Georgia Klans (AGK) formed an organization on July 7, 1953, known as AFKKK. The "Morning Tribune," Tampa, Florida, newspaper, in its August 11, 1955, issue, revealed AFKKK disbanded on that date.

A fourth source advised on October 25, 1956, that AFKKK operated under the same principles and bylaws as the AGK. The AGK has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A fifth source advised on February 17, 1958, that the FKKK is operating and maintaining the same objectives as set forth above.

The sixth source advised on June 28, 1961, that at a meeting held in Orlando, Florida, on June 25, 1961, the FKKK and the United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan,

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Incorporated, in Florida, consolidated and the new organization is known as the UFKKK.

On May 28, 1968, the sixth source advised that the UFKKK is still in existence in Florida and maintains the same objectives set forth above.

Sources: -

UNITED STATES COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL  
LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM

On October 14, 1966, a source furnished a leaflet entitled, "Policy Statement, 20 July 1966, U. S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam" (USCANLF-SV).

According to this leaflet, the USCANLF-SV is an Ad Hoc organization formed in April, 1965. Its mailing address was Room 5, 103 MacDougal Street, New York City. The only officer listed is Walter D. Teague, Chairman.

The USCANLF-SV supports the aims of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (NLF) and the right of the people of Vietnam to self-determination without the presence of United States troops. It calls for the immediate withdrawal of all United States troops from Vietnam. It will counteract the United States Government's propaganda by making available literature of the NLF; disseminating analyses and reprints of the political structure and nature of the NLF; providing speakers for street meetings, teachings, etc.; working with all groups for recognition of the legitimacy of the NLF; and by urging all people to send medical aid and money for medical aid to the NLF through its missions.

On September 14, 1965, Walter D. Teague advised a second source that USCANLF-SV has no dues or membership.

On October 27, 1966, a source advised that Post Office Box C, Old Chelsea Station, New York, New York 10011, had recently been opened in the name of USCANLF-SV.

Sources: -

Letter to All Special Agents in Charge  
RE: CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE, RACIAL, KLAN,  
WHITE HATE, AND MILITANT BLACK ORGANIZATIONS

W.E.B. DuBOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that Mike Zagarell, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966, that Daniel Rubin, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated that the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that Jarvis Tyner was elected Chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, near the conclusion of the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised on July 26, 1968, that Jarvis Tyner continues in his position as Chairman of the DCA.

This fourth source also advised on July 26, 1968, that Jarvis Tyner is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

Letter to All Special Agents in Charge  
RE: CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE, RACIAL, KLAN,  
WHITE HATE, AND MILITANT BLACK ORGANIZATIONS

This fourth source further advised on July 26, 1968, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

Sources:

WHITE KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN OF  
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA (WKKKK)

The source advised on May 23, 1968, that the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Bogalusa, Louisiana, (WKKKK), was formed at a meeting of the Bogalusa, Louisiana, unit of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi (WKKKKOM) which was held on August 21, 1967, at Bogalusa, Louisiana.

At this meeting the members of the Bogalusa, Louisiana, unit of the WKKKKOM voted to pull away from the state organization effective September 1, 1967, and to continue to operate as an independent Klan group. The reason for concluding this association with the state organization was that members of the Bogalusa unit had become very unhappy in regard to sending monthly dues to the state organization in Mississippi and never getting anything in return. As far as the Bogalusa members were concerned, this was a waste of money.

The members voted to refer to themselves and their unit as the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan with the aims and purposes continuing to be to promote and maintain white supremacy and the segregation of the races.

This Klan group is not chartered under the laws of the State of Louisiana and is also attempting to become a contributing influence in the local political activities at Bogalusa.

Source:

WORKERS LEAGUE, Formerly American  
Committee for the Fourth International

On May 24, 1968, a source advised as follows:

Letter to All Special Agents in Charge

RE: CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE, RACIAL, KLAN,  
WHITE HATE, AND MILITANT BLACK ORGANIZATIONS

Tim Wohlforth, when a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) National Committee, led a minority group of ten accusing the majority group of losing revolutionary perspective. The Wohlforth group adhered to the views of British Trotskyists, with whom it secretly consorted, and with certain co-thinkers in the International Committee of the Fourth International (FI), a world Trotskyist organization. It accused the leadership of adopting views of those within the FI who favored "bureaucratic" revolution over the genuine "revolutionary working class outlook" of Leon Trotsky. Domestically, the Wohlforth faction opposed SWP orientation toward student activity, feeling the Party should place major emphasis on trade unions and participation in the civil rights struggle.

Although tolerated for some time, the Wohlforth group was expelled from the SWP in July, 1964.

Following expulsion, the Wohlforth group formed the American Committee for the Fourth International and planned to work with other radical and militant organizations, concentrating on the civil rights movement, which to them is a basic "class" struggle. More recently, the group has devoted time and effort to its call for an American labor party, which in its view will enable the working class to exert its latent political power. It plans to build a political party around a publication and classes of instruction in Marxism.

During November, 1966, the organization's name was changed to Workers League. Headquarters is 243 East 10th Street, New York, New York. Its publication is the "Bulletin" (Bulletin of International Socialism).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source:

"WORKERS WORLD"

On May 1, 1968, a confidential source advised that the "Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party, published twice monthly, with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

Letter to All Special Agents in Charge  
RE: CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE, RACIAL, KLAN,  
WHITE HATE, AND MILITANT BLACK ORGANIZATIONS

A characterization of the Workers World Party is set out separately.

Source:

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member Sam Ballan, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of Leon Trotsky and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1968, a second confidential source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sources:

Letter to All Special Agents in Charge  
RE: CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE, RACIAL, KLAN,  
WHITE HATE, AND MILITANT BLACK ORGANIZATIONS

WORLD FELLOWSHIP, INC. (WFI), also known as  
World Fellowship Center

The records of the Office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, show that World Fellowship, Inc. (WFI) submitted Articles of Incorporation on October 13, 1936. The Annual Report of WFI, dated March 5, 1959, lists Willard Uphaus as Executive Director, Secretary and Acting Treasurer, 66 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut. The character of the affairs which the corporation is actually conducting is listed as "Occasional publications, summer conferences at World Fellowship Center in New Hampshire, Executive Director travels to speak and organize activities for justice and peace."

On July 24, 1963, a source described World Fellowship Center, Albany, New Hampshire, as definitely procommunist in attitudes and objectives, based on their programs and speakers of known communist and communist front backgrounds appearing there, which programs and speakers have been critical of the United States Government and its policies as opposed to praiseworthy pronouncements of the concepts of governments in the Soviet Union and its allies, notably China.

Willard Uphaus was sentenced to one year imprisonment for contempt of court on December 14, 1959, in Merrimack County Superior Court, New Hampshire, for refusal to produce records identifying individuals who attended the World Fellowship Center, Conway, New Hampshire, during 1954 and 1955. The New Hampshire Attorney General said many of these individuals were affiliated with groups "officially designated as communist infiltrated or controlled," and requested their identities in connection with an investigation of subversive activities in the State of New Hampshire. Uphaus was released from Merrimack County House of Correction, Boscawen, New Hampshire, on December 11, 1960.

A second source advised on March 28, 1960, that plans had been announced for a building program for WFI summer camp which would represent a monument to the sacrifice Willard Uphaus has made in connection with his work for WFI, and his struggle with the courts resulting in this imprisonment. According to this source, contributions were being solicited to the World Fellowship Building Fund for this purpose with a goal in Connecticut of \$85,000.

Letter to All Special Agents in Charge  
RE: CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE, RACIAL, KLAN,  
WHITE HATE, AND MILITANT BLACK ORGANIZATIONS

A third source, on May 10, 1968, made available letterhead stationery of World Fellowship, Inc., dated May 6, 1968, which listed its address as 66 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut 06511, and listed its New Hampshire Center at Conway (603) 447-2280.

This stationery listed Dr. Willard Uphaus as Executive Director of World Fellowship, Inc.

A fourth source on April 3, 1964, advised that as of March, 1964, Willard Uphaus was listed among the founding sponsors of the American Institute for Marxist Studies.

The American Institute for Marxist Studies is characterized separately.

A fifth source, on December 6, 1965, identified "Doctor Willard Uphaus" as one of the national co-chairmen of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sources:

#### "YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published monthly, except during the summer, by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can."

The "Young Socialist" newspaper was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

Letter to All Special Agents in Charge  
RE: CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE, RACIAL, KLAN,  
WHITE HATE, AND MILITANT BLACK ORGANIZATIONS

The "Young Socialist" maintains office space at the headquarters of the YSA, Room 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City, and has a mailing address of Post Office Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

#### YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), Page 1, Column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The National Headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

On October 31, 1967, a second source advised that at the 22nd National Convention of the SWP held in New York City from October 26, 1967, to October 29, 1967, it was stated that the YSA remained as the main recruiting ground for new SWP members.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sources:

Letter to All Special Agents in Charge  
RE: CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE, RACIAL, KLAN,  
WHITE HATE, AND MILITANT BLACK ORGANIZATIONS

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM (YAWF)

A source advised on March 29, 1965, that the Youth Against War and Fascism, formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the summer of 1962, to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

A second source advised on October 23, 1964, that a flyer distributed by the YAWF describes that organization as a militant organization of young workers and worker-students for combating war and fascism.

The first source advised on May 1, 1968, that the YAWF maintains its headquarters at 58 West 25th Street, New York City and publishes a magazine called "The Partisan."

Sources:

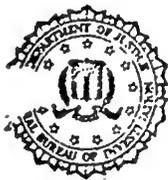
Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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9/20/68

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 68-55

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 20, 1968

(A) STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR BEFORE THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE - WASHINGTON, D. C. - SEPTEMBER 18, 1968 -- On September 18, 1968, I testified in Washington, D. C., before the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. This Commission, appointed by the President, is inquiring into the incidence of violence in our national life, institutions, customs, and laws.

Twenty-five copies of this statement are being forwarded to each office under separate cover. You are instructed to give a copy of this statement to key law enforcement officials in your division. Any additional copies required should be requested by routing slip to the Bureau; Attention: Correspondence and Tours Section.

9-20-68

SAC LETTER 68-55

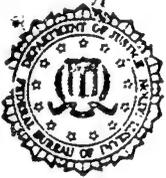
(B) DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS - AUGUST, 1968 -- The Bureau has prepared a monograph entitled "The Politics of Street Revolutionists" which is based on an analysis of information developed to date concerning efforts of various groups to disrupt the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago, Illinois, August 26-29, 1968.

Copies of this document are being forwarded each office under separate communication. This document should be reviewed by Special Agent personnel of your office, however, its contents should not be discussed with any individuals not employed by the FBI.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director



PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC LETTER 68-63

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

November 5, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (NCIC) - SECURITIES FILE -- The NCIC computerized information system now includes files of stolen vehicles; felony vehicles; stolen vehicle identification plates, engines and transmissions; stolen license plates; stolen, missing and recovered guns; stolen articles; and wanted persons.

An additional file, the Securities File, will be available in NCIC November 4, 1968, for the entry of "securities" and for inquiry by all terminals in the NCIC system. To be acceptable for entry in this file, a "security" must have been stolen, embezzled, or counterfeited. "Securities," for the present purposes of this file, are currency (e.g. bills, bank notes) and those documents or certificates which generally are considered to be evidence of debt (e.g. bonds, debentures, notes) or ownership of property (e.g. common stock, preferred stock), and documents which represent subscription rights (e.g. rights, warrants) and which are of those types traded in the securities exchanges in the United States, except for commodities futures. Also included are warehouse receipts, travelers checks and money orders.

Personal notes, cashier's checks, officer's checks, certified checks, personal checks, company checks, and credit cards are not to be entered.

Stolen currency now is being entered in the NCIC Article File. Currency entries which are active in the Article File will be converted at SOG to the Securities File format and re-entered in the latter file on November 4, 1968. Inquiries of and entries in the Securities File concerning currency should be made beginning November 4, 1968.

A copy of NCIC Operating Manual revisions relating to procedures and codes for the Securities File is being furnished to each office for reference purposes under separate cover. Additional printed copies will be furnished each office promptly.

Minimum information necessary for a security entry is:

(1) type of security (e.g. U.S. Savings Bond, Federal Reserve Note, debenture, common stock, travelers check, etc.); (2) serial number; (3) denomination (e.g. \$50, \$1,000, etc.); (4) issuer; (5) owner; (6) date of theft; and (7) your case or file number. Series year must be included when entering currency. Social security number of owner should be included when it can be obtained. For bonds, debentures, and other evidence of indebtedness, the maturity date (or issue date if no specific maturity date exists) and the interest rate or amount are of importance in making positive identification and should be included in entries.

Inquiries of the Securities File generally are to be by type, serial number, denomination and issuer unless the available information is insufficient to do so. In such case inquiry may be made by type and owner, by owner and originating agency case number, or by social security number only. Inquiries relating to U.S. Treasury issues and to currency may be made by type, serial number and denomination (issuer not necessary).

Those offices not having NCIC terminals may make requests to have securities indexed in the Securities File or to have a search made of the Securities File by submitting to the Bureau an airtel marked for the attention of the National Crime Information Center. Where a rapid check of NCIC is necessary you should direct it to the NCIC, TWX Number 710-822-0006. The field office file number should be in any communication addressed to NCIC.

Manual and Handbook changes will follow.

11-5-68

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(B) OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968 - PUBLIC LAW 90-351 -- The Department of Justice has recently advised as follows: "Agents of the FBI should continue to coordinate their activities as closely as possible with State and local law enforcement officers." The Department added that, "So long as information obtained by electronic surveillance by State or local officers has been obtained in accord with the relevant State statute, with Title III of the Safe Streets Act, and with other applicable requirements of the Constitution, the information may legitimately be used by Federal agents in the course of their investigative activities." The Department also pointed out that Agents "should take reasonable measures to insure that their operations are based on information lawfully obtained, so that Federal prosecutions will not be tainted by illegal evidence." In this connection, Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act sets strict requirements for the use of electronic surveillances by state or local law enforcement officers acting under court order, including a requirement that the surveillance must be carried out under a state statute enacted in compliance with the specific standards set by Title III.

Henceforth, substantive Bureau cases stemming from state or local investigations which include the use of a court-approved electronic surveillance can be investigated by the field when such court approval is soundly based on the provisions of Title III of captioned act. In this regard such cases should first be discussed with the appropriate United States Attorney for a determination as to the legality of the court approval under Title III, and the Bureau must be furnished an appropriate UACB communication including or immediately followed by a letterhead memorandum containing a summary of facts, the specific statutes under which the electronic device in question was authorized, the identity of the judge issuing the court order, date of issuance, the opinion of the United States Attorney and action to be taken. The same procedure should be followed in instances where Agents are invited to participate as observers in state or local raids of potential mutual interest when such raids stem from preliminary investigation which included the use of an electronic surveillance.

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SAC LETTER 68-63

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(C) UNAUTHORIZED MAILING OF MOTOR VEHICLE MASTER KEYS -- Public Law 90-560 was approved by the President October 12, 1968. This law becomes effective 60 days after enactment and amends Section 2, Chapter 83 of Title 18, United States Code, adding Section 1716A entitled, "Nonmailable motor vehicle master keys." This law prohibits the mailing or causing to be mailed of any motor vehicle master key, any pattern, impression, or mold. It also prohibits the mailing of advertisements for the sale of such keys. This law prohibits only mailing offenses and does not pertain to otherwise interstate transportation of master keys.

The unauthorized mailing of motor vehicle master keys is a Postal violation. In the event a violation of this law is discovered during one of our investigations, the matter should be promptly referred to the nearest Postal Inspector's Office.

Insure this is brought to the attention of all investigative personnel.

(Security Letter on attached page)

11/5/68

SAC LETTER 68-63

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(D) INVESTIGATION OF KLAN, WHITE HATE AND BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS -- With the tense racial situation in the United States at this time, it becomes increasingly important that we are fully aware of the full text of speeches made by leaders of both black and white extremist groups at meetings and rallies. Many of the leaders of such groups, such as the Ku Klux Klan and the Black Panthers, travel extensively to make these speeches and during same, utter highly inflammatory statements. It is imperative that the communications furnished the Bureau concerning these meetings and rallies contain a comprehensive summary of the remarks made by the speakers, under the appropriate caption.

The Bureau has a responsibility to know and be able to advise appropriate officials of the plans, statements and threats of such agitators, as well as to develop information which could lead to possible future Federal prosecution.

As you have been previously instructed and in your continuing coverage of these assemblages, you should, where appropriate, utilize security and racial informants, panel sources, ghetto informants and other contacts to obtain the text of these speeches. This is to insure that there will be individuals available who may be in a position to testify at a later date.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

11/5/68

SAC LETTER 68-63

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PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER 68-68

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

November 26, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

(A) REPORT WRITING - CRIMINAL FRAUDS AND OTHER ACCOUNTING MATTERS -- The Bureau has recently noted an increased incidence of the inclusion in investigative reports, on Criminal Fraud Matters and in other accounting-type investigations, of voluminous reproductions or extensive typed copies of documents or other material. This practice usually occasions the incorporation of considerable extraneous information in the reports, and often results in the inclusion in reports of reproductions which are difficult to read.

More properly, Agents should review pertinent documents, extract relevant information therefrom and include same in proper report form. This procedure would result in more concise, meaningful and comprehensible reports. In the event documents are considered to be of value to the United States Attorney or other recipient, they may be forwarded as enclosures to the report. Bring this to the attention of supervisory and Agent personnel.

11/26/68

SAC LETTER 68-68

(B) TRAINING - FILMS - FILM FEATURETTE ON THE FBI LABORATORY "DOCUMENT EXAMINATIONS" -- The Bureau has completed the fourth in a series of film featurettes being prepared on the work of the FBI Laboratory. It is entitled "Document Examinations," is approximately 15 minutes in length, and is a 16-millimeter sound film in color.

In addition to being shown to law enforcement groups for which you are providing training, this film has also been designed for use in connection with speaking engagements and television appearances in which you have been invited to participate. A permanent retention copy is being forwarded to each field office.

(Security Letters on attached pages)

(D) CUBAN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES - INTERNAL SECURITY- CUBA -- SAC Letters 60-6 (B), January 28, 1960, and 67-8 (G), January 31, 1967, alerted you to the Cuban Government's continuing interest in penetrating FBI counterintelligence operations. An assignment given recently to one of our double agents by his principal, an official of the Cuban Mission to the United Nations, confirmed that the FBI continues to be a major target of Cuban intelligence operations in the U. S.

The double agent was instructed to develop information concerning personnel of the FBI and the Central Intelligence Agency. He was told to obtain names, home addresses, telephone numbers, physical descriptions, hobbies, likes and dislikes of such personnel, as well as complete descriptions of automobiles they operate. The double agent was also instructed to develop information concerning the manner in which the FBI recruits refugees for infiltration of Cuban organizations.

Assure that appropriate personnel are aware of the Cuban Government's current interest in FBI personnel, methods, and equipment and that they comply with instructions in SAC Letters 60-6 (B) and 67-8 (G).

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

SAC LETTER 68-68  
11/26/68

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(C) CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE, RACIAL, KLAN, WHITE HATE, AND MILITANT BLACK ORGANIZATIONS - INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST -- Set forth below is an up-to-date characterization of the Black Panther Party which has its headquarters in Berkeley, California, and branches in a number of cities throughout the United States.

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

SAC LETTER 68-68

11/26/68

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